



VOLUNTARY CODE OF PRACTICE:  
THE WELFARE OF RACING  
GREYHOUNDS (WALES)

## PREFACE

The purpose of this Code is to explain what those responsible for the welfare of racing greyhounds in Wales need to do in order to meet the minimum standard of care the law requires, as well as encouraging the adoption of higher standards.

In order to provide clear guidance, the Code has been written in such a way as to differentiate clearly between requirements which already exist in current legislation (indicated as “musts”), and voluntary standards of best practice (indicated as “shoulds”).

The Code is intended to cover every stage of a greyhound’s life cycle i.e. from birth to death. Hence the Code is relevant throughout a dog’s life and particularly when leaving the industry.

Those requirements indicated as a **must**, although not lifted verbatim, are those the Animal Welfare Network for Wales (AWNW) consider important in order to meet legislative provisions including the:

- 1 Animal Welfare Act 2006<sup>1</sup>.
- 2 Welsh Government Code of Practice for the Welfare of Dogs<sup>2</sup>.
- 3 Animal Welfare (Electronic Collars) (Wales) Regulation 2010<sup>3</sup>.
- 4 Microchipping of Dogs (Wales) Regulations (2015)<sup>4</sup> and Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014<sup>5</sup>.
- 5 Control of Dogs Order 1992<sup>6</sup>.
- 6 Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010<sup>7</sup>.

It is strongly recommended that persons responsible for racing greyhounds check the legislation for themselves to ensure they are familiar with the requirements.

The use of *should* indicates requirements relating to racing greyhounds that are based on provisions in legislation and mandatory codes outside of Wales and good practice guides including:

- 1 The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018<sup>8</sup>.
- 2 Animal Welfare (Keeping and Breeding of Racing Greyhounds in the Australian Capital Territory) Mandatory Code of Practice 2018<sup>9</sup>.
- 3 Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB) Rules of Racing 2018<sup>10</sup>.
- 4 PAS 251:2017 Specification for greyhound trainers’ residential kennels<sup>11</sup>.
- 5 RSPCA good practice guide for the welfare of seized dogs<sup>12</sup>.

In addition, there are requirements and findings from recent research, that are particularly relevant to the greyhound industry, and which the authors and working group agree illustrate good practice.

Throughout the Code, there are also recommendations of best practice which encourage those working with racing greyhounds to adopt the highest standard of care. These are identified by requirements starting with ‘It is recommended that...’.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/45/contents>

<sup>2</sup> <https://gov.wales/code-of-practice-for-the-welfare-of-dogs>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2010/943/contents/made>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/1990/contents/made>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2014/3266/contents/made> N.B. whether a person is required to comply with the breeding regulations is dependent upon whether or not they are required to hold a breeding licence. It is strongly recommended that persons responsible for racing greyhounds check the legislation for themselves to ensure they are familiar with the requirements.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukksi/1992/901/contents/made>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukksi/2010/543/contents>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2018/9780111165485/schedule/1?view=plain>

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.act.gov.au/\\_data/assets/word\\_doc/0006/1194306/Code-of-Practice-2018-Racing-Greyhounds.docx](https://www.act.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0006/1194306/Code-of-Practice-2018-Racing-Greyhounds.docx) This code, although written primarily for greyhounds racing in the Australian Capital Territory, has been used predominantly throughout this code as it is evidence-based in approach.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.gbgb.org.uk/rules-regulation/rules-of-racing/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/about-bsi/media-centre/press-releases/2018/january/New-specification-for-care-of-racing-greyhounds-launched/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/RSPCA-Guide-The-welfare-of-seized-dogs-in-kennels.compressed.pdf>

You should be aware that the legislation cited in the Code and its Appendices is correct at the date of issue, but may be subject to subsequent change. This preface is not part of the Code, but is intended to explain the Code's purpose and broad aims. Similarly, the Appendices which highlight the relevant legal requirements are not part of the Code.

The Code of Practice is intended to ensure that those with responsibility for the welfare of racing greyhounds meet the minimum legislative standard and are encouraged to adopt the highest standards of care.

## DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this document, a racing greyhound is defined as a dog which is being bred from, reared for, kept, and/or used for the purposes of the racing industry.



Image: Nerys Royal



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## PART 1: GENERAL GUIDANCE

- 1 **Small animals (such as rabbits, hares, mice, guinea pigs, cats etc.) must not be housed in areas to which racing greyhounds have physical, visual or olfactory access.**
- 2 *All establishments breeding, rearing, racing or housing greyhounds should have a Welfare and Management Plan (WMP) in place for general operational matters and greyhound management, welfare, socialisation, enrichment and education (as appropriate).*
- 3 *The WMP should outline any protocols that differ from the requirements outlined in this Code and should be reviewed annually. Where protocols are not specified, the requirements outlined in this Code apply.*
- 4 *If an establishment has multiple Persons in Charge, then the WMP should identify the Person in Charge (PIC) responsible for each area of the establishment or component of the WMP, including shared/common areas.*
- 5 *WMPs should be approved by a veterinary surgeon initially, and every three years thereafter. If there is a change in the veterinary surgeon supporting the establishment, the new veterinary surgeon should be provided with the WMP as soon as possible.*
- 6 *Smoke alarms should be installed and fire-fighting equipment available, well maintained and staff trained to use it.*
- 7 *All housing establishments should be inspected by a veterinary surgeon at least annually.*
- 8 *For all sites at which dogs are kept away from their carer's or owner's place of residence, an emergency contact number should be displayed at the external entrance. The establishment should have a clearly displayed emergency evacuation plan and a fire warning procedure.*
- 9 *The contact information and location of the veterinary practice should be displayed for access by all staff. This should include out of hours provisions.*
- 10 *There should be a working telephone on the premises whenever staff are present, available for making contact with emergency services.*

## PART 2: BREEDING

### a. Selection of dogs for breeding

- 1 *Breeding mates should not be closely related, for example, father and daughter; brother and sister; mother and son. First degree matings should not occur nor should second degree matings (for example, grandfather and granddaughter).*
- 2 *No greyhound should be kept for breeding if it can be reasonably expected (on the basis of its genotype, phenotype or state of health) that breeding from it could have a detrimental effect on its own health or welfare, or that of its offspring. As well as consideration of physical health, dogs who exhibit high levels of fearful behaviours should not be kept for the purposes of breeding.*
- 3 *It is strongly recommended that all breeding greyhounds are genetically tested for any heritable defects before being bred from, where an effective and reliable test is commercially available. If carers are unsure of which tests are applicable, they should consult with a veterinary surgeon. Any greyhounds in the establishment who carry recessive genes for any heritable defect that causes disease or disorder should not be bred from.*
- 4 *If any offspring have a heritable defect, then the Person in Charge of those offspring should develop a health and neutering plan in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon, and all details about the heritable disorder and likely outcomes for the greyhounds should be fully disclosed to their registered owners and any prospective purchasers.*
- 5 *If a Person in Charge is notified that a greyhound sold by them has been diagnosed by a veterinary surgeon as having a heritable defect, they should stop breeding from that greyhound's parents until:
  - i) *at least one of the parents has been tested for the heritable defect, if that parent is still used for breeding and an acceptable test is available. If an acceptable test is not available, a veterinary surgeon should assess at least one of the parents for the heritable defect;*
  - ii) *other offspring of those parents still residing at the establishment have been tested for the heritable defect, where an acceptable test is available.**
- 6 **Male and female greyhounds must be at least 12 months of age and should be at least 18 months old, prior to their first service.**
- 7 *Any dog intended for breeding should have a general health check by a veterinary surgeon prior to its first service to determine whether it is physically mature and suitable for breeding purposes.*
- 8 *The health of the greyhound brood bitch should be assessed no more than four weeks prior to mating.*
- 9 *The Person in Charge should obtain a certificate from the veterinary surgeon to state that the greyhound, at the time of examination, was suitable to breed.*
- 10 **A female greyhound must not have more than six litters in her lifetime and should have no more than four.** *Unless she has been examined by a veterinary surgeon who is of the opinion that producing further litters will not be detrimental to her health or welfare.*
- 11 **A female greyhound must not give birth to more than one litter of puppies in a 12 month period (and should not give birth to more than one per 18 months).**
- 12 *A female dog should not be bred from if over six years of age.*
- 13 **All breeding greyhounds must have daily access to a safe and secure outdoor area where they can exercise, play, interact and explore their surroundings. This should be for a minimum of 30 minutes per day.**
- 14 *Female greyhounds near or in oestrus should not be housed with or within olfactory contact with entire male greyhounds nine months or older.*

## **b. Mating (including artificial insemination)**

- 1 *Natural mating pairs should be physically separated from other animals and supervised during mating.*
- 2 *A male greyhound should not be put with more than one female at any one time for natural mating purposes.*
- 3 *Dog breeding or mating stands (which restrict the bitch's ability to move or turn and thereby resist being mated) should not be used.*
- 4 *If the female greyhound is being unduly harassed by the male greyhound, she should be removed, and the advice of a veterinary surgeon sought.*
- 5 *After mating, both greyhounds should be physically separated, assessed for signs of injury, and treatment provided where necessary.*
- 6 *A male greyhound should not be used for service more than 14 times per month, including natural mating, insemination and semen extraction.*
- 7 *A female greyhound should wait an appropriate time after a previous mating, as guided by a veterinary surgeon.*
- 8 **Transcervical artificial insemination must only be performed by a veterinary surgeon.**
- 9 **If transvaginal insemination is carried out, it must be carried out by a suitably trained person, but it is recommended that it is only carried out by a veterinary surgeon.**

## **c. Whelping**

- 1 *At least seven days before her due date (unless there is a likelihood of stress or injury), a pregnant greyhound should be moved to a whelping housing area, which is sufficiently*

*large to allow her to exhibit her natural behaviours and to rest away from the litter.*

- 2 *The whelping area should not isolate the bitch and litter from the sight, sound and smell of other familiar bitches and daily contact with humans.*
- 3 *An area should be provided within the whelping area, where a bitch can rest away from her puppies.*
- 4 *As soon as the greyhound shows signs of whelping, fresh bedding material should be provided and the bitch and neonatal puppies should be monitored at all times by someone with experience of the normal whelping process and the ability to recognise any abnormal course of events immediately and seek veterinary advice.*
- 5 *No prescription medicines should be administered to a whelping bitch unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon.*
- 6 *If there are any abnormalities observed or concerns for the welfare of the female greyhound or puppies during the whelping process, the advice of a veterinary surgeon should be immediately sought.*
- 7 **If required, a caesarean section must be performed by a veterinary surgeon and must include appropriate anaesthesia and pain relief.**
- 8 *Post operative care, following caesarean section, should include adequate pain relief and be carried out according to the exact instructions of the veterinary surgeon.*
- 9 *The Person in Charge should obtain written veterinary advice regarding greyhound caesarean section after-care including exercise protocols.*
- 10 **Greyhound keepers must seek veterinary advice if post-operative complications arise.**
- 11 *After whelping is complete, the Person in Charge or other staff should:*

- i) *monitor the female greyhound and her puppies at least every three hours for the first 48 hours, and six-hourly thereafter until the puppies are feeding and maternal acceptance has been firmly established; conduct a puppy health check within 12 hours of whelping;*
  - ii) *clean the whelping area and change all bedding material, within 24 hours.*
- 12** *Bedding should be safe for the puppies and not create a risk of suffocation, or of puppies becoming squashed under multiple layers.*
- 13** **Puppies must be handled regularly from shortly (within a week) after birth, for short periods to habituate them to human contact and to examine them for any signs of injury, illness or disease and to ensure they are gaining weight (also see Part 5: Rearing).**
- 14** *Pregnant and lactating greyhounds should be fed at least twice daily, with food of appropriate nutritional quality, and in sufficient quantity, to satisfy their needs or fed under the direction of a veterinary surgeon.*
- 15** *A female greyhound should have a general health check by a veterinary surgeon within eight weeks of whelping.*
- 16** *A female should not participate in trialling or racing for at least ten weeks after whelping. The Person in Charge should obtain a certificate from a veterinary surgeon to state that the female is healthy after whelping, before it returns to racing.*
- 17** *Females should only have a maximum of two, and it is recommended only one caesarean section, after which they should not be mated and ideally be spayed.*



Image: Debra Allen



## PART 3: IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

The working group strongly believe that the requirements for mandatory identification of racing greyhounds and recording of relevant details on a database are critical to ensure the traceability of racing greyhounds throughout their career. Without this, it is impossible to know the numbers and future of those dogs deemed unsuitable for racing pre-trialling, after injury or at the end of their racing career.

Provisions for the identification and traceability of racing greyhounds in England are laid out in 'The Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010'<sup>13</sup> and these have been adopted in this Code.

**1 All dogs over eight weeks of age must be microchipped<sup>14</sup> and the keeper's details registered on an approved database.**

**2 Greyhounds, when in a public place (except at the racetrack) must wear a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on it or on a plate or badge attached to it.**

- i) it is recommended that dogs are not tattooed as this could cause unnecessary pain. *However, if it this does occur it should be done with appropriate analgesia;*
- ii) *all live-born puppies in each litter should be registered within a recognised greyhound studbook within seven days of birth;*
- iii) *the track operator should ensure that every greyhound that is raced or trialed at their track has their details recorded on*

*a database. These should include: their name; microchip and tattoo (if appropriate) number; sex; date of birth; a record that the breed is a greyhound; the name and address of the owner(s) and trainer(s); a contact telephone number for each owner and trainer and a reference to any other greyhounds registered under the owner and trainer's name on the database. This information should be kept in accordance with data protection legislation.*

**3** *the track operator should request owners or trainers to produce photographic identification with proof of their name and address before a greyhound is entered into a race or trial at the track for the first time. The operator should keep these records in accordance with data protection legislation.*

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111489727/contents>

<sup>14</sup> Republic of Ireland - <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/si/63/made/en/pdf>; Northern Ireland - <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/dog-licensing-and-microchipping>; Scotland - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2016/9780111030127>; England - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/108/contents/made>; Wales - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/1990/contents/made>

## PART 4: LACTATION

- 1 *Monitoring of lactating greyhounds should include regular observations at least every four hours of:*
  - i) *puppies feeding;*
  - ii) *the greyhound lactating;*
  - iii) *if applicable, monitoring of caesarean wounds for redness, swelling and discharge.*
- 2 *Soiled bedding material should be removed, and clean bedding material provided daily during lactation.*
- 3 *For the first week post-whelp, bitches should be examined twice daily for mastitis and veterinary attention provided immediately if this is suspected.*
- 4 *Lactating bitches should be allowed a minimum of four periods a day for toileting and exercise away from their puppies.*
- 5 **Newborn puppies must be provided with additional local heating (such as a heat lamp with a 25 watt globe) within the whelping enclosure for the first 10 days after birth and should always have access to an area between 26°C and 28°C.**
- 6 *When weather is hot, they should also have access to an alternative cooler area, so that an appropriate body temperature can be maintained by the mother.*
- 7 *Puppies from three weeks of age to the end of weaning should be provided with appropriate food for their age of development in a shallow food receptacle.*
- 8 *Fully weaned puppies less than 16 weeks of age should be fed at least three times daily with a nutritionally balanced, age appropriate diet.*
- 9 *Orphaned and pre-weaned puppies should be fed under the direction of a veterinary surgeon or in accordance with the WMP.*
- 10 *If puppies do not gain weight, the Person in Charge should seek the advice of a veterinary surgeon and act as directed by them. Puppies should be provided with continual access to clean water, from three weeks of age.*
- 11 *It is recommended that greyhounds over the age of 16 weeks are each provided with their own food receptacle.*
- 12 **Puppies must have a preventative health plan, devised in conjunction with the veterinary surgeon. This should be recorded in the individual dog's health record and should include vaccinations against:**
  - i) *Canine Distemper;*
  - ii) *Infectious Canine Hepatitis (adenovirus);*
  - iii) *Leptospirosis;*
  - iv) *Canine Parvovirus;*
  - v) *Canine Cough (parainfluenza (Type II)) and;*
  - vi) *Bordetella Bronchiseptica.*
- 13 **A control program for internal and external parasites must be carried out at regular intervals from two weeks of age as agreed by the veterinary surgeon in the written health plan.**
- 14 **If detected, puppies must be treated promptly for any internal and external parasites (e.g. worms, fleas and ticks) and this recorded in their individual health record.**
- 15 *All vaccinations should be administered and certified by the veterinary surgeon.*



## PART 5: REARING

- 1 *If it is necessary to transport a litter of puppies before weaning they should travel together.*
- 2 *The rearing regime should aim for greyhounds to become successful racing greyhounds, but also prepare them for the transition to companion animals, following appropriate preparation for retirement and rehoming as outlined in this Code.*
- 3 **From three weeks old, puppies must be carefully and positively introduced to events likely to be encountered throughout their adult lives, in racing kennels and tracks and post-retirement.** *These should include different surfaces, wearing a collar and a muzzle and walking on a lead; separation from their litter (in the company of a handler); standard racing and training facilities including starting boxes; different environments (e.g. reserves, parks, shopping areas, local sporting grounds); travelling in cars and vans; grooming and teeth brushing; people other than their usual handlers, other dogs and breeds. These should all be introduced gradually and slowly, at a pace suited to the individual puppy.*
- 4 *Puppies should never be exposed to stimuli at such a level that they exhibit fear and anxiety.*
- 5 *Puppies should not be muzzled at any time, except as part of a habituation programme or as part of a housing acclimatisation program as detailed in the establishment's WMP.*
- 6 **Greyhounds must not be permanently separated from their mother before seven weeks** and should not be before eight weeks of age unless the health of the puppies is at risk or the female is showing signs of stress. *Advice from a veterinary surgeon should be sought if there are any concerns for the welfare of the puppies or mother.*
- 7 *If puppies are to be reared on the same site, it is recommended those from the same litter are housed together with their mother until they are 12 weeks of age.*
- 8 *Puppies should be frequently and closely monitored, at least every four hours, when housed together and if fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare outcomes are identified, they should be separated.*
- 9 **Rearing accommodation must always provide protection from adverse weather: sun, cold and rain.**
- 10 **Puppies must be provided with toys and games and opportunities for mental stimulation.**
- 11 **Puppies must be given access to areas to run and play off leash every day.** *Until puppies are of an appropriate age to be lead walked, they should have at least four opportunities to engage in play and human interaction during the day.*
- 12 **Puppies must also be provided with opportunities for socialisation with dogs, a variety of people and other animals, so they can develop into well adjusted and happy dogs.** *They should be introduced to a wide variety of people including different ages, sexes and ethnicities as well as people wearing a variety of clothing e.g. helmets, glasses and hats.*
- 13 *From 12 weeks, greyhounds should be provided with gradually increasing exposure to housing similar to where they will later live, including if appropriate, separation from other dogs.*
- 14 *When in indoor housing, greyhounds should be provided with toilet breaks every two to three hours to build familiarity with race kennel routine.*
- 15 *Gradual habituation to vehicles is vital to reduce transport stress. This should be commenced by 14 weeks of age and continued so that the greyhound is used to being transported by the time it is first schooled or exported.*
- 16 *If during rearing, any offspring are found to have a heritable defect, a neutering and sale*

*or rehoming plan should be developed in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon and all details about the heritable defect and likely outcomes for the greyhounds fully disclosed to their owners and any prospective purchasers.*

**17** *Greyhounds between four and six months of age should be fed a minimum of twice daily with a nutritionally balanced diet.*



Image: AWWW

## PART 6: TRAINING AND SCHOOLING

- 1 All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that greyhounds do not pursue or attack any live animals.**
- 2 Live animals must never be used in the training of racing greyhounds.**
- 3 Deceased animal parts should not be used in the training of racing greyhounds.*
- 4 Lures used to train greyhounds should be made of a synthetic material only and should not be animal-derived.*



Image: AWWN

## **PART 7: SALE OF GREYHOUNDS**

- 1 Buyers should be provided with all registration details.*
- 2 Greyhounds should only be sold when both parties have each other's full addresses and contact details.*
- 3 If to be sold at a sales trial, dogs should be checked by a veterinary surgeon both pre- and post-trial and declared fit for sale.*
- 4 If imported prior to sale (e.g. from Ireland), it is recommended that dogs are examined and declared fit by a veterinary surgeon prior to sale.*



Image: AWWN

## PART 8: TRANSPORTATION

For dogs used in the racing industry, it is likely that the law will regard most transport journeys as 'commercial' and consequently subject to the Welfare of Animals Transport Order (WATO) (Wales) 2007<sup>15</sup> - and also to EU legislation number 1/2005<sup>16</sup>. The conditions suggested in these guidelines should help transporters comply with WATO and 1/2005 but more information can be found at: <https://gov.wales/welfare-animals-during-transport>

Anyone transporting more than two greyhounds on journeys in excess of 65km (40 miles) should complete and return an Animal Transporter Authorisation form. Copies can be obtained directly from the Welsh Government website.

- 1 *Before dogs are transported, they should be confirmed to be fit and healthy for the intended journey, by someone suitably trained and competent.*
- 2 **Greyhounds must be transported in a way that does not cause injury or unnecessary suffering.**
- 3 *Transport methods should prevent escape and undue stress, and allow transportation in the shortest practicable time.*
- 4 *The transport of distressed dogs, i.e. those showing signs of intense or prolonged fear and anxiety should be avoided whenever possible.*
- 5 **Persons handling greyhounds must be competent and must not use punitive methods e.g. shouting, hitting or other methods likely to cause fear, injury or suffering.**
- 6 **Greyhounds must be transported in a way which prevents distraction of the driver and minimises risk of injury to themselves, to other greyhounds or occupants in the vehicle.**
- 7 **Dogs must be securely and comfortably confined during a journey.** *If transporting in the main body of a vehicle, dogs should be restrained with a suitable belt or harness.*
- 8 *Dogs which are injured and/or diseased should not be transported (except for minor illness or injury as determined by trained and competent staff), unless to a veterinary surgery or under veterinary advice.*
- 9 *Transport vehicles should allow injured animals to lie fully stretched out safely.*
- 10 **Long journeys must be planned so they have minimal impact on a dog's feeding regime. Dogs must not be fed immediately before travelling.**
- 11 *Whenever possible, dogs should be fed two to four hours before a journey and should be exercised to stimulate elimination immediately before loading, and after unloading.*
- 12 **Water and opportunities to toilet must be provided on a regular basis.** *Road journeys should incorporate breaks at least every three*

<sup>15</sup> <https://gov.wales/welfare-animals-during-transport>

<sup>16</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32005R0001>



hours, to allow the dogs to be inspected, to offer them water and should only recommence after 30 minutes, to allow water to be absorbed. Inspections should occur more frequently if advised by a veterinary surgeon.

- 13** If placing a dog in a cage or crate this must allow the dogs to sit erect, lie down in a natural position, stand and turn around in a natural position without contacting overhead structures.
- 14 Cages or crates should be large enough to transport an injured greyhound.
- 15 Dogs should always have bedding (blankets, duvets or vet bedding) if transported in a crate or cage.
- 16 All transport vehicles, cages or trailers used to transport greyhounds should be constructed

of materials and be of a design that minimises the risk of injury to the dog, e.g. with no sharp edges or abrasive surfaces.

- 17** Dogs must not be left in a vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk to them.
- 18 Any vehicle used for transportation should have the correct ventilation and temperature control so that temperature remains between 10°C and 26°C and the dogs remain comfortable during the journey whatever the outside temperature.
- 19 Greyhounds should not be loaded after racing, schooling or trialling, for at least 15 minutes, to allow them to cool.
- 20** If dogs are to be transported by air, IATA rules must be followed<sup>17</sup>.



<sup>17</sup> <https://www.iata.org/publications/store/Pages/live-animals-regulations.aspx>

## PART 9: TRAINER'S RESIDENTIAL KENNELS OR OTHER LIVING ACCOMMODATION

### a. Living accommodation and environment

- 1 **Living accommodation must be of substantial construction and must provide protection from the weather. It must be safe, secure and free from hazards.**
- 2 *All accommodation and places where dogs are left unattended should be free from potential choking hazards.*
- 3 **Travel crates or cages must not be used as living accommodation.**

#### Accommodation design

- 4 **The living accommodation must consist of a separate sleeping area and activity area.**
- 5 *The design and layout of accommodation should allow dogs to be able to control their*

*own visual access to their surroundings and other dogs. This can be achieved in two ways; (i) providing areas that the dog can move into to avoid visual contact with other dogs, and (ii) providing raised areas, e.g. a platform to enable visual contact.*

- 6 *The layout of accommodation should minimise the number of dogs which staff disturb when removing any one individual and should ensure the safety of staff when passing other dogs with a dog on a leash. For example, staff can minimise disturbance by choosing a route which passes the fewest dogs.*
- 7 *Electrical appliances (e.g. heaters and lamps) should be well maintained and always be out of reach of the dogs.*

#### Accommodation size

- 8 **As a minimum, the size of the accommodation used to house greyhounds must be:**

Number of adult dogs	If dogs have continual access during daylight hours to an adjacent exercise area	If dogs do not have continual access during daylight hours to an exercise area
1	4.5sqm	6.5sqm
2	6.0sqm	8.5sqm

**9** As well as meeting the minimum size, the living accommodation must be sufficiently large to allow each dog to be able to walk, turn around and wag its tail without touching the sides of the kennel, to stretch, and to lie out flat.

**10** *Roof height (outside a sleeping area) should allow greyhounds to stand on their hind legs with their front paws raised above their heads.*

**11** When housing multiple dogs in a single unit, the accommodation must be large enough to allow adequate resources to avoid competition and monopolisation in the kennel, e.g. this includes sufficient hiding places, platforms, beds, toys, etc for each dog.

### Bedding/furniture

**12** Dogs must always have access to a safe hiding place where they can escape to if they feel afraid. This can be the sleeping area within a kennel, an open crate or under a sleeping platform.

**13** Every dog must be provided with their own comfortable space with clean bedding where they can go rest and sleep and which must be in a quiet place. The rest/sleeping area must be large enough for the greyhound to lie down completely stretched out.

**14** Bedding must be provided to all dogs and should be in sufficient volume to make the surface warm and soft to be non-irritant and to provide thermal and musculoskeletal comfort.

**15** Bedding must be regularly cleaned so that it is kept clean, dry and parasite free and should be made of a material that is easily washable or disposable.

**16** *When bedding is destroyed it should be replaced.*

### Lighting

**17** There must be adequate light in the living accommodation, so that all parts are clearly visible to the carers.

**18** *All accommodation should provide the greyhounds with continuous access to natural light during the day. Where this isn't possible, dogs should be provided with a predictable light/dark cycle which corresponds to external day and night.*

### Temperature

**19** At all times, there must be some part of the living space where the dog can experience temperatures above 10°C (50°F) and below 26°C (79°F). Insulation, heating and/or automatic cooling/ventilation must be provided if necessary, to attain this.

**20** Dogs must not be restricted to areas when climatic conditions may cause them distress.

**21** *Dogs should be monitored to check if they are too hot or too cold. If an individual dog is showing signs of heat or cold intolerance, steps need to be taken to ensure their welfare.*

### Noise

**22** *Measures to avoid high levels of noise should be explored and implemented. For example, the avoidance of metal bowls, minimising the disturbance of other dogs.*

- 23 *If there is a lot of ambient noise, then buildings or kennels should be sound insulated.*
- 24 *Loud music may be stressful and so should be avoided but soothing background music e.g. classical can be beneficial and so it is recommended that this is provided.*

### Ventilation/humidity

- 25 *Ventilation in indoor accommodation of all dogs should provide sufficient fresh air of an appropriate quality and to keep down the levels and spread of odours, noxious gases (for example ammonia should not exceed 5ppm), dust and infectious agents of any kind, and to provide for the removal of excess heat and humidity.*
- 26 *Where greyhounds are housed in a totally enclosed area, and forced ventilation is the only form of air movement, there should be a minimum of eight changes per hour.*
- 27 *The ventilation system should be designed to minimise harmful draughts and noise disturbance.*

### Outdoor areas

- 28 **Outdoor areas must be safe and secure, free from hazards and** *should be away from their main accommodation.*
- 29 **Fencing for outdoor areas must be sufficiently high and well maintained to prevent greyhound escape, injury and** *should prevent unsafe contact between greyhounds in adjoining areas.*
- 30 **Outdoor areas must be cleaned of all faeces at least daily and** *should be cleaned immediately after the removal of a greyhound(s) and before new greyhounds are introduced to the area.*
- 31 *Outdoor areas should be suitably drained to prevent pooling of liquids.*

- 32 *Whenever possible, trained and competent staff and other dogs should be present when dogs have access to an outdoor area, as this will encourage dogs to explore, interact and play.*

- 33 **Animals must not be restricted to outdoor areas under climatic conditions which may cause them distress. They need constant access to shade and shelter so they can avoid rain, wind or direct sunlight and need constant access to fresh, clean water.**

- 34 *Grassed sections should form part of large outdoor runs, but should be adequately maintained to reduce the risk of disease and parasites and not allowed to deteriorate into bare earth. Sand runs are acceptable, in particular for winter. Where artificial turf is used, it should be well maintained to ensure it does not pose a hazard.*

### b. Diet

#### Food and water

- 1 **All greyhounds must be fed once a day and** *should be fed twice a day unless advised otherwise.*
- 2 **Food must be provided in sufficient quantity and of nutritional quality, appropriate to meet the daily requirements for the condition, health, reproductive status, weight, level of activity, age and size of the greyhound.**
- 3 **Feed intake must be monitored daily** *and any change in eating habits should be recorded. Advice should be sought from a veterinary surgeon if an unexplained increase or loss of appetite persists.*
- 4 *Where dogs are in-appetent for longer than 24 hours they should be monitored and if there is concern(s) veterinary advice sought.*
- 5 **The body condition/weight of the dogs must be monitored regularly** *(this should*

*be at least weekly) and food supplied in sufficient amounts to achieve and maintain an appropriate body condition as per the Body Condition Score Chart in Appendix A to this Code. If uncertain about quantities and types of food to feed, veterinary advice should be sought.*

- 6 Dogs which display significant weight loss or gain must be seen by a veterinary surgeon and treated as appropriate.**
- 7 Greyhounds must have continuous access to a sufficient supply of fresh clean water unless advised otherwise by a veterinary surgeon. This must be from a clean and suitable container.**
- 8 Water intake must be checked daily and advice from a veterinary surgeon should be sought if there is excessive or a lack of drinking.**
- 9 Food should be provided in a clean food receptacle, except where providing food as enrichment in a treat ball or chew/food toy, or when providing bones.*
- 10 Feeding and drinking receptacles should be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, and this done regularly.*
- 11 Dogs should not be fed raw offal unless it is with the knowledge of a veterinary surgeon, recorded in the WMP and in conjunction with a complete worming program.*
- 12 All food should be removed before the next feed.*
- 13 Food should be stored appropriately in sealed containers, which are vermin proof, cool and dry or refrigerated if appropriate according to the manufacturer's directions.*
- 14 There must be suitable and hygienic facilities for the storage and preparation of food.**
- 15 Hot and cold water must be available for washing utensils and eating and drinking vessels.**

**16 Where fresh and cooked meat is stored, refrigeration facilities must be used.**

*17 An onsite food supply, sufficient for five days, should be available in the case of an emergency event such as illness (for the Person in Charge), accident or large-scale emergency.*

### Feeding regime

**18 Dogs must not be fed food stuffs known to be toxic such as grapes, raisins and onions.**

*19 Dogs should not be fed milk as a regular part of their diet.*

*20 Diets should be planned to avoid foods with high salt or tannins, for example, tea and gravy.*

*21 Greyhounds are reported to be susceptible to bloat (gastro-dilatation-volvulus). Feeding smaller, more frequent meals is believed to reduce this risk, as is feeding from a raised food receptacle and not be exercised immediately after eating. These feeding practices are recommended.*

*22 Any new food should be introduced gradually, over at least a week, to allow the dog to adjust to it.*

### Supplements and substances

*23 Dogs should never be given substances intended to have short term effects on their racing ability.*

*24 Supplements and substances aimed to improve health and ensure a balanced diet should only be administered as directed by a veterinary surgeon and detailed in WMP.*

*25 Any supplements and substances should be clearly and individually labelled and kept in their original container or packaging. Any damaged containers and/or labels should be retained and kept with decanted or re-stored product.*

- 26 All expired supplements and substances should be stored and disposed of according to relevant legislative requirements.
- 27 The Person in Charge should keep records of all supplements and substances provided to each greyhound, and these records should be signed off at least annually by a veterinary surgeon.
- 28 Dogs should be given access to suitable objects to chew to aid their dental health.
- 29 Oestrus suppression should be achieved only by veterinary approved products and under the advice of a veterinary surgeon and protocols should be detailed in the WMP.

## c. Behaviour

### Exercise

- 1 **Dogs must be provided with an opportunity to exercise away from their home accommodation at least once a day.** *This should be for a total of at least half an hour and an hour is recommended. This can be off lead in an outdoor area or on lead.*
- 2 **If keeping dogs indoors, they must have access to an appropriate outside place, away from their resting and feeding area, which they can use as a toilet regularly and this should be at least every four hours.**

### Toy and feeding enrichment

- 3 **Dogs must be provided with appropriate toy and/or feeding enrichment unless veterinary advice states otherwise.**
- 4 **Items must be checked daily to ensure they are clean, safe and replaced when necessary.**
- 5 *Enrichment should be provided daily and should encourage natural behaviour and prevent the development of abnormal behaviours.*

## Monitoring of behaviour

- 6 **Staff must be familiar with, and able to recognise, signs of stress, fear and anxiety and to determine whether the dog is experiencing good or poor welfare.**
- 7 **The behaviour of all dogs must be monitored daily.** *Changes in behaviour which suggest suffering, stress, fear, anxiety and aggression (see below) should be recorded and acted upon. These behaviours when repeated or prolonged can indicate that a dog's welfare is compromised.*
- 8 **The behaviours listed below can also be signs of stress, pain or illness. In such cases veterinary advice must be sought and if advised the advice of a suitably qualified clinical animal behaviourist.**
- i) cowering – crouching down with low body posture;
  - ii) shaking/shivering/trembling- rapid uncontrollable muscular tremors, as if cold;
  - iii) tucked tail – tail placed low between legs;
  - iv) ears back – pinnae of ears flat to sides of head;
  - v) avoidance – dog retreat from stimuli;
  - vi) disengaging/ loss of focus – unresponsive to usually rewarding stimuli;
  - vii) freezing in response to stimulus – becomes suddenly motionless in response to event, object or person;
  - viii) hypervigilance – extremely watchful and responsive to potential danger;
  - ix) muscle tension – appears rigid and not relaxed;
  - x) panting when it's not hot – rapid open mouth breathing with tongue hanging out of mouth;

- xi) yawning – fully opening mouth with ears back while inhaling and closing while exhaling;
- xii) teeth chattering – mouth opens and closes rapidly with upper and lower jaw making contact with one another;
- xiii) lip smacking – audibly making contact between upper and lower lips;
- xiv) lip licking – protruding of tongue from mouth, to lick nose or side of mouth;
- xv) cheek puffing – dog blows air in to the pouches in the side of its face;
- xvi) unresponsive dilated pupils – black centre of eye is larger than usual and fails to change size;
- xvii) salivation – drooling heavily so that saliva is visible around mouth;
- xviii) paw lifting – raising one fore-leg above the ground;
- xix) coprophagy – eating own faeces;
- xx) chewing the housing – using teeth to grind an object (e.g. bedding or bars).

- 9 *If a dog develops repetitive behaviours (e.g. over-grooming, pacing, circling, licking the walls, prolonged barking or howling) efforts should be made to change its environment to add interest and reduce the behaviours.*
- 10 *Where multiple dogs within an establishment show signs of stress, for example repetitive behaviours, the housing and husbandry routines of the establishment should be reviewed to try to ameliorate this.*

#### Handling, training and training devices

- 11 **All people responsible for greyhounds must interact with them in a kind, gentle and**

**consistent way. People must not be allowed to frighten, scare or worry dogs.**

- 12 **Electric shock devices are illegal in Wales and must not be used.**
- 13 **Training methods and equipment must protect dogs from pain, suffering and injury.**
- 14 **Methods based on the application of something unpleasant including choke chains and spray collars must be avoided when training and reward-based methods used instead.**
- 15 **Equipment for handling and training must fit comfortably and not cause irritation or pain.**

#### Husbandry

- 16 **Dogs must always have access to a dry, clean area, and should be able to avoid wet floors after cleaning. Heating and air flow should be adequate to allow floors to dry rapidly.**
- 17 *Dogs should be removed from their kennels for thorough cleaning that involves hosing.*

#### d. Companionship

##### Group or separate housing

- 1 *Whenever possible dogs should be housed in pairs or small groups.*
- 2 **When dogs are kept together they must be compatible. Some minor and temporary signs of fear and/or aggression may occur during initial mixing. Dogs which display severe or persistent signs of aggression towards (e.g. biting, chasing, pinning down or blocking movement), avoid and/or are fearful of other dogs must not be housed together.**
- 3 *Decisions on which dogs can be pair or group housed should be made by suitably competent staff.*

- 4 *New pairs should be gradually introduced under the supervision of competent staff in a neutral environment where they can avoid one another if they so choose.*
- 5 **Pair and group housed dogs must have sufficient space and adequate resources to minimise competition and monopolisation and to be able to move away from one another if they chose.**
- 6 **While unsupervised, greyhounds must be safe from attack, stress or injury from other greyhounds, animals or people.**
- 7 *As a general principle, dogs should not be muzzled in kennels to facilitate pair or group housing. There may be specific circumstances where it is necessary for them to be muzzled when unsupervised for a limited period e.g. overnight. This should not exceed three days. Under no circumstances should muzzling be used as a long-term strategy to keep dogs together.*
- 8 **Dogs who cannot be housed with other dogs due to behavioural concerns and are kept individually must have alternative means of enrichment including (if appropriate) additional appropriate human contact above that stated in human company.**
- 9 **For dogs who value each other's company, but where accommodation is unsuitable for pair- or group-housing, regular opportunities to interact and exercise with other dogs must be provided.**
- 10 *Female greyhounds in, or near to oestrus, should not be housed with or within olfactory contact with entire male greyhounds nine months or older.*
- 11 **Basket muzzles are acceptable, but other types must not be used as they prevent drinking and panting which are essential for hydration and temperature regulation.**
- 12 *Muzzles should be introduced in a gradual and positive way and ideally as part of habituation during rearing (see Part 5).*
- 13 *Greyhounds should not be muzzled for more than 30 minutes at a time unless:*
- i) *under strict, documented, direction by a veterinary surgeon;*
  - ii) *as part of a housing acclimatisation program as detailed in the establishment's WMP.*
- 14 *Any veterinary direction for muzzle use on a specific dog should be reviewed at least annually.*
- 15 **Human company**
- 16 **Dogs must have adequate opportunities for contact with people and at least daily. This can include grooming, exercise, playing, petting and training but at a level suitable for the individual dog.**
- 17 **All staff must strive for a positive relationship with all dogs and avoid negative interactions.**
- 18 **Dogs must be handled in a kind, gentle and positive way. They should not be shouted at, pushed or hit.**
- 19 **Staff must be able to identify dogs that are fearful and anxious as well as those that are relaxed and calm.**

## Muzzling

- 11 *Muzzling protocols should be stipulated in the WMP.*
- 12 *Any muzzle used should be a secure and comfortable fit and allow dogs to pant, drink and vomit.*

## Staff training/competency

- 21 **There must be sufficient personnel available every day to ensure that the daily welfare needs of the greyhounds are provided for.**



22 *All staff responsible for the care of greyhounds should complete appropriate training and education to be competent when handling greyhounds and to maintain the skills and/or experience necessary to comply with this Code.*

23 *Until the required training is complete, establishment staff should work under the direct supervision of person(s) with suitable experience and/or qualifications.*

### e. Healthcare

1 **All staff must be familiar with, and able to recognise signs of illness, injury and disease.**

2 **Veterinary advice must be promptly sought if a dog is showing signs of ill health, including (but not exhaustive of) lethargy, a change of behaviour, signs of pain, repeated sneezing or coughing, breathlessness, loose faeces (if prolonged), constipation or difficulty passing urine, vomiting or diarrhoea, lameness or inability to stand or walk, bleeding or swelling of body parts, significant weight change over a short period, lack of appetite, drinking more or less than usual, unusual swellings, apparent pain, fits or staggering, wounds, discharge from ears or eyes, irritation or inflammation, significant or unusual hair loss, or repeated scratching and shaking of the head.**

3 **Greyhounds diagnosed with clinical dental disease must receive dental treatment as directed by a veterinary surgeon.**

4 *Any health issues identified should be recorded and evidence provided to the inspecting officer that a treatment plan was devised in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon and implemented.*

### Monitoring of health

5 **All dogs must have, at the very least, a daily visual inspection to check for signs of illness and should be a physical inspection.**

6 **If any signs of significant health issues or unusual behaviour are detected, advice must be sought from a veterinary surgeon without delay. This should be recorded in the dog's health record.**

7 *It should be checked daily that dogs are eating and drinking, are able to defecate and urinate normally, are able to move about freely and without pain, and that their skin, teeth and coat are in a normal condition.*

8 *Health checks should take place weekly that include weighing, assessing body condition, inspecting teeth and coat condition.*

9 *All individual health records should be kept for at least a year.*

10 *Faecal consistency should be monitored daily and if loose faeces are detected, the diet gradually changed, and potential irritants sequentially removed to try to ameliorate this, and if unsuccessful, veterinary attention sought.*

### Preventative healthcare

11 **A preventative healthcare plan must be agreed and should be written in consultation with a veterinary surgeon and form part of the WMP. It should include vaccination, internal and external parasite control, monitoring of weight and body condition scores. This should be recorded in the establishment's WMP.**

12 **Each establishment must be registered with a veterinary practice.**

13 *All greyhounds should receive an annual general health check (including dental check) by a veterinary surgeon (or more frequently as required).*

14 **A comprehensive vaccination programme, including vaccination against canine distemper, adenovirus, leptospirosis and parvovirus, and ideally kennel cough must be put in place and must be given in accordance with veterinary advice and manufacturer's instructions.**

- 15 It is recommended that greyhounds receive an annual vaccination for Canine Cough (ideally a combined (parainfluenza (Type II) and Bordetella bronchiseptica (intra-nasal vaccine)) that could occur at the time of their annual health check.
- 16 **Vaccination records must be kept for each dog and puppies and be up to date.** *The Person in Charge should ensure that vaccination certificates, including dates of next treatment, details of the treatment required and a record of who administered the treatment, are signed by a veterinary surgeon at each vaccination, and kept for a minimum of five years.*
- 17 **A control program for internal and external parasites must be carried out at regular intervals, as recommended by a veterinary surgeon, and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.**
- 18 **If detected, dogs must be treated promptly for any internal and external parasites (e.g. worms, fleas and ticks) and this recorded in their individual health record.**
- 19 **Preventative and curative healthcare provided to individual dogs, must be documented in their individual health record.**
- 20 **All greyhounds must be groomed regularly by brushing or bathing, whichever is necessary.** *This should be at least weekly and more if required to ensure the coats are kept in good, clean condition.*
- 21 *All greyhounds should have their toenails checked at least once a month and trimmed as required to prevent overgrowth.*
- 22 **Care of greyhound's teeth must be part of their management schedule.** *All dogs should have their teeth brushed with a dog specific toothbrush and paste, at least weekly and ideally daily.*

## Treatment

- 23 **Prescription medications must be prescribed for the individual dog and used according to the veterinary advice;** *their use should be recorded in the dog's individual record.*
- 24 **Non-prescription medications must be used in accordance with the WMP and as agreed by a veterinary surgeon.**
- 25 *Medicines should be stored safely at the correct temperature and securely to safeguard against unauthorised access.*
- 26 *All courses should be completed in accordance with veterinary direction.*
- 27 **A greyhound's keeper is legally responsible to seek prompt veterinary treatment for any ill or injured dog.**
- 28 *If greyhounds are kept in an establishment away from their owners, the owner(s) should authorise the provision of necessary emergency veterinary treatment in their absence and it is recommended they sign an agreement for each greyhound.*

## Hygiene

- 29 **All places dogs have access to must be kept clean and free from accumulated dirt and dust to minimise disease transmission and to ensure dogs are comfortable.**
- 30 **Cleaning schedules must be adequate for the purpose of disease control and protecting the well-being of the dogs and should be implemented and displayed outlining daily, weekly, monthly cleaning and disinfection duties.**
- 31 **Cleaning must incorporate a recognised formulation which is safe, suitable and effective against pathogens responsible for dog diseases. Disinfectants must be virucidal as well as bacteriocidal and should be Government approved<sup>18</sup>.**

- 32 *Cleaning and disinfection products should be used as per the manufacturer's instructions and people using these products should be competent in their safe use.*
- 33 *Cleaning products should be kept out of reach of animals.*
- 34 *The programme of cleaning should be included in the WMP developed with veterinary advice.*
- 35 *Where dogs are kept in kennels or pens, each should be inspected at least daily and kept in a clean condition.*
- 36 *Faeces should be removed at least twice daily from accommodation which houses adult greyhounds – in the case of housing puppies, faeces should be removed more frequently and at least four times a day.*
- 37 *Kennels should be disinfected at least once a week and when a dog permanently leaves the kennel.*
- 38 *Disinfection of living areas using Defra approved disinfectants, should be carried out:*
- i) *after an outbreak of an infectious disease;*
  - ii) *prior to the introduction of a new greyhound;*
  - iii) *prior to whelping; and*
  - iv) *upon the removal of puppies.*

### **Isolation facilities**

- 39 **Appropriate isolation in self-contained facilities must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious dogs (separated by an impervious barrier and/or at least 10m).**
- 40 **Dogs in the isolation facility must be checked regularly** and unless other staff are available need to be visited after all other dogs.
- 41 *The establishment should make provision for the isolation of sick/injured/infectious animals as well as those that might be expected to be*

*carrying serious infectious diseases. These provisions should be detailed in the WMP.*

- 42 *Where the isolation facility is provided by the establishment's veterinary practice, a letter should be provided stating that they are agreeable to providing such facilities.*
- 43 *Dogs showing signs of infectious disease should not be allowed in shared outdoor spaces.*
- 44 *When handling dogs in isolation facilities, protective clothing and footwear should be worn and sanitation protocols followed.*
- 45 *Separate feeding and water receptacles, bedding and cleaning utensils should be stored in the facility.*

### **Biosecurity**

- 46 *Establishments should have a biosecurity plan in place.*

*This plan should include as a minimum:*

- *Isolation;*
  - i) *use of isolation facilities*
  - ii) *daily disinfection*
  - iii) *use of separate cleaning equipment*
  - iv) *disposal of bedding and excreta*
  - v) *use of separate food and water bowls*
  - vi) *use of foot baths*
  - vii) *environmental enrichment*
- *Paddocks;*
  - i) *use of separate paddocks*
  - ii) *restricted contact with other greyhounds and animals*
  - iii) *restricted access to other paddocks*
  - iv) *restricted access to the public and non-kennel staff*
  - v) *cleaning, disinfection and excreta removal*
- *Transport;*

- Staffing;
  - i) allocated staffing
  - ii) use of personal protective equipment including foot covers and gloves and gowns
  - iii) animal handling
  - iv) staff hygiene
  - v) frequency of observations
- Disposal of Carcasses.
  - iv) details of the dog's diet and related requirements;
  - v) consent forms;
  - vi) a record of the date or dates of each dog's most recent vaccination, worming and flea treatments;
  - vii) details of any medical treatment each dog is receiving.

### Record Keeping

**47** The establishment should keep a register of all dogs and individual information about each of them. It should include the following information although this list is not considered exhaustive:

- i) the dates of each dog's arrival;
- ii) each dog's name, age, sex, neuter status, microchip number and description;
- iii) details of each dog's relevant medical and behavioural history, including details

### Identification (see also Part 3)

**48 All dogs must be microchipped and should be easily identifiable**, for example using a collar and name tag.

**49** There should be a system in place to ensure the correct identification of the dogs kept at the establishment.

**50** Accommodation should be clearly and permanently numbered and needs to carry a notice that details relevant information.



Image: Nerys Royal

## PART 10: RACE AND TRIALLING MEETINGS

The following conditions are based on ‘The Welfare of Racing Greyhound Regulations (England) 2010<sup>19</sup> which are intended to safeguard the welfare of racing greyhounds while present at the race track. They include provisions for veterinary attendance and facilities, kennels, identification and recording of racing greyhounds and injuries.

### a. Veterinary attendance at the track

- 1 *An appropriately trained veterinary surgeon should be in attendance at the track and at sales trials prior to the start of racing (and in good time to perform the duties set out in this Code), throughout racing and until 15 minutes after the last race has finished.*
- 2 *The veterinary surgeon and track officials should meet prior to the first race and racing should only take place if all agree that the track is in suitable conditions and hazard free.*
- 3 *If there is any unusual accident or adverse climatic conditions during a meeting, the veterinary surgeon and officials should liaise and ensure all agree before racing continues. It is recommended that either has the right to insist that racing stops on climatic and/or welfare grounds.*
- 4 *The veterinary surgeon should physically examine every dog prior to racing, checking that body condition is appropriate, the dog is not lame, inspecting their teeth and females for oestrus.*
- 5 *The veterinary surgeon should observe every race.*
- 6 *The veterinary surgeon should observe every dog leaving the track after racing.*
- 7 *The veterinary surgeon should carry out post-race physical inspection on any dog involved in a collision, or other incident or suspected to be lame on leaving the track.*

### b. Facilities for veterinary surgeon

- 1 *The attending veterinary surgeon should have access to either a room or a mobile facility which:*
  - i) *is clean and has walls and floors with an impervious and easily cleanable surface;*
  - ii) *is lockable;*
  - iii) *is well-lit;*
  - iv) *has heating and ventilation;*
  - v) *has hot and cold running water;*
  - vi) *has an examination table suitable for examining greyhounds;*
  - vii) *has a lockable cupboard suitable for the storage of veterinary medicines;*
  - viii) *has a fridge suitable for the storage of veterinary medicines;*
  - ix) *is located close enough to the area where a race or trial or sales trial is being undertaken to allow quick access in the case of an emergency;*
  - x) *has a freezer suitable for the storage of greyhound carcasses;*
  - xi) *contains a crate or kennel, for use in emergency veterinary cases.*
- 2 *It is strongly recommended that the veterinary surgeon should have sufficient supplies to carry out emergency treatment and euthanasia of multiple dogs at the meeting should this be required.*

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111489727/contents>

### c. Management of the dogs at the track

- 1 **Owners must not enter dogs that are not fit or healthy to race.**
- 2 *Racing should not take place in temperatures of 28°C and above unless:*
  - i) *greyhounds attending the track are transported in air-conditioned vehicles; and*
  - ii) *accommodated in an area of the track where temperatures can be kept at between 10°C and 26°C; and*
  - iii) *the track has in place rapid cooling mechanisms to cool greyhounds after a race such as air conditioned cooling rooms.*
- 3 *Greyhounds under the age of 15 months should not run in any race or trial. The age of a greyhound is as the first day of the month in which they were whelped.*
- 4 *Female greyhounds in or close to oestrus should not be trialled or raced, as this can cause frustration to surrounding males.*
- 5 *Each dog should be warmed up pre-race, and warmed down after racing.*
- 6 *Each dog should have their feet (and muzzle if needed) cleaned for removal of sand post-racing.*
- 7 *If a greyhound has not raced for six months, or was involved in an incident in their last race, they should undergo trialling and be confirmed to be fit by the veterinary surgeon and track officials prior to racing competitively.*
- 8 *If a greyhound has not raced for six months or more for any reason, it should be checked by a veterinary surgeon before participating in a trial or race.*
- 9 *It is recommended that dogs are placed in the traps in which they are deemed comfortable running and they are not moved more than one trap position since their last race.*

### d. Identification

- 1 *Only greyhounds identified with a microchip and registered on the track database should be permitted to race.*
- 2 *Every greyhound entered into a trial or race should be checked by the track official and/or veterinary surgeon to ensure that they are identifiable with a microchip.*

### e. Record keeping

- 1 *Any injuries or lameness sustained at the track, and any treatments received should be recorded on the track database and records kept in accordance with GDPR legislation.*
- 2 *The record should include: identification of the greyhound, the nature of the injury sustained, details of any treatment administered, the distance of the race or sales trial in which the injury occurred and the date of the injury. This information must be kept by the track operator in accordance with data protection legislation.*
- 3 *It is recommended that the records are analysed at least monthly and trends in injury occurrence identified and used to inform decisions about track management to minimise future incidents.*

### f. Track kennelling

- 1 **Where kennels are provided, they must be:**
  - **sufficiently large to allow dogs to move and lie down without touching the sides or roof, and to be able to avoid any urine or faeces;**
  - **secure** so that no substances can be given to the dogs;
  - **naturally lit and well-ventilated.**
- 2 **If dogs are to remain in transport vehicles pre-or post-race, the area in which the dog**

stays, must be large enough to allow the dog to turn around and lie stretched out.

- 3 The temperature where the dogs stay must remain within 10°C and 26°C.
- 4 Water must be continually available to all dogs.

#### g. Treatment of illness and injuries sustained during racing

- 1 When a greyhound becomes ill or is injured in a racing event, veterinary advice must be sought immediately.
- 2 *If a veterinary surgeon or other racing official has previously imposed a period of incapacitation (following injury), a dog should only race again once that period has passed, or*

*it has been declared fit by a veterinary surgeon and completed a trial.*

- 3 *The injury should be recorded (see Part 10e).*

#### h. Track management

- 1 All materials integral to the race track including barriers, traps, surfaces and the hare must be designed and maintained in such a way to prevent injury and/or harm to racing greyhounds.
- 2 If record analysis suggests that trends in injury occurrence may be associated with aspects of track management, it is recommended that management protocols should be amended in an effort to minimise future incidents, and the effects monitored closely.



## PART 11: LEAVING THE INDUSTRY

1 When a greyhound leaves the industry by any route, the reason, route of exit and name of rehoming centre or private owner and cause of death, if appropriate, should be recorded in the track database.

### a. Retirement

1 It is the joint responsibility of the breeder, owner and trainer to ensure that, when a greyhound leaves the industry, each and every dog has the best opportunity of being rehomed and is able to enjoy a happy and healthy life. This includes undertaking all reasonable efforts to prepare the greyhound for rehoming as well as appropriate socialisation and behavioural training with a certified, suitably qualified, trainer.

2 It is strongly recommended that rehoming is undertaken using a reputable organisation, which is a member of the Association of Dogs and Cats Homes<sup>20</sup> and plans and preparation for the dog's retirement start as early as possible.

3 If a greyhound is rehomed before completing a preparation program, the registered owner should provide information to the greyhound's new owner or temporary carer about the health and behaviour of the greyhound at the time of adoption and details of the attempts made to prepare the dog for rehoming.

### b. Rehabilitation/Behavioural modification

1 During their racing career, dogs should gradually be introduced to new places, to ease the later transition post-retirement.

2 Prior to rehoming, greyhounds should be taught to spend time calmly alone, as this can prevent the development of separation-related problems, they should gradually be exposed to increasing periods alone which can be part of race crate training or other training activities.

3 Any time dogs spend alone, should be experienced as positive for example, by providing a preferred long-lasting food item or toy. If the greyhound is stressed and doesn't settle then the carer should end the session and in the next session, the greyhound should be left alone for a shorter time, so they do not become distressed.

4 Before being rehomed to a member of the public, greyhounds should each be exposed to a pre-planned process of graduation including introduction to sights, sounds and experiences they are likely to encounter in the home and shown to be relaxed in their presence.

5 This should include:

- i) walking on a lead;
- ii) quiet and busy streets;
- iii) a variety of people including children;
- iv) household appliances.

6 Exposure should be gradual, and calm behaviours rewarded.

7 If dogs fail to habituate to specific stimuli and continue to exhibit fear, they should be referred to a qualified clinical animal behaviourist. ([www.abtcouncil.org.uk](http://www.abtcouncil.org.uk)).

### c. Rehoming

1 All retired greyhounds whose health and temperament has been assessed as suitable for rehoming (by the trainer, owner, veterinary surgeon and a rehoming charity representative should be rehomed to a suitable home) or given to a shelter or rehoming charity or kept as a pet. The ADCH can provide information about local rehoming charities.

2 It is accepted that muzzles may sometimes need to be used for retired greyhounds, especially shortly after retirement. If used correctly, these can be useful tools to allow safe exercise, whilst training is ongoing.



- 3 It is recommended that any organisations and individuals rehoming greyhound to members of the public should fully brief and provide educational materials on the individual's welfare needs including advice on managing behaviour and easing the transition into a domestic environment.
- 4 *All greyhounds should be neutered prior to being rehomed.*
- 5 *All retired racing greyhounds being sold, given away or transferred should be accompanied with a health, welfare and management statement. Details of any known physical abnormality (including injury) at the time of sale or transfer, any treatment the greyhound is receiving or requires, how that abnormality may affect the short and long-term health and welfare of the greyhound, and their vaccination certificates should be included.*
- 6 *The racing authorities should be informed of the change of ownership and the microchip company.*
- 7 *Whenever possible, it is recommended that compatible kennel pairs are rehomed together.*
- iii) *the greyhound is found to be unsuitable for rehoming (by the trainer, owner, veterinary surgeon and a rehoming charity representative) and confirmed following temperament and behavioural testing conducted by a clinical animal behaviourist.*
- 3 *Veterinary surgeons should provide the registered owner with a Euthanasia Certificate once a greyhound has been euthanised.*
- 4 *Whenever possible, euthanasia should be performed in an area that is separate from any greyhound housing area and out of view and olfactory contact with other greyhounds, and view of the general public.*
- 5 *If a racing greyhound dies other than through euthanasia, the person responsible should obtain an opinion from a veterinary surgeon to determine the cause of death, whether through examination or post mortem.*

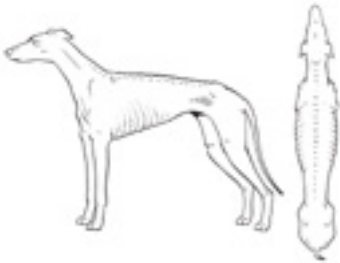
#### **d. Euthanasia**

- 1 *If greyhounds are kept in an establishment away from their owners, the owner(s) should pre-authorise the provision of emergency euthanasia in their absence and it is recommended they sign an agreement for each greyhound.*
- 2 *Euthanasia should be performed on the advice of, and by a veterinary surgeon, and when:*
  - i) *the greyhound's pain, distress or suffering cannot be adequately controlled;*
  - ii) *the health or welfare of the greyhound is compromised to such an extent that the likelihood of achieving an enjoyable life is low; or*

This code was developed using a legacy bequeathed to the RSPCA to improve the welfare of racing greyhounds. The funding secured the services of Dr Nicola Rooney who co-wrote this code with Dr Samantha Gaines, Head of Companion Animal Science and Policy, RSPCA on behalf of the Greyhound welfare working group, a sub-group of the Animal Welfare Network for Wales (AWNW).

## APPENDIX A: BODY CONDITION SCORE CHART

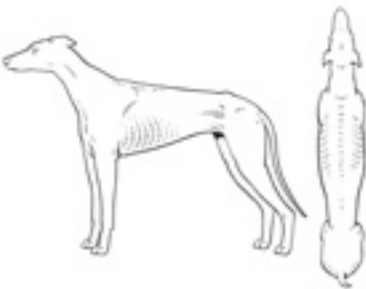
### 1. Emaciated



- i) Individual ribs, spine and pelvis prominent and evident from a distance.
- ii) Lack of muscle mass.
- iii) Little or no body fat.
- iv) Rump hollow.
- v) Waist prominent when viewed from above.
- vi) Abdomen obviously tucked up.
- vii) Neck thin.
- viii) No fat on tail.

**Veterinary advice must be sought.**

### 2. Thin



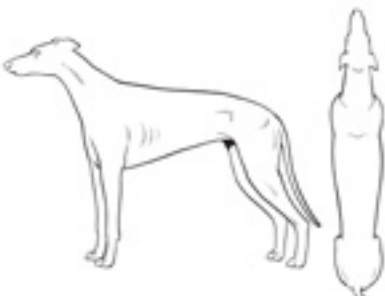
- i) Ribs, spine and pelvis bones visible and easily felt.
- ii) Little body fat.
- iii) Neck thin.
- iv) Abdomen tucked up.
- v) Little fat on tail.

Obvious waist when viewed from above. Increase feeding and worm dog if not wormed recently (ensure all-wormer used – some products do not cover all worms).

**Seek veterinary advice if dog remains underweight or unsure of feeding or worming regime.**

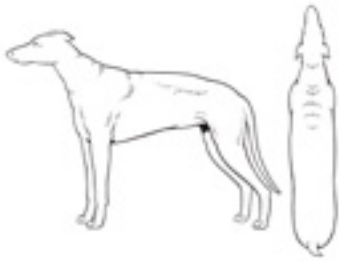
Racing greyhounds have a condition score halfway between thin and ideal.

### 3. Ideal



- i) Ribs and spine can be felt, last few ribs may be visible.
- ii) Dog should have a waist when viewed from above.
- iii) Belly is tucked up when viewed from side.
- iv) Good muscle mass.
- v) Rump well-muscled.

#### 4. Overweight

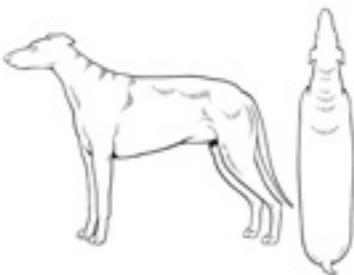


- i) Ribs and spine not visible but can be felt.
- ii) Fat deposit on tail.
- iii) Little or no waist when viewed from above, rounded appearance, back appears broadened.
- iv) Dog squarish along back line when viewed from side.
- v) Abdomen not tucked up, may appear rounded underneath.

Reduce feed intake or provide lower calorie feed. Increase exercise.

**Seek veterinary advice if unsure of appropriate diet or concerns over exercise regime.**

#### 5. Obese



- i) Ribs and spine not visible and difficult to feel.
- ii) Tail has obvious fat deposit.
- iii) No waist and back broadened when viewed from above.
- iv) Belly obviously rounded and possibly distended.
- v) Dog square or rounded up along back line when viewed from side.

**Seek veterinary advice on diet and exercise regime.**



COD YMARFER GWIRFODDOL:  
LLES MILGWN  
SY'N RASIO (CYMRU)

## RHAGAIR

Pwrpas y Cod hwn yw egluro'r hyn y mae angen i'r rheiny sy'n gyfrifol am les milgwn rasio yng Nghymru ei wneud er mwyn cyrraedd y safon gofal sy'n ofynnol yn ôl y gyfraith, yn ogystal ag annog mabwysiadu safonau uwch. Er mwyn cynnig arweiniad clir, ysgrifennwyd y cod mewn modd sy'n gwahaniaethu'n glir rhwng gofynion sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn y ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol (wedi'u nodi fel "rhaid") a safonau arfer gorau gwirfoddol (wedi'u nodi fel "dylid").

Bwriad y Cod yw ymdrin â phob cam yng nghylch bywyd milgi, h.y. o'i eni hyd at ei farwolaeth. O'r herwydd, mae'r Cod yn berthnasol trwy gydol oes ei ac yn enwedig wrth adael y diwydiant.

Y gofynion hynny a nodwyd yn **rhaid**, er nad ydynt wedi'u codi air am air, yw'r rhai y mae Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru (AWNW) yn eu hystyried yn bwysig er mwyn cydymffurfio â darpariaethau deddfwriaethol sy'n cynnwys:

- 1 Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006<sup>1</sup>.
- 2 Cod Ymarfer Llywodraeth Cymru er Lles Cŵn<sup>2</sup>.
- 3 Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Coleri Electronig) (Cymru) 2010<sup>3</sup>.
- 4 Rheoliadau Microsglodynnu Cŵn (Cymru) 2015<sup>4</sup> a Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014<sup>5</sup>.
- 5 Deddf Rheoli Cŵn 1992<sup>6</sup>.
- 6 Deddf Lles Milgwn 2010<sup>7</sup>.

Argymhellir yn gryf bod unigolion sy'n gyfrifol am filgwn sy'n rasio yn gwirio'r ddeddfwriaeth

drostynt eu hunain i sicrhau eu bod yn gyfarwydd â'r gofynion.

Mae defnyddio *dylid* yn dangos gofynion yn ymwneud â milgwn rasio sy'n seiliedig ar ddarpariaethau mewn deddfwriaeth a chodau gorfodol y tu hwnt i Gymru a chanllawiau arfer da sy'n cynnwys:

- 1 Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgarwch sy'n cynnwys Anifeiliaid) (Lloegr) 2018<sup>8</sup>.
- 2 Cod Ymarfer Gorfodol ar gyfer Lles Anifeiliaid (Cadw a Bridio Milgwn Rasio yn Nhiriogaeth Prifddinas Awstralia) 2018<sup>9</sup>.
- 3 Rheoliadau Rasio Bwrdd Milgwn Prydain Fawr (GBGB) 2018<sup>10</sup>.
- 4 PAS 251:2017 Manyleb ar gyfer cytiau cenel i hyfforddwr milgwn<sup>11</sup>.
- 5 Canllawiau arfer da yr RSPCA ar gyfer lles cŵn wedi'u hatafael<sup>12</sup>.

Yn ogystal, ceir gofynion a chanfyddiadau ymchwil diweddar sy'n arbennig o berthnasol i'r diwydiant milgwn, ac mae'r awduron a'r gweithgor yn cytuno eu bod yn dangos arfer da.

Trwy gydol y Cod, ceir argymhellion ynghylch arfer gorau i annog y rheiny sy'n gweithio gyda milgwn rasio i fabwysiadu'r safon gofal uchaf posibl. Nodir y rhain gan ofynion sy'n dechrau gydag 'Argymhellir bod...'

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/cy/ukpga/2006/45/contents>

<sup>2</sup> <https://llyw.cymru/y-cod-ymarfer-er-lles-cwn>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/cy/wsi/2010/943/contents/made>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/cy/wsi/2015/1990/contents/made>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/cy/wsi/2014/3266/contents/made> Sylwer: mae'r mater a yw'n ofynnol i berson gydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau bridio ai peidio yn dibynnu a yw'n ofynnol iddynt feddu ar drwydded fridio ai peidio. Argymhellir yn gryf bod unigolion sy'n gyfrifol am filgwn sy'n rasio yn gwirio'r ddeddfwriaeth drostynt eu hunain i sicrhau eu bod yn gyfarwydd â'r gofynion.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2018/9780111165485/schedule/1?view=plain>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/543/contents>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2018/9780111165485/schedule/1?view=plain>

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.act.gov.au/\\_data/assets/word\\_doc/0006/1194306/Code-of-Practice-2018-Racing-Greyhounds.docx](https://www.act.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0006/1194306/Code-of-Practice-2018-Racing-Greyhounds.docx) Er bod y cod hwn wedi'i lunio ar gyfer rasio milgwn yn Nhiriogaeth Prifddinas Awstralia, caiff ei ddefnyddio trwy'r cod hwn gan ei fod yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.gbgb.org.uk/rules-regulation/rules-of-racing/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/about-bsi/media-centre/press-releases/2018/january/New-specification-for-care-of-racing-greyhounds-launched/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/RSPCA-Guide-The-welfare-of-seized-dogs-in-kennels.compressed.pdf>

Dylech fod yn ymwybodol bod y ddeddfwriaeth a ddyfynnir yn y Cod a'i Atodiadau yn gywir ar y dyddiad cyhoeddi, ond gall newid wedi hynny. Nid yw'r rhagair hwn yn rhan o'r Cod, ond bwriedir iddo egluro pwrpas ac amcanion cyffredinol y Cod. Yn yr un modd, nid yw'r Atodiadau sy'n rhoi sylw i'r gofynion cyfreithiol perthnasol ychwaith yn rhan o'r Cod.

Bwriad y Cod Ymarfer yw sicrhau bod y rheiny sy'n gyfrifol am les milgwn rasio yn cyrraedd y safon ofynnol yn ôl deddfwriaeth a'u bod yn cael eu hannog i fabwysiadu'r safonau gofal uchaf posibl.

## DIFFINIADAU

At ddibenion y ddogfen hon, diffinnir milgi rasio fel ci sy'n cael ei fridio, ei fagu, ei gadw, ac/neu ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion y diwydiant rasio.



Llun: Nerys Royal



## CYNNWYS

<b>RHAN 1:</b>	CANLLAWIAU CYFFREDINOL.....	TUDALEN 5
<b>RHAN 2:</b>	BRIDIO (YN YCHWANEGOL AT Y CANLLAWIAU A DDISGRIFIR YN RHAN 9: Y CENEL Y BYDD MILGWN YN BYW YNDDO WRTH HYFFORDDI).....	TUDALEN 6
<b>RHAN 3:</b>	ADNABOD AC OLRHAIN .....	TUDALEN 9
<b>RHAN 4:</b>	CYFNOD LLAETHA (YN YCHWANEGOL AT Y CANLLAWIAU A DDISGRIFIR YN RHAN 9: Y CENEL Y BYDD MILGWN YN BYW YNDDO WRTH HYFFORDDI).....	TUDALEN 10
<b>RHAN 5:</b>	MAGU (YN YCHWANEGOL AT Y CANLLAWIAU A DDISGRIFIR YN RHAN 9: Y CENEL Y BYDD MILGWN YN BYW YNDDO WRTH HYFFORDDI).....	TUDALEN 12
<b>RHAN 6:</b>	HYFFORDDI A DYSGU (YN YCHWANEGOL AT Y CANLLAWIAU A DDISGRIFIR YN RHAN 9: Y CENEL Y BYDD MILGWN YN BYW YNDDO WRTH HYFFORDDI) .....	TUDALEN 14
<b>RHAN 7:</b>	GWERTHU MILGWN.....	TUDALEN 15
<b>RHAN 8:</b>	CLUDO MILGWN .....	TUDALEN 16
<b>RHAN 9:</b>	Y CENEL Y BYDD MILGWN YN BYW YNDDO WRTH HYFFORDDI NEU LETY ARALL IDDYNT FYW YNDDO .....	TUDALEN 18
<b>RHAN 10:</b>	CYFARFODYDD RASIO A THREIALU .....	TUDALEN 29
<b>RHAN 11:</b>	GADAEL Y DIWYDIANT .....	TUDALEN 32
<b>ATODIAD A</b>	.....	TUDALEN 34

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## RHAN 1: CANLLAWIAU CYFFREDINOL

- 1 Rhaid peidio â chadw anifeiliaid bychain (megis cwingod, ysgyfarnogod, llygod, moch cwta, cathod ac ati) mewn ardaloedd lle mae gan filgwn rasio fynediad corfforol, gweledol neu arogleuol iddynt.**
- 2 Dylai pob sefydliad sy'n bridio, magu, rasio neu'n lletya milgwn fod â Chynllun Lles a Rheoli (WMP) ar gyfer materion gweithredol cyffredinol ac ar gyfer rheoli milgwn, eu lles, eu cymdeithasoli, eu cyfoethogi a'u haddysg (fel y bo'n briodol).*
- 3 Dylai'r Cynllun amlinellu unrhyw brotocolau sy'n wahanol i'r gofynion a amlinellir yn y Cod hwn a dylid eu hadolygu'n flynyddol. Pan na chaiff protocolau eu nodi, mae'r gofynion a amlinellir yn y Cod hwn yn berthnasol.*
- 4 Os oes gan sefydliad sawl Person â Chyfrifoldeb, yna dylai'r Cynllun nodi'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb sy'n gyfrifol am bob ardal o'r sefydliad neu ran o'r Cynllun, gan gynnwys ardaloedd a rennir / cyffredin.*
- 5 Dylai milfeddyg gymeradwyo'r Cynllun i ddechrau arni, ac yna bob tair blynedd wedi hynny. Os bydd y milfeddyg sy'n cefnogi'r sefydliad yn newid, dylid rhoi copi o'r Cynllun i'r milfeddyg newydd cyn gynted â phosibl.*
- 6 Dylid gosod larymau tân a darparu offer ymladd tân, gan eu cynnal a'u cadw yn dda a hyfforddi staff sut i'w defnyddio.*
- 7 Dylai milfeddyg wneud archwiliad o bob sefydliad sy'n cadw milgwn o leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn.*
- 8 Ar gyfer pob safle lle caiff cŵn eu cadw i ffwrdd o fan preswyl eu gofalwr neu eu perchennog, dylid arddangos rhif cyswllt brys wrth y fynedfa allanol. Dylid arddangos yn glir y cynllun gwacáu brys ynghyd â gweithdrefn petai tân.*
- 9 Dylid arddangos manylion cysylltu â'r filfeddygfa ynghyd â'i lleoliad er mwyn i'r holl staff fedru gweld y wybodaeth. Dylai hyn gynnwys darpariaethau y tu allan i oriau swyddfa arferol.*
- 10 Dylid cael ffôn waith yn yr adeilad pryd bynnag y bydd staff yno, a'i bod ar gael i gysylltu â'r gwasanaethau brys.*



## RHAN 2: BRIDIO

### a. Dewis cŵn ar gyfer bridio

- 1 Ni ddylai pâr bridio fod yn perthyn yn agos, er enghraifft, tad a merch; brawd a chwaer; mam a mab. Ni ddylai paru perthynas ar yr ach agosaf nac ychwaith paru ar yr ail ach (er enghraifft, taid ac wyres).
- 2 Ni ddylid cadw milgwn ar gyfer bridio os gellir disgwyl yn rhesymol (ar sail eu genoteip, ffenoteip neu gyflwr iechyd) y gallai bridio ohonynt gael effaith niweidiol ar eu hiechyd neu eu lles eu hun, neu iechyd yr epil. Yn ogystal ag ystyried iechyd corfforol, ni ddylid cadw cŵn at ddibenion bridio os ydynt yn ymddwyn yn ofnus tu hwnt.
- 3 Argymhellir yn gryf bod pob milgi bridio yn cael eu profi'n enetig am unrhyw ddiffygion etifeddol cyn eu defnyddio i fridio, os yw prawf effeithiol a dibynadwy ar gael yn fasnachol. Os yw gofawr yn ansicr pa brofion sy'n berthnasol, dylent ymgynghori â milfeddyg. Ni ddylid bridio o unrhyw filgwn yn y sefydliad sy'n cario genynnau ymgiliol ar gyfer unrhyw nam etifeddol sy'n achosi afiechyd neu anhwylder.
- 4 Os oes gan unrhyw epil ddiffyg etifeddol, yna dylai'r Person sydd â Chyfrifoldeb am yr epil hwnnw ddatblygu cynllun iechyd ac ysbaddu ar y cyd â milfeddyg, a dylid datgelu'n llawn yr holl fanylion am yr anhwylder etifeddol ac unrhyw effeithiau tebygol ar y milgi i'w perchnogion cofrestredig ac unrhyw ddarpar brynwyr.
- 5 Os hysbysir Person â Chyfrifoldeb bod milgi a werthwyd ganddo wedi cael diagnosis gan filfeddyg fel un sydd â nam etifeddol, dylent roi'r gorau i fridio o rieni'r milgi hwnnw hyd nes:
  - i) bod o leiaf un o'r rhieni wedi cael eu profi am y nam etifeddol, os yw'r rhiant hwnnw'n dal i gael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer bridio a bod prawf derbyniol ar gael. Os nad oes prawf derbyniol ar gael, dylai milfeddyg asesu o leiaf un o'r rhieni am y nam etifeddol;
  - ii) bod epil eraill y rhieni hynny sy'n dal yn y sefydliad yn cael eu profi am y nam etifeddol, os yw prawf derbyniol ar gael.

- 6 Rhaid i filgi a miliast fod yn 12 mis oed o leiaf, a dylent fod yn 18 mis oed o leiaf, cyn eu gwasanaeth cyntaf.
- 7 Dylai unrhyw gi y bwriedir ei fridio gael archwiliad iechyd cyffredinol gan filfeddyg cyn ei wasanaeth cyntaf i benderfynu a yw'n aeddfed yn gorfforol ac yn addas at ddibenion bridio.
- 8 Dylid asesu iechyd miliast fagu o fewn pedair wythnos cyn ei pharu.
- 9 Dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb gael tystysgrif gan y milfeddyg i nodi bod y milgi, ar adeg yr archwiliad, yn iawn i'w fridio.
- 10 Rhaid i filiast beidio â chael mwy na chwe thorllwyth/torraid yn ystod ei hoes ac ni ddylai gael mwy na phedwar oni bai iddi gael ei harchwilio gan filfeddyg sydd o'r farn na fydd cynhyrchu torllwyth arall yn niweidiol i'w hiechyd neu ei lles.
- 11 Rhaid i filiast beidio â rhoi genedigaeth i fwy nag un dorllwyth o gŵn bach mewn cyfnod o 12 mis (ac ni ddylai esgor ar fwy nag un bob 18 mis).
- 12 Ni ddylid bridio o ast os yw dros chwe blwydd oed.
- 13 Rhaid i bob milgi bridio gael mynediad dyddiol i ardal awyr agored ddiogel lle gallant wneud ymarfer corff, chwarae, ymwneud â chŵn eraill ac archwilio eu hamgylchedd. Dylai hyn fod am o leiaf 30 munud y dydd.
- 14 Ni ddylid cadw miliast sydd yn cwana neu sy'n agos at y cyfnod hwnnw mewn cyswllt arogleuol â milgwn gwrywaidd naw mis neu'n hŷn.

### b. Cyplu (gan gynnwys ffrwythloni artiffisial)

- 1 Dylai parau sy'n paru'n naturiol gael eu gwahanu oddi wrth anifeiliaid eraill a'u goruchwyllo wrth iddynt baru.
- 2 Ni ddylid rhoi milgi gyda mwy nag un ast ar unrhyw adeg at ddibenion paru naturiol.

- 3 Ni ddylid defnyddio stand bridio neu baru cŵn (sy'n cyfyngu ar allu'r ast i symud neu droi a thrwy hynny wrthwynebu gael ei chyplu).
- 4 Os yw'r milgi yn aflonyddu'n ormodol ar y filiast, dylid ei symud hi a gofyn am gyngor milfeddyg.
- 5 Ar ôl y cyplu, dylai'r ddau filgi gael eu gwahanu, eu hasesu am arwyddion anaf, a chael triniaeth lle bo angen.
- 6 Ni ddylid defnyddio milgi fwy na 14 gwaith y mis, gan gynnwys paru naturiol, ffrwythloni ac echdynnu semen.
- 7 Dylai miliast aros amser priodol ar ôl paru blaenorol, yn ôl cyfarwyddyd milfeddyg.
- 8 **Milfeddyg yn unig sydd i wneud unrhyw ffrwythloni artiffisial traws-serfigol.**
- 9 **Os ffrwythlonir drwy'r wain, rhaid i berson sydd wedi'i hyfforddi'n briodol wneud hyn, ond argymhellir mai milfeddyg yn unig sy'n ei wneud.**
- 5 Ni ddylid rhoi unrhyw feddyginiaethau presgripsiwn i ast sy'n esgor oni bai bod hynny o dan gyfarwyddyd milfeddyg.
- 6 Os sylwir ar unrhyw beth anarferol neu os oes pryderon am les y filiast neu'r cŵn bach yn ystod y broses esgor, dylid holi am gyngor milfeddyg ar unwaith.
- 7 **Os oes angen, rhaid i filfeddyg berfformio toriad Cesaraidd a rhaid rhoi anesthesia priodol a lleddfu'r boen.**
- 8 Dylai gofal ar ôl llawdriniaeth toriad Cesaraidd gynnwys lleddfu poen yn ddigonol a'i wneud yn unol ag union gyfarwyddiadau'r milfeddyg.
- 9 Dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb gael cyngor milfeddygol ysgrifenedig ynghylch gofal i filiast ar ôl toriad Cesaraidd gan gynnwys protocolau ymarfer corff.
- 10 **Rhaid i ofalwyr milgwn ofyn am gyngor milfeddygol os bydd cymhlethdodau yn codi ar ôl llawdriniaeth.**

### c. Geni cŵn bach

- 1 O leiaf saith diwrnod cyn ei dyddiad esgor (oni bai bod tebygolrwydd o roi straen arni neu ei hanafu), dylid symud miliast feichiog i ardal esgor, sef man sy'n ddigon mawr i roi modd iddi ymddwyn yn naturiol ac i orffwys oddi wrth y dorllwyth.
- 2 Ni ddylai'r ardal esgor ynysu'r ast a'r dorllwyth o olwg, sŵn nac arogl geist cyfarwydd eraill a chysylltiad dyddiol â phobl.
- 3 Dylid darparu ardal o fewn yr ardal esgor lle gall yr ast orffwys i fwrdd oddi wrth ei chŵn bach.
- 4 Cyn gynted ag y bydd y filiast yn dangos arwyddion esgor, dylid darparu deunydd gwely ffres iddi a dylid monitro'r ast a'r cŵn bach newydd-anedig drwy'r adeg gan rywun sydd â phrofiad o broses esgor normal ac sydd â'r gallu i adnabod unrhyw ddigwyddiadau annormal ar unwaith ac i fynd ar ofyn cyngor milfeddyg.
- 11 Ar ôl i'r esgor ddod i ben, dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb neu staff eraill wneud y canlynol:
  - i) monitro'r filiast a'i chŵn bach o leiaf bob tair awr am y 48 awr gyntaf, a phob chwe awr wedi hynny nes bod y cŵn bach yn bwydo'n iawn a bod y fam yn gadarn wedi'u derbyn; cynnal archwiliad o iechyd y cŵn bach cyn pen 12 awr ar ôl yr esgor;
  - ii) glanhau'r man esgor a newid yr holl ddeunydd gwely, cyn pen 24 awr.
- 12 Dylai'r deunydd gwely fod yn ddiogel i'r cŵn bach heb greu perygl o'u mygu, neu o wasgu'r cŵn bach o dan haenau lluosog.
- 13 **Rhaid gafael mewn cŵn bach yn rheolaidd ychydig ar ôl eu geni (o fewn wythnos), am gyfnodau byr i'w cael i arfer â chyswllt dynol ac i'w harchwilio am unrhyw arwyddion o anaf, salwch neu afiechyd ac i sicrhau eu bod yn magu pwysau (gweler hefyd Rhan 5: Magu).**

**14** Dylid bwydo milieist sy'n feichiog ac yn llaetha o leiaf ddwywaith y dydd, a hynny â bwyd o ansawdd maeth priodol, ac mewn maint digonol, i ddiwallu eu hanghenion neu eu bwydo o dan gyfarwyddyd milfeddyg.

**15** Dylai miliast gael archwiliad iechyd cyffredinol gan filfeddyg o fewn 8 wythnos ar ôl esgor.

**16** Ni ddylai miliast gymryd rhan mewn treialu na rasio am o leiaf ddeg wythnos ar ôl esgor.

*Dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb gael tystysgrif gan filfeddyg i nodi bod y filiast yn iach ar ôl esgor, cyn iddi ddychwelyd i rasio.*

**17** Ni ddylai milieist gael mwy na dau doriad Cesaraidd, ond argymhellir un toriad Cesaraidd yn unig, ac ar ôl hynny ni ddylid eu paru ac yn ddelfrydol dylid eu hysbaddu.



Llun: Debra Allen

## RHAN 3: ADNABOD AC OLRHAIN

Mae'r gweithgor yn credu'n gryf bod cael dull adnabod gorfodol ar filgwn rasio a chofnodi manylion perthnasol ar gronfa ddata yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau olrhain milgwn rasio trwy gydol eu gyrfa. Heb hyn, mae'n amhosibl gwybod niferoedd a dyfodol y cŵn hynny yr ystyrir eu bod yn anaddas ar gyfer rasio cyn eu treialu, ar ôl anaf neu ar ddiwedd eu gyrfa rasio.

Mae darpariaethau ar gyfer adnabod ac olrhain milgwn rasio yn Lloegr wedi'u nodi yn 'Rheoliadau Lles Milgwn sy'n Rasio 2010'<sup>13</sup> ac mae'r rhain wedi'u mabwysiadu yn y Cod hwn.

- 1 Rhaid i bob ci dros 8 wythnos oed gael microsglodyn<sup>14</sup> a rhaid cofrestru manylion y ceidwad ar gronfa ddata gymeradwy.**
- 2 Rhaid i filgwn, pan fyddant mewn man cyhoeddus (ac eithrio ar y trac rasio) wisgo coler sydd ag enw a chyfeiriad y perchennog wedi'i arysgrifio arno neu ar blât neu fathodyn ynghlwm wrtho.**
  - i) Argymhellir nad yw cŵn yn cael tatŵ, gan y gallai hyn achosi poen diangen. Fodd bynnag, os bydd hyn yn digwydd dylid ei wneud drwy liniau'r boen yn briodol;
  - ii) *Dylai pob ci bach a aned yn fyw ym mhob torllwyth gael eu cofrestru ar lyfrau cymdeithas gydnabyddedig o fewn saith diwrnod i'w geni;*
  - iii) *Dylai gweithredwr y trac sicrhau bod manylion pob milgi sy'n cael ei rasio neu*

*ei dreialu ar eu trac yn cael eu cofnodi ar gronfa ddata. Dylai'r manylion hyn gynnwys: eu henw; rhif microsglodyn a thatŵ (os yw'n briodol); rhyw; dyddiad geni; cofnod bod y brîd yn filgi; enw a chyfeiriad y perchennog/perchnogion a'r hyfforddwr(wyr); rhif ffôn cyswllt ar gyfer pob perchennog a hyfforddwr a chyfeiriad at unrhyw filgwn eraill sydd wedi'u cofrestru o dan enw'r perchennog a'r hyfforddwr hynny ar y gronfa ddata. Dylid cadw'r wybodaeth hon yn unol â deddfwriaeth diogelu data.*

- 3 Dylai gweithredwr y trac ofyn i berchnogion neu hyfforddwyr gynhyrchu dull adnabod ffotograffig ynghyd â phrawf o'u henw a'u cyfeiriad cyn i filgi fynd i mewn i ras neu dreial ar y trac am y tro cyntaf. Dylai'r gweithredwr gadw'r cofnodion hyn yn unol â deddfwriaeth diogelu data.**

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111489727/contents>

<sup>14</sup> Gweriniaeth Iwerddon - <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/si/63/made/en/pdf>; Gogledd Iwerddon - <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/dog-licensing-and-microchipping>; Yr Alban - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2016/9780111030127>; Lloegr - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/108/contents/made>; Cymru - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/1990/contents/made>

## RHAN 4: CYFNOD LLAETHA

- 1 Dylai'r monitro ar filieist sy'n llaetha gynnwys cadw golwg yn rheolaidd ar y canlynol o leiaf bob pedair awr:
  - i) y cŵn bach yn bwydo;
  - ii) llaetha'r filiast;
  - iii) os yw'n berthnasol, monitro clwyfau Cesaraidd am gochni, chwyddo a rhedlif.
- 2 Dylid gwaredu'r deunydd gwely budr, a rhoi deunydd gwely glân bob dydd yn ystod y cyfnod llaetha.
- 3 Yn ystod yr wythnos gyntaf ar ôl yr esgor, dylid archwilio geist ddwywaith y dydd am fastitis a chael sylw milfeddygol ar unwaith os amheuir hyn.
- 4 Dylid sicrhau fod geist sy'n llaetha yn cael o leiaf bedwar cyfnod y dydd ar gyfer toiled ac ymarfer corff i ffwrdd o'u cŵn bach.
- 5 **Rhaid darparu gwres ychwanegol i gŵn bach newydd-anedig (megis lamp gwres sydd â 25 wat) yn yr ardal esgor am y 10 diwrnod cyntaf ar ôl genedigaeth a dylent bob amser gael mynediad i ardal sydd rhwng 26 a 28 gradd Celsius.**
- 6 Pan fydd y tywydd yn boeth, dylent hefyd gael mynediad i ardal arall oerach, er mwyn i'r fam fedru cadw tymheredd corff priodol.
- 7 Dylid darparu bwyd i gŵn bach o dair wythnos oed hyd at ddiwedd y cyfnod diddyfnu, sef y bwyd priodol i'w hoedran datblygu a hwnnw mewn cynhwysydd bwyd isel.
- 8 Dylai cŵn bach sydd wedi'u diddyfnu'n llawn sydd o dan 16 wythnos oed gael eu bwydo o leiaf dair gwaith y dydd gyda diet cytbwys o ran maeth ac sy'n briodol i'w hoedran.
- 9 Dylid bwydo cŵn bach amddifad a chyn eu diddyfnu o dan gyfarwyddyd milfeddyg neu yn unol â'r Cynllun Lles a Rheoli.
- 10 Os na fydd cŵn bach yn magu pwysau, dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb ofyn am gyngor milfeddyg a gweithredu yn unol â'u cyfarwyddyd. Dylai cŵn bach gael mynediad di-dor at ddŵr glân, o dair wythnos oed.
- 11 Argymhellir bod milgwn dros 16 wythnos oed yn cael eu cynhwysydd bwyd eu hunain.
- 12 **Rhaid i gŵn bach gael cynllun iechyd ataliol, wedi'i lunio ar y cyd â'r milfeddyg. Dylid cofnodi hyn yng nghofnod iechyd pob ci unigol a dylai gynnwys brechiadau yn erbyn:**
  - i) Clefyd y Cŵn;
  - ii) Hepatitis Heintus mewn Cŵn (adenofirws);
  - iii) Leptospirosis;
  - iv) Parfofeirws y Cŵn;
  - v) Peswch Cŵn (paraffliw [Math II]) a;
  - vi) Bordetella bronchiseptica.
- 13 **Rhaid cael rhaglen reoli ar gyfer parasitiaid mewnol ac allanol yn rheolaidd o'r adeg pan fo'r cŵn yn bythefnos oed fel y cytunwyd gan y milfeddyg yn y cynllun iechyd ysgrifenedig.**
- 14 **O ganfod unrhyw barasitiaid mewnol neu allanol (e.e. llyngyr, chwain a throgod), rhaid trin cŵn bach yn syth a chofnodi hyn yn eu cofnod iechyd unigol.**
- 15 Dylai'r milfeddyg roi pob brechiad ac ardystio hynny.



## RHAN 5: MAGU

- 1 Os oes angen cludo torllwyth o gŵn bach cyn eu diddychu dylent deithio gyda'i gilydd.
- 2 Dylai'r magu fod â'r nod o'u cael yn filgwn rasio llwyddiannus, ond hefyd eu paratoi ar gyfer trosglwyddo i fod yn anifeiliaid anwes, ar ôl eu paratoi'n briodol ar gyfer ymddeol ac ailgartrefu fel yr amlinellir yn y Cod hwn.
- 3 **O dair wythnos oed ymlaen, rhaid cyflwyno cŵn bach yn ofalus ac yn gadarnhaol i ddiwyddiadau y maent yn debygol o ddod ar eu traws yn ystod eu bywydau fel oedolion, mewn cenedl rasio a thraciaid ac ar ôl ymddeol.** Dylai'r rhain gynnwys gwahanol arwynebau, gwisgo coler a safnffrwyng a cherdded ar dennyn; cael eu gwahanu oddi wrth eu torllwyth (yng nghwmni hyfforddwr); cyfleusterau rasio a hyfforddi safonol gan gynnwys blychau cychwyn; gwahanol amgylcheddau (e.e. parciau, ardaloedd siopa, meysydd chwaraeon lleol); teithio mewn ceir a faniau; brwsio eu cotiau a thrin eu cyrff, brwsio dannedd; pobl eraill heblaw am eu hyfforddwr arferol, cŵn a bridiau eraill. Dylid cyflwyno'r rhain oll yn raddol ac yn araf, ar gyflymder sy'n addas i'r ci bach unigol.
- 4 Ni ddylid byth roi profiadau i gŵn bach i'r fath raddau eu bod yn dangos ofn a phryder.
- 5 Ni ddylid byth roi cŵn bach mewn safnffrwyng ar unrhyw adeg, ac eithrio fel rhan o raglen ymgyfarwyddo neu ymgynffino â llety fel y manylir yng Nghynllun Lles a Rheoli'r sefydliad.
- 6 **Rhaid peidio â gwahanu milgwn yn barhaol oddi wrth eu mam cyn eu bod yn saith wythnos oed** ac ni ddylid gwneud hyn cyn wyth wythnos oed oni bai bod iechyd y cŵn bach mewn perygl neu fod y filiast yn dangos arwyddion o straen. Dylid gofyn am gyngor gan filfeddyg os oes unrhyw bryderon am les y cŵn bach neu'r fam.
- 7 Os yw cŵn bach i gael eu magu ar yr un safle, argymhellir bod y rhai o'r un dorllwyth yn cael eu cadw gyda'i gilydd gyda'u mam nes eu bod yn 12 wythnos oed.
- 8 Dylid monitro cŵn bach yn aml ac yn fanwl, o leiaf bob pedair awr, os cânt eu cadw gyda'i gilydd ac os sylwir ar unrhyw ymladd, bwlio neu ganlyniadau lles niweidiol eraill, dylid eu gwahanu.
- 9 **Rhaid i'r man magu bob amser amddiffyn rhag tywydd garw, rhag yr haul, oerfel a glaw.**
- 10 **Rhaid darparu tegan a gemau i gŵn bach a chyfleoedd i'w hysgogi'n feddyliol.**
- 11 **Rhaid i gŵn bach gael mynediad i fannau lle gallant redeg a chwarae oddi ar dennyn bob dydd.** Hyd nes y bydd cŵn bach o oedran priodol i gerdded ar dennyn, dylent gael o leiaf bedwar cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn chwarae ac ymwneud â phobl yn ystod y dydd.
- 12 **Rhaid darparu cyfleoedd hefyd i gŵn bach gymdeithasu â chŵn eraill yn ogystal ag amrywiaeth o bobl ac anifeiliaid eraill, er mwyn iddynt ddatblygu'n gŵn hapus sy'n addasu'n dda.** Dylid eu cyflwyno i amrywiaeth eang o bobl gan gynnwys gwahanol oedranau, rhywiau ac ethnigrwydd yn ogystal â phobl yn gwisgo amrywiaeth o ddillad e.e. helmedau, sbectol a hetiau.
- 13 O 12 wythnos oed ymlaen, dylid cyflwyno milgwn fwyfwy yn raddol i lety tebyg i ble y byddant yn byw yn ddiweddarach, gan gynnwys os yw'n briodol, eu gwahanu oddi wrth gŵn eraill.
- 14 Os ydynt mewn llety dan do, dylid rhoi amser toiled i filgwn bob dwy i dair awr er mwyn magu cynnefindra â threfn cenedl rasio.
- 15 Mae ymgynffino yn raddol â cherbydau yn hanfodol i leihau straen eu cludo maes o law. Dylid dechrau hyn erbyn 14 wythnos oed a'i barhau fel bod y milgi wedi arfer cael ei gludo erbyn yr amser y bydd yn mynd i'w ysgol gyntaf neu'n cael ei allforio.
- 16 Os canfyddir wrth ei fagu fod gan unrhyw gi bach ddiffyg neu nam etifeddol, dylid datblygu cynllun ysbaddu a gwerthu neu ailgartrefu ar

*y cyd â milfeddyg a dylai'r perchnogion ac unrhyw ddarpar brynwyr gael gwybod yn llawn am holl fanylion y nam etifeddol a'r effeithiau tebygol ar y milgi.*

**17** *Dylid bwydo milgwn rhwng pedwar a chwe mis oed o leiaf ddwywaith y dydd â diet sy'n gytbwys o ran maeth.*





## RHAN 6: HYFFORDDI A DYSGU

- 1 Rhaid cymryd pob cam rhesymol i sicrhau nad yw milgwn yn erlid nac yn ymosod ar unrhyw anifeiliaid byw.**
- 2 Rhaid peidio byth â defnyddio anifeiliaid byw wrth hyfforddi milgwn rasio.**
- 3 Ni ddylid defnyddio rhannau anifeiliaid sydd wedi marw wrth hyfforddi milgwn rasio.*
- 4 Dylai abwyd a ddefnyddir i hyfforddi milgwn gael ei wneud o ddeunydd synthetig yn unig ac ni ddylai ddeillio o anifeiliaid.*



Llun: AWWW

## RHAN 7: GWERTHU MILGWN

- 1 Dylid rhoi'r holl fanylion cofrestru i brynwyr.*
- 2 Ni ddylid gwerthu milgwn oni bai fod gan y ddwy ochr gyfeiriadau llawn a manylion cyswllt ei gilydd.*
- 3 Os ydynt i'w gwerthu mewn treial gwerthu, dylai milfeddyg roi archwiliad i gŵn cyn ac ar ôl y treial a datgan eu bod yn ffit i'w gwerthu.*
- 4 Os cânt eu mewnforio cyn eu gwerthu (e.e. o lwerddon), argymhellir bod cŵn yn cael eu harchwilio a'u datgan yn ffit gan filfeddyg cyn eu prynu.*



Llun: AWWW

## RHAN 8: CLUDO MILGWN

O ran cŵn a ddefnyddir yn y diwydiant rasio, mae'n debygol y bydd y gyfraith yn ystyried y rhan fwyaf o'u teithiau cludo yn rhai 'masnachol' ac o ganlyniad yn ddarostyngedig i Orchymyn Lles Anifeiliaid (Cludo) (Cymru) 2007<sup>15</sup> - yn ogystal ag i ddeddfwriaeth yr UE rhif 1/2005<sup>16</sup>. Dylai'r amodau a awgrymir yn y canllawiau hyn helpu cludwyr i gydymffurfio â'r Gorchymyn uchod ac 1/2005 ond gellir dod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth yn: <https://llyw.cymru/lles-anifeiliaid-wrth-gludo>

Dylai unrhyw un sy'n cludo mwy na dau filgi ar deithiau dros 65km (40 milltir) lenwi a dychwelyd ffurflen Awdurdodaeth Cludwyr Anifeiliaid. Gellir cael copïau yn uniongyrchol o wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

- 1 Cyn cludo cŵn, dylid cadarnhau eu bod yn ffit ac yn iach ar gyfer y siwrnai a fwriadwyd, gan berson perthnasol sydd wedi'i hyfforddi'n gymwys.*
- 2 Rhaid cludo milgwn mewn ffordd nad yw'n achosi anaf na dioddefaint diangen iddynt.**
- 3 Dylai'r dulliau cludo atal y ci rhag dianc ac atal rhoi gormod o straen arno, yn ogystal â rhoi modd ei gludo yn yr amser byrraf yn ymarferol.*
- 4 Dylid osgoi cludo cŵn sydd mewn trallod, h.y. y rhai sy'n dangos arwyddion o ofn a phryder dwys neu hirfaith, pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl.*
- 5 Rhaid i'r bobl sy'n trin ac yn gafael yn y milgwn fod yn gymwys a rhaid iddynt beidio â defnyddio dulliau cosbi e.e. gweiddi, taro neu ddulliau eraill sy'n debygol o achosi ofn, anaf neu ddioddefaint.**
- 6 Rhaid cludo milgwn mewn ffordd sy'n atal tynnu sylw'r gyrrwr ac yn lleihau'r risg o anaf iddo'i hun, i'r milgwn neu eraill yn y cerbyd.**
- 7 Rhaid i gŵn fod wedi'u cau i mewn yn ddiogel ac yn gyfforddus yn ystod taith.** Os cânt eu cludo ym mhrif gorff cerbyd, dylid cael gwregys neu harnais addas ar y cŵn.
- 8 Ni ddylid cludo cŵn sydd wedi'u hanafu ac/neu eu heintio (ac eithrio mân salwch neu anaf fel y'u pennir gan staff cymwys a hyfforddedig), heblaw am eu cludo i filfeddygfa neu o dan gyngor milfeddyg.*
- 9 Dylai cerbydau cludo fedru gadael i anifeiliaid sydd wedi'u hanafu orwedd yn ddiogel.*
- 10 Rhaid cynllunio siwrneiau hir i gael yr effaith leiaf bosibl ar drefn bwydo cŵn. Rhaid peidio â bwydo cŵn yn union cyn teithio.**
- 11 Pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl, dylid bwydo cŵn 2-4 awr cyn siwrnai a dylid rhoi ymarfer corff iddynt i'w hysgogi i'w ysgarthu ychydig cyn eu llwytho, ac ar ôl eu dadlwytho.*
- 12 Rhaid darparu dŵr a chyfleoedd toiled yn rheolaidd.** Dylai teithiau ar y ffordd gynnwys seibiannau o leiaf bob tair awr, er mwyn rhoi modd archwilio'r cŵn, cynnig dŵr iddynt ac ni ddylid ailgychwyn am 30 munud wedyn, er mwyn caniatáu amser i amsugno'r dŵr. Dylid eu harchwilio'n amlach os cynghorir hynny gan filfeddyg.

<sup>15</sup> <https://llyw.cymru/lles-anifeiliaid-wrth-gludo>

<sup>16</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32005R0001>

- 13** Os rhoddir ci mewn crât neu gawell, rhaid i hwn fod o faint digonol i adael i'r cŵn eistedd yn syth, gorwedd mewn ystum naturiol, sefyll a throï o gwmpas mewn ffordd naturiol heb gyffwrdd â'r strwythurau uwchben.
- 14** Dylai cratiau neu gewyll fod yn ddigon mawr i gludo milgi wedi'i anafu.
- 15** Dylai cŵn bob amser gael deunydd gwely (blancedi, dwfe neu ddeunydd gwely milfeddyg) os cânt eu cludo mewn crât neu gawell.
- 16** Dylid pob cerbyd cludo, cewyll neu ôl-gerbyd a ddefnyddir i gludo milgwn fod wedi'u dylunio a'u hadeiladu o ddefnyddiau sy'n lleihau'r perygl o anafu'r ci, e.e. dim ymylon miniog nac arwynebau sgraffellog.
- 17** Rhaid peidio â gadael cŵn mewn cerbyd lle gall y tymheredd fod yn beryglus iddynt.
- 18** Dylai unrhyw gerbyd a ddefnyddir i gludo cŵn fod â'r rheolaeth tymheredd a'r awyru cywir i sicrhau fod y tymheredd yn aros rhwng 10°C a 26°C a bod y cŵn yn parhau'n gyfforddus yn ystod y daith beth bynnag yw'r tymheredd y tu allan.
- 19** Ni ddylid llwytho milgwn ar ôl rasio, hyfforddi neu dreialu am o leiaf 15 munud, er mwyn gadael iddynt oeri.
- 20** Os cludir cŵn yn yr awyr, rhaid dilyn rheolau IATA<sup>17</sup>.



Llun: Debra Allen

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.iata.org/publications/store/Pages/live-animals-regulations.aspx>

## RHAN 9: Y CENEL Y BYDD MILGWN YN BYW YNDDO WRTH HYFFORDDI NEU LETY ARALL IDDYNT FYW YNDDO

### a. Llety ac amgylchedd byw

- 1 Rhaid i'r llety byw fod yn gadarn ei strwythur a rhaid iddo amddiffyn rhag y tywydd. Rhaid iddo fod yn ddiogel, yn gadarn a heb beryglon.
- 2 Dylid sicrhau nad oes unrhyw beryglon tagu posibl ym mhob cenel/llety ac mewn mannau lle caiff cŵn eu gadael heb oruchwyliaeth.
- 3 Rhaid peidio â defnyddio cewyll neu gratiau teithio fel mannau i'r cŵn fyw ynddynt.

### Cynllun y llety

- 4 Rhaid i'r man y mae'r milgi yn byw ynddo gynnwys ardal gysgu ar wahân ac ardal weithgarwch.
- 5 Dylai dyluniad a chynllun y llety adael i'r cŵn eu hunain reoli faint maent yn ei weld o'u

hamgylchedd a'u cysylltiad gweledol â chŵn eraill. Gellir cyflawni hyn mewn dwy ffordd: (i) darparu ardaloedd y gall y ci symud iddynt er mwyn osgoi cyswllt gweledol â chŵn eraill, a (ii) darparu mannau uchel, e.e. platfform i alluogi cyswllt gweledol.

- 6 Dylai cynllun llety'r cŵn sicrhau tarfu ar y nifer lleiaf â phosibl o gŵn pan fo staff yn symud unrhyw un ohonynt a dylai sicrhau diogelwch staff wrth fynd heibio i gŵn eraill gyda chi ar dennyn. Er enghraifft, gall staff geisio tarfu cyn lleied â phosibl ar y cŵn eraill trwy ddewis llwybr sy'n mynd heibio'r nifer lleiaf o gŵn.
- 7 Dylai offer trydanol (e.e. gwresogyddion a lampau) gael eu cynnal a'u cadw'n dda a dylent bob amser fod allan o gyrraedd y cŵn.

### Maint y llety

- 8 Ar y lleiaf, dylai maint y mannau a ddefnyddir i gadw milgwn fod fel a ganlyn:

Nifer y cŵn sy'n oedolion	Os oes gan gŵn fynediad di-dor yn ystod oriau golau dydd i ardal ymarfer corff gyfagos	Os nad oes gan gŵn fynediad di-dor yn ystod oriau golau dydd i ardal ymarfer corff gyfagos
1	4.5 m <sup>2</sup>	6.5 m <sup>2</sup>
2	6.0 m <sup>2</sup>	8.5 m <sup>2</sup>

- 9 Yn ogystal â bod y maint lleiaf, rhaid i'r man byw fod yn ddigon mawr i ganiatáu i bob ci allu cerdded, troi o gwmpas ac ysgwyd ei gynffon heb gyffwrdd yr ochrau, gallu ymestyn, a gorwedd lawr ar ei hyd.
- 10 *Dylai uchder y to (y tu allan i'r man cysgu) ganiatáu i filgwn sefyll ar eu coesau ôl gyda'u pawennau blaen wedi'u codi uwch eu pennau.*
- 11 Wrth gartrefu mwy nag un ci mewn un uned, rhaid i'r llety fod yn ddigon mawr i ganiatáu digon o adnoddau i osgoi cystadlu a chreu monopoli yn y cenel, e.e. mae hyn yn cynnwys digon o guddfannau, llwyfannau, gwelyau, teganau ac ati ar gyfer pob ci.

### Deunydd gwely/dodrefn

- 12 Rhaid i gŵn bob amser gael mynediad i guddfau ddiogel lle gallant ddianc iddo os ydynt yn teimlo'n ofnus. Gallai hyn fod yr ardal gysgu mewn cenel, crât agored neu o dan blatfform cysgu.
- 13 Rhaid i bob ci gael ei le cyfforddus ei hun sydd â deunydd gwely glân lle gallant fynd iddo i orffwys a chysgu ac mae'n rhaid iddo fod mewn man tawel. Rhaid i'r man gorffwys a chysgu fod yn ddigon mawr i'r milgi orwedd lawr ac ymestyn ar ei hyd.
- 14 Rhaid darparu deunydd gwely i bob ci a dylai fod digon ohono i wneud yr arwyneb yn gynnes ac yn feddal heb fod yn annifyr a rhoi cysuron cyhyrysgerbydol a gwres.
- 15 Rhaid glanhau'r deunydd gwely yn rheolaidd i'w gadw'n lân, yn sych a heb barasitiaid a dylai fod yn ddeunydd sy'n hawdd ei olchi neu ei daflu.
- 16 *Pan gaiff y deunydd gwely ei ddinistrio dylid rhoi un newydd yn ei le.*

### Golau

- 17 Rhaid bod digon o olau yn y lle byw, i sicrhau bod y gofalyr yn gallu gweld pob man.

- 18 *Dylai'r holl lety roi modd i'r milgwn gael mynediad di-dor i olau naturiol yn ystod y dydd. Os nad yw hyn yn bosibl, dylid trefnu system cylch golau/tywyllwch rhagweladwy i gŵn sy'n cyfateb i ddydd a nos ar y tu allan.*

### Tymheredd

- 19 Ar bob adeg, rhaid bod rhyw ran o'r man byw y mae modd i'r ci deimlo tymhereddau uwch na 10°C (50°F) ac islaw 26°C (79°F). Os oes angen rhaid darparu inswleiddio, gwresogi ac/neu system awyru/oeri awtomatig er mwyn cyflawni hyn.
- 20 Rhaid peidio â chaethiwo cŵn i ardaloedd lle gall amodau'r hinsawdd beri gofid iddynt.
- 21 *Dylid monitro cŵn i weld a ydynt yn rhy boeth neu'n rhy oer. Os yw ci unigol yn dangos arwyddion o fethu dioddef gwres neu oerfel, mae angen cymryd camau i sicrhau eu lles.*

### Sŵn

- 22 *Dylid ystyried a gweithredu mesurau i osgoi lefelau sŵn uchel. Er enghraifft, osgoi defnyddio powlenni metel, lleihau cymaint ag y bod modd cŵn eraill yn aflonyddu.*
- 23 *Os oes llawer o sŵn amgylchynol, yna dylai'r adeilad neu'r cenel gael ei inswleiddio ar gyfer sŵn.*

24 Gall cerddoriaeth uchel beri straen ac felly dylid ei hosgoi ond gall cerddoriaeth gefndir fwyn, e.e. cerddoriaeth glasurol, fod yn fuddiol ac felly argymhellir darparu hyn.

### Awyru/lleithder

25 Dylai'r awyru sydd ym mhob cenel dan do i gŵn ddarparu digon o awyr iach o ansawdd priodol a dylai'r awyru hefyd gostwng lefelau a lledaeniad arogleuon, nwyon gwenwynig (er enghraifft ni ddylai amonia fod yn fwy na 5ppm), llwch a chyfryngau heintus o unrhyw fath, yn ogystal â chael gwared â gwres a gormod o leithder.

26 Pan gaiff milgwn eu cartrefu mewn man cwbl gaeëdig, ac awyru gwthiedig yw'r unig fath o symudiad aer, dylid cael o leiaf wyth newid bob awr.

27 Dylai'r system awyru gael ei dylunio i leihau drafftiau niweidiol ac aflonyddwch sŵn.

### Ardaloedd tu allan

28 Rhaid i ardaloedd yn yr awyr agored fod yn ddiogel, heb beryglon ynddynt a dylent fod i ffwrdd o'u prif lety.

29 Rhaid i'r ffensys yr ardaloedd yn yr awyr agored fod yn ddigon uchel ac wedi'u cynnal a'u cadw'n dda i atal milgwn rhag dianc nac anafu eu hunain a dylai atal cyswllt anniogel rhwng milgwn mewn ardaloedd cyffiniol.

30 Rhaid glanhau'r ardaloedd awyr agored o'r holl faw cŵn o leiaf unwaith y dydd a dylid eu glanhau yn syth ar ôl symud y milgi(milgwn) a chyn gadael milgwn newydd i'r rhan honno.

31 Dylid draenio ardaloedd yn yr awyr agored yn briodol er mwyn atal hylif rhag cronni.

32 Pryd bynnag y bo modd, dylai staff hyfforddedig a chymwys yn ogystal â chŵn eraill fod yn bresennol pan fydd cŵn yn cael mynd allan i ardal awyr agored, gan y bydd hyn yn annog cŵn i archwilio, rhyngweithio a chwarae.

33 Rhaid peidio â chaethiwo anifeiliaid i ardaloedd yn yr awyr agored o dan amodau hinsoddol a allai beri gofid iddynt. Mae angen iddynt gael mynediad cyson at gysgod a lloches er mwyn iddynt fedru osgoi glaw, gwynt neu olau haul cryf ac mae angen mynediad cyson at ddŵr glân, ffres.

34 Dylai darnau â glaswellt fod yn rhan o ardal awyr agored mawr, ond dylid eu cynnal yn ddigonol i leihau'r risg o glefyd a pharasitiaid ac ni ddylid caniatáu iddynt ddirywio yn bridd noeth. Mae darnau sydd â thywod yn dderbyniol, yn enwedig ar gyfer y gaeaf. Os defnyddir glaswellt artiffisial, dylid ei gynnal a'i gadw'n dda i sicrhau nad yw'n mynd yn berygl.

### b. Diet

#### Bwyd a dŵr

1 Rhaid bwydo pob milgi unwaith y dydd a dylid ei fwydo ddwywaith y dydd oni cheir cyngor gwahanol.

2 Rhaid darparu digon o fwyd sydd o ansawdd maeth digonol, sy'n briodol i fodloni'r gofynion dyddiol ar gyfer cyflwr, iechyd, statws atgenhedlu, pwysau, lefel gweithgarwch, oedran a maint y milgi.

3 Rhaid monitro'n ddyddiol faint o fwyd y mae'r cŵn yn ei fwyta a dylid cofnodi unrhyw newid mewn arferion bwyta. Dylid gofyn am gyngor gan filfeddyg os yw cynnydd neu leihad mewn archwaeth am fwyd yn parhau.

4 Pan fo cŵn yn awchu'n fawr am fwyd am gyfnod sy'n hirach na 24 awr dylid eu monitro ac os oes pryder(on) dylid gofyn am gyngor milfeddyg.

5 Rhaid monitro cyflwr/pwysau corff y cŵn yn rheolaidd (dylid gwneud hyn bob wythnos ar y lleiaf) a chyflenwi bwyd mewn symiau digonol i gynnal cyflwr corff priodol yn unol â Siart Sgôr Cyflwr y Corff sydd yn Atodiad A y Cod hwn. Os oes ansicrwydd ynghylch

*meintiau a mathau o fwyd i'w fwydo, dylid gofyn am gyngor milfeddyg.*

*brys megis salwch (i'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb), damwain neu argyfwng ar raddfa fawr.*

- 6 Rhaid i filfeddyg weld ci sy'n colli neu'n ennill pwysau yn sylweddol a'u trin fel y bo'n briodol.**
- 7 Rhaid i filgwn gael mynediad parhaus at gyflenwad digonol o ddŵr glân ffres oni bai bod milfeddyg yn cynghori fel arall. Rhaid i hwn fod mewn cynhwysydd glân ac addas.**
- 8 Rhaid gwirio bob dydd faint o ddŵr mae'r cŵn yn ei yfed** *a dylid cael cyngor gan filfeddyg os yw'n yfed gormod neu ddim digon.*
- 9 Dylid darparu bwyd mewn cynhwysydd bwyd glân, ac eithrio wrth ddarparu bwyd fel elfen gyfoethogi mewn pêl ddanteithion neu degan cnoi/bwyd, neu wrth roi esgyrn.*
- 10 Dylid gallu glanhau a diheintio cynwysyddion bwyd ac yfed, a dylid gwneud hyn yn rheolaidd.*
- 11 Ni ddylid bwydo offal amrwd i gŵn oni bai fod y milfeddyg yn gwybod am hynny, ei fod wedi'i gofnodi yn y Cynllun Lles a Rheoli a'i fod yn digwydd ar y cyd â rhaglen gyflawn i gael gwared â llyngyr.*
- 12 Dylid symud yr holl fwyd cyn y sesiwn bwydo nesaf.*
- 13 Dylid storio bwyd yn briodol mewn cynwysyddion wedi'u selio, yn ddiogel rhag fermin, yn oer ac yn sych neu wedi'u cadw mewn oergell os yw'n briodol yn ôl cyfarwyddiadau'r gwneuthurwr.*
- 14 Rhaid bod cyfleusterau addas a hylan ar gyfer storio a pharatoi bwyd.**
- 15 Rhaid bod dŵr poeth ac oer ar gael ar gyfer golchi offer a chynwysyddion bwyta ac yfed.**
- 16 Os yw cig ffres a chig wedi'i goginio yn cael eu storio, rhaid defnyddio cyfleusterau oergell.**
- 17 Dylid cael digon o gyflenwad bwyd ar y safle i bara am bum niwrnod, rhag ofn y ceir digwyddiad*

### Trefn fwydo

- 18 Rhaid peidio â bwydo cŵn â bwydydd y gwyddys eu bod yn wenwynig megis grawnwin, rhesins a nionod.**
- 19 Ni ddylid rhoi llaeth i gŵn fel rhan reolaidd o'u diet.*
- 20 Dylid cynllunio eu diet i osgoi bwydydd sydd yn llawn tannin neu halen, er enghraifft, te a greffi.*
- 21 Adroddir bod milgwn yn tueddu i ddiodesol bol chwyddedig (gastro dilatation-volvulus). Credir bod bwydo prydau llai, yn amlach yn lleihau'r risg hon, yn ogystal â bwydo o gynhwysydd bwyd sydd wedi'i godi o'r llawr ac ni ddylai'r ci wneud ymarfer corff yn syth ar ôl bwyta. Argymhellir yr arferion bwydo hyn.*
- 22 Dylid cyflwyno unrhyw fwyd newydd yn raddol, dros wythnos o leiaf, er mwyn rhoi modd i'r ci addasu iddo.*

### Ychwanegiadau a sylweddau

- 23 Ni ddylid byth roi sylweddau i gŵn gyda'r bwriad iddynt gael effeithiau tymor byr ar eu gallu i rasio.*
- 24 Dim ond yn ôl cyfarwyddyd milfeddyg y dylid rhoi ychwanegiadau a sylweddau sydd â'r nod o wella iechyd a sicrhau diet cytbwys, a dylid rhoi manylion y rhain yn y Cynllun Lles a Rheoli.*
- 25 Dylai unrhyw ychwanegiadau a sylweddau gael eu labelu'n glir ac yn unigol a'u cadw yn eu cynhwysydd neu eu pecynnau gwreiddiol. Dylid cadw unrhyw gynwysyddion sydd wedi'u difrodi, ac/neu eu labeli, a'u cadw gyda'r cynnyrch sydd wedi tywallt neu ei ailstorio.*
- 26 Dylid storio a chael gwared ar yr holl ychwanegiadau a sylweddau sydd wedi dod i ddiwedd eu hoes yn unol â gofynion deddfwriaethol perthnasol.*



27 Dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb gadw cofnodion o'r holl ychwanegiadau a sylweddau a roddir i bob milgi, a dylai milfeddyg lofnodi'r cofnodion hyn o leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn.

28 Dylai cŵn gael mynediad at wrthrychau addas i'w cnoi i gynorthwyo iechyd eu dannedd.

29 Dim ond yn sgil cyngor milfeddyg a thrwy gynhyrchion a gymeradwyir gan filfeddyg y dylid atal gast rhag mynd i wres/cwna, a dylid manylu ar brocololau yn y Cynllun Lles a Rheoli.

### c. Ymddygiad

#### Ymarfer Corff

- 1 **Rhaid rhoi cyfle i gŵn gael ymarfer corff i ffwrdd o'r man maent yn byw ynddo o leiaf unwaith y dydd.** Dylai hyn fod am gyfanswm o hanner awr ar y lleiaf ac argymhellir awr. Gall hyn fod oddi ar dennyn mewn ardal awyr agored neu ar dennyn.
- 2 **Os yw cŵn yn cael eu cadw tu mewn, rhaid iddynt gael mynediad i le priodol y tu allan, i ffwrdd o'u man gorffwyso a bwydo, man y gallant ei ddefnyddio fel toiled yn rheolaidd a dylai hyn fod o leiaf bob pedair awr..**

#### Teganau a bwyd cyfoethogi

- 3 **Rhaid rhoi teganau ac/neu fwyd cyfoethogi priodol i gŵn oni bai bod cyngor milfeddyg yn nodi fel arall.**
- 4 **Rhaid gwirio'r eitemau bob dydd i sicrhau eu bod yn lân, yn ddiogel a'u newid pan fo angen.**
- 5 *Dylid sicrhau eitemau cyfoethogi bob dydd a dylai annog ymddygiad naturiol ac atal ymddygiad annormal rhag datblygu.*

#### Monitro ymddygiad

- 6 **Rhaid i staff fod yn gyfarwydd ag arwyddion o straen, ofn a phryder, ac yn gallu eu**

**hadnabod, a phenderfynu a yw lles ci yn dda neu'n wael.**

- 7 **Rhaid monitro ymddygiad pob ci yn ddyddiol.** Dylid cofnodi a gweithredu ar newidiadau mewn ymddygiad sy'n awgrymu dioddefaint, straen, ofn, pryder ac ymddygiad ymosodol (gweler isod). Os caiff yr ymddygiadau hyn eu hailadrodd neu os ydynt yn digwydd dros gyfnod, gallant awgrymu bod perygl i les y ci.
- 8 **Gall yr ymddygiadau a restrir isod hefyd fod yn arwyddion o straen, poen neu salwch. Mewn achosion fel y rhain mae'n rhaid gofyn am gyngor milfeddyg ac os cynghorir hynny rhaid cael cyngor arbenigwr clinigol ar ymddygiad anifeiliaid sydd â chymwysterau addas.**
  - i) cyrcydu /swatio – y corff yn crymu ac yn plygu'n isel;
  - ii) ysgwyd / crynu / ysgrytian – y cyhyrau'n crynu'n gyflym heb reolaeth, fel petai'n oer;
  - iii) cynffon wedi'i chuddio – y gynffon wedi'i thynnu'n isel rhwng y coesau;
  - iv) clustiau'n ôl – adain y clustiau yn fflat wrth ochrau'r pen;
  - v) osgoi – ci yn cilio o ysgogiadau a chynryfiadau;
  - vi) ymddieithrio / colli ffocws – ddim yn ymateb i ysgogiadau sydd fel arfer yn rhoi boddhad;
  - vii) rhewi mewn ymateb i ysgogiad – yn sydyn yn peidio â symud wrth ymateb i ddigwyddiad, gwrthrych neu berson;
  - viii) gor-wyliadwriaeth – yn hynod wylidwrus ac yn barod i ymateb i berygl posibl;
  - ix) tensiwn yn y cyhyrau – i'w weld fel petai'n dynn a methu ymlacio;
  - x) ei dafod allan ac yn anadlu'n drwm pan nad yw'n boeth – anadlu'n gyflym â cheg

agored gyda'r tafod yn hongian allan o'r geg;

xi) dylyfu gen – agor y geg yn llawn gyda'r clustiau yn ôl wrth anadlu i mewn a chau'r geg wrth anadlu allan;

xii) rhincian dannedd – y geg yn agor ac yn cau'n gyflym gyda'r ên uchaf ac isaf yn cysylltu â'i gilydd;

xiii) clecian gwefusau – gallwch glywed y gwefusau uchaf ac isaf yn cysylltu;

xiv) llyfu gwefusau – gwthio'r tafod allan o'r geg i lyfu'r trwyn neu ochr y geg;

xv) chwyddo'r bochau – y ci yn chwythu aer i ochr ei wyneb i wneud ei fochau'n dew;

xvi) kannwyll y llygaid yn fawr a ddim yn ymateb – canol du y llygad yn fwy na'r arfer ac yn methu â newid maint;

xvii) glafoerio – driblan yn drwm nes bod y poer yn weladwy o amgylch y geg;

xviii) codi pawen – codi un o'i goesau blaen o'r ddaear;

xix) bwyta carthion – bwyta ei faw ei hun;

xx) cnoi'r cw b a'r adeilad – defnyddio'i ddannedd i hogi/malu gwrthrych (e.e. deunydd gwely neu fariau).

9 Os yw ci yn datblygu ymddygiadau ailadroddus (e.e. twtio a llyfu ei hun yn ormodol, cerdded yn ôl ymlaen, yn mynd rownd a rownd mewn cylchoedd, llyfu'r waliau, cyfarth neu swian am hir), yna dylid ymdrechu i newid ei amgylchedd i ychwanegu diddordeb a lleihau'r ymddygiad.

10 Pan fydd sawl ci mewn sefydliad yn dangos arwyddion o straen, er enghraifft ymddygiadau ailadroddus, dylid adolygu trefn ac arferion y llety a hwsmonaeth y sefydliad i geisio lliniaru hyn.

### Trin, hyfforddi a dyfeisiau hyfforddi

11 Rhaid i bawb sy'n gyfrifol am filgwn ymwneud â nhw yn garedig, yn dyner a chyson. Rhaid peidio â gadael i bobl ddychryn, codi ofn na phoeni cŵn.

12 Mae dyfeisiau sioc drydanol yn anghyfreithlon yng Nghymru ac ni ddylid eu defnyddio.

13 Rhaid i ddulliau ac offer hyfforddi amddiffyn cŵn rhag poen, dioddefaint ac anaf.

14 Wrth hyfforddi rhaid osgoi dulliau sy'n seiliedig ar rywbeth annymunol gan gynnwys cadwyni tagu a choleri chwistrellu, gan yn hytrach ddefnyddio dulliau sy'n seiliedig ar wobrwyo.

15 Rhaid i offer ar gyfer trin a hyfforddi'r ci ei ffitio'n gyfforddus a pheidio â rhwbio neu achosi poen.

### Hwsmonaeth

16 Rhaid i gŵn bob amser gael mynediad i ardal sych, glân a dylent allu osgoi lloriau gwlyb ar ôl eu glanhau. Dylai'r gwresogi a'r llif aer fod yn ddigonol i roi modd i loriau sychu'n gyflym.

17 Dylid symud cŵn o'u cenedl er mwyn glanhau'r lle yn drylwyr a hynny'n cynnwys chwistrellu dŵr drosto.

### d. Cwmnïaeth

#### Cadw cŵn mewn grŵp neu ar wahân

1 Pryd bynnag y bo modd, dylid cadw cŵn mewn parau neu grwpiau bychain.

2 Pan gedwir cŵn gyda'i gilydd rhaid iddynt gyd-dynnu. Bydd rhai mân arwyddion dros dro o ofn ac/neu ymddygiad ymosodol yn digwydd wrth eu rhoi gyda'i gilydd ar y dechrau. Rhaid peidio â chartrefu cŵn gyda'i gilydd os ydynt yn dangos arwyddion difrifol neu barhaus o ymddygiad ymosodol

**tuag at gŵn eraill (e.e. brathu, erlid, eu gwthio a'u dal i lawr, neu eu rhwystro rhag symud), neu rai sy'n osgoi ac/neu yn ofni cŵn eraill.**

- 3 *Dylai penderfyniadau ynghylch pa gŵn y gellid eu cartrefu fel pâr neu grŵp gael eu gwneud gan staff cymwys addas.*
- 4 *Dylid cyflwyno parau newydd yn raddol o dan oruchwyliaeth staff cymwys mewn amgylchedd niwtral lle gallant osgoi ei gilydd os ydynt yn dewis.*
- 5 **Rhaid i gŵn a gedwir mewn pâr ac mewn grŵp gael digon o le ac adnoddau digonol i leihau cystadleuaeth a monopoli ac i allu symud oddi wrth ei gilydd os byddent yn dewis hynny.**
- 6 **Yn ystod cyfnodau heb oruchwyliaeth, rhaid i'r milgwn fod yn ddiogel rhag ymosodiad, straen neu anaf gan filgwn eraill, anifeiliaid neu bobl.**
- 7 *Fel egwyddor gyffredinol, ni ddylid rhoi cŵn mewn safnffrwyd mewn cenel er mwyn hwyluso cadw ci mewn pâr neu grŵp. Efallai y bydd amgylchiadau penodol lle mae angen iddynt fod mewn safnffrwyd pan fyddant heb oruchwyliaeth am gyfnod cyfyngedig e.e. dros nos. Ni ddylai hyn fod yn fwy na thridiau. Ni ddylid defnyddio safnffrwyd o dan unrhyw amgylchiadau fel strategaeth hirdymor i gadw cŵn gyda'i gilydd.*
- 8 **Rhaid i gŵn na ellir eu cartrefu â chŵn eraill oherwydd pryderon ymddygiad ac sy'n cael eu cadw ar eu pennau eu hunain fod â dulliau cyfoethogi amgen gan gynnwys (os yw'n briodol) cyswllt dynol priodol ychwanegol uwchlaw'r hyn a nodwyd yn y paragraff ar gwmni dynol.**
- 9 **Ar gyfer cŵn sy'n gwerthfawrogi cwmni ei gilydd, ond pan fo'r llety'n anaddas ar gyfer eu cadw mewn pâr neu grŵp, rhaid darparu cyfleoedd rheolaidd i ymwneud ac ymarfer â chŵn eraill.**

10 *Ni ddylid cadw milieist sydd yn cwana neu'n agos at y cyfnod hwnnw, mewn cyswllt arogleuol â milgwn gwrywaidd sy'n naw mis neu hŷn.*

### **Defnyddio safnffrwyd (muzzle)**

- 11 *Dylid nodi protocolau defnyddio safnffrwyd yn y Cynllun Lles a Rheoli.*
- 12 *Dylai unrhyw safnffrwyd a ddefnyddir fod yn ffitio'n ddiogel a chyfforddus ac yn gadael i gŵn yfed, chwydu ac anadlu â'i dafod allan.*
- 13 **Mae safnffrwyd basged yn dderbyniol, ond rhaid peidio â defnyddio mathau eraill gan eu bod yn atal yfed ac anadlu â'u tafod allan sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer hydradiad a rheoleiddio tymheredd.**
- 14 *Dylid cyflwyno safnffrwyd mewn ffordd raddol a chadarnhaol ac yn ddelfrydol fel rhan o gynefino yn ystod y magu (gweler Rhan 5).*
- 15 *Ni ddylid gosod safnffrwyd ar filgwn am fwy na 30 munud ar y tro heblaw:*
  - i) *o dan gyfarwyddyd llym, ysgrifenedig, milfeddyg;*
  - ii) *fel rhan o raglen ymgyfarwyddo â llety fel y manylir yng Nghynllun Lles a Rheoli'r sefydliad.*
- 16 *Dylid adolygu unrhyw gyfarwyddyd gan filfeddyg ynghylch defnyddio safnffrwyd ar gi penodol o leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn.*

### **Cwmni pobl**

- 17 **Rhaid i gŵn gael digon o gyfleoedd i gael cysylltiad â phobl a hynny yn ddyddiol ar y lleiaf. Gall hyn gynnwys brwsio a gofalu, ymarfer corff, chwarae, mwytho a hyfforddi ond ar lefel sy'n addas i'r ci unigol.**
- 18 **Rhaid i'r holl staff ymdrechu i gael perthynas gadarnhaol â phob ci ac osgoi ymwneud yn negyddol â nhw.**

- 19 Rhaid trin cŵn mewn ffordd garedig, yn dyner a chadarnhaol. *Ni ddylid gweiddi arnynt, eu gwthio na'u taro.*
- 20 Rhaid i staff fedru adnabod arwyddion cŵn sy'n ofnus ac yn bryderus yn ogystal â'r rhai sy'n hamddenol ac yn ddigynnwrf.

#### Hyfforddiant/cymhwysedd staff

- 21 Rhaid bod digon o bersonél ar gael bob dydd i sicrhau y darperir ar gyfer anghenion lles beunyddiol y milgwn.
- 22 *Dylai'r holl staff sy'n gyfrifol am ofalu am filgwn gwblhau hyfforddiant ac addysg briodol i fod yn gymwys wrth drin milgwn ac i feithrin y sgiliau ac/neu'r profiad sy'n angenrheidiol i gydymffurfio â'r Cod hwn.*
- 23 *Hyd nes y bydd yr hyfforddiant gofynnol wedi'i gwblhau, dylai staff y sefydliad weithio dan oruchwyliaeth uniongyrchol unigolyn (unigolion) sydd â phrofiad ac/neu gymwysterau addas.*

#### e. Gofal iechyd

- 1 Rhaid i'r holl staff allu adnabod arwyddion a bod yn gyfarwydd â salwch, anaf ac afiechyd.
- 2 Rhaid cael cyngor milfeddyg yn syth os yw ci yn dangos arwyddion o afiechyd, gan gynnwys (ond heb ei gyfyngu i'r rhain) syrthni, newid ymddygiad, arwyddion poen, tisian neu beswch drosodd a throsodd, methu anadlu, carthion rhydd (sy'n parhau am hir), rhwymedd neu anhawster pasio dŵr/wrin, chwydu neu ddolur rhydd, cloffni neu anallu i sefyll neu gerdded, rhannau'r corff yn gwaedu neu'n chwyddo, magu neu golli pwysau sylweddol mewn cyfnod byr, diffyg archwaeth bwyd, yfed yn fwy neu'n llai na'r arfer, chwyddo anarferol, edrych fel petai mewn poen, ffitiau neu'n cael trafferth sefyll, clwyfau, rhediad o'r clustiau neu'r llygaid, cosi neu lid, colli blew yn sylweddol neu'n anarferol, neu grafu ac ysgwyd y pen

drosodd a throsodd.

- 3 Rhaid i filgwn sydd wedi'u diagnosio â chlefyd deintyddol clinigol gael triniaeth ddeintyddol yn unol â chyfarwyddyd milfeddyg.
- 4 *Dylid cofnodi unrhyw broblemau iechyd a darparu tystiolaeth i'r swyddog arolygu bod cynllun triniaeth wedi'i lunio ar y cyd â milfeddyg a'i weithredu.*

#### Monitro iechyd

- 5 Rhaid i bob ci, ar y lleiaf, gael archwiliad gweledol bob dydd i chwilio am arwyddion salwch (gweler adran e. Gofal iechyd uchod) a dylid cael archwiliad corfforol.
- 6 Os canfyddir unrhyw arwyddion o broblemau iechyd sylweddol neu ymddygiad anarferol, rhaid cael cyngor gan filfeddyg yn syth. *Dylid cofnodi hyn yng nghofnod iechyd y ci.*
- 7 *Dylid gwirio bob dydd bod cŵn yn bwyta ac yn yfed, yn gallu ymgarthu a gwneud dŵr yn normal, yn gallu symud o gwmpas yn rhydd a heb boen, a bod eu croen, eu dannedd a'u côt mewn cyflwr normal.*
- 8 *Dylid cynnal archwiliadau iechyd bob wythnos a hynny'n cynnwys eu pwysu, asesu cyflwr y corff, archwilio cyflwr y dannedd a'r gôt.*
- 9 *Dylid cadw pob cofnod iechyd unigol am o leiaf blwyddyn.*
- 10 *Dylid monitro cysondeb ysgarthol yn ddyddiol ac os canfyddir ysgarthion rhydd, dylid newid y diet yn raddol, a dylid tynnu llidwyr posibl bob yn un i geisio lliniaru hyn, ac os bydd hynny'n aflwyddiannus, dylid holi milfeddyg.*

#### Gofal iechyd ataliol

- 11 Rhaid cytuno ar gynllun gofal iechyd ataliol a dylid ei ysgrifennu mewn ymgynghoriad â milfeddyg a dylai fod yn rhan o'r Cynllun Lles a Rheoli. *Dylai gynnwys brechu, rheoli parasitiaid mewnlol ac allanol, monitro pwysau a sgoriau*

cyflwr y corff. Dylid cofnodi hyn yng Nghynllun Lles a Rheoli'r sefydliad.

- 12 **Rhaid i bob sefydliad fod wedi'i gofrestru gyda milfeddygfa.**
- 13 *Dylai pob milgi gael archwiliad iechyd cyffredinol bob blwyddyn (gan gynnwys archwiliad deintyddol) gan filfeddyg (neu'n amlach yn ôl yr angen).*
- 14 **Rhaid cael rhaglen frechu gynhwysfawr, gan gynnwys brechu yn erbyn clefyd y cŵn (*canine distemper*), adenofirws, leptosbrosis a pharfofirws, ac yn ddefnyddol peswch cenel, a rhaid rhoi'r brechiadau yn unol â chyngor milfeddyg a chyfarwyddiadau'r gwneuthurwr.**
- 15 Argymhellir bod milgwn yn cael brechiad blynyddol ar gyfer Peswch Cŵn (yn ddefnyddol paraffliw [Math II] ar y cyd â Bordetella bronchiseptica fel brechlyn yn y trwyn) a gellid rhoi hwn ar adeg eu harchwiliad iechyd blynyddol.
- 16 **Rhaid cadw cofnodion brechu ar gyfer pob ci a chi bach a rhaid eu diweddarau'n rheolaidd.** *Dylai'r Person â Chyfrifoldeb sicrhau bod tystysgrifau brechu, gan gynnwys dyddiadau'r driniaeth nesaf, manylion y driniaeth sy'n ofynnol a chofnod o bwy a roddodd y driniaeth, yn cael eu llofnodi gan filfeddyg ar adeg pob brechiad, a'u cadw am o leiaf bum mlynedd.*
- 17 **Rhaid cael rhaglen i reoli parasitiaid mewdol ac allanol yn rheolaidd, fel yr argymhellir gan filfeddyg, ac yn unol â chyfarwyddiadau'r gwneuthurwr.**
- 18 **Os canfyddir hwy, rhaid trin cŵn yn syth am unrhyw barasitiaid mewdol ac allanol (e.e. llyngyr, chwain a throgod) a chofnodi hyn yn eu cofnod iechyd unigol.**
- 19 **Rhaid cofnodi'r gofal iechyd ataliol ac iachael a roddir i gŵn unigol yn eu cofnod iechyd unigol.**

- 20 **Rhaid twtio pob milgwn yn rheolaidd trwy eu brwsio neu ymolchi, pa un bynnag sy'n angenrheidiol.** *Dylai hyn fod o leiaf bob wythnos ac yn amlach os oes angen i sicrhau bod y cotiau'n cael eu cadw mewn cyflwr da a glân.*
- 21 *Dylai ewinedd traed milgwn gael eu harchwilio o leiaf unwaith y mis a'u torri yn ôl yr angen i atal gordyfiant.*
- 22 **Rhaid i ofal am ddannedd milgwn fod yn rhan o'u hamserlen reoli.** *Dylai dannedd pob ci gael eu brwsio â brws a phast dannedd sy'n benodol i gŵn, o leiaf bob wythnos ac yn ddefnyddol bob dydd.*

### Triniaeth

- 23 **Rhaid rhagnodi meddyginiaethau presgripsiwn ar gyfer ci unigol a'u defnyddio yn unol â chyngor milfeddyg;** *dylid cofnodi eu defnyddio yng nghofnod unigol y ci.*
- 24 **Rhaid defnyddio meddyginiaethau heb bresgripsiwn yn unol â'r Cynllun Lles a Rheoli ac fel y cytunwyd â milfeddyg.**
- 25 *Dylid storio meddyginiaethau yn ddiogel ar y tymheredd cywir a hynny mewn man diogel i sicrhau na cheir mynediad heb awdurdod.*
- 26 *Dylid cwblhau pob cwrs yn unol â chyfarwyddyd milfeddyg.*
- 27 **Mae'r person sy'n gofalu am filgi yn gyfreithiol gyfrifol am fynd i chwilio am driniaeth filfeddygol yn syth ar gyfer unrhyw gi sy'n sâl neu wedi'i anafu.**
- 28 *Os cedwir milgwn mewn sefydliad i ffwrdd oddi wrth eu perchnogion, dylai'r perchennog/perchnogion awdurdodi rhoi triniaeth filfeddygol frys angenrheidiol yn eu habsenoldeb ac argymhellir eu bod yn llofnodi cytundeb ar gyfer pob milgi.*

### Glanweithdra

- 29 **Rhaid cadw pob man y mae gan gŵn fynediad iddo yn lân a heb faw a llwch**

wedi cronni er mwyn lleihau trosglwyddo afiechyd ac i sicrhau bod cŵn yn gyfforddus.

- 30 Rhaid i'r trefniadau glanhau fod yn ddigonol at ddibenion rheoli clefydau a diogelu lles y cŵn. *Dylid arddangos amserlenni a'r dyletswyddau glanhau a diheintio dyddiol, wythnosol, a misol.*
- 31 Rhaid i'r glanhau gynnwys fformiwleiddiad cydnabyddedig sy'n ddiogel, yn addas ac yn effeithiol yn erbyn pathogenau sy'n gyfrifol am glefydau cŵn. Rhaid i ddiheintyddion fedru lladd firws yn ogystal â bacteria a dylent gael eu cymeradwyo gan y Llywodraeth<sup>18</sup>.
- 32 *Dylid defnyddio cynnyrch glanhau a diheintio yn unol â chyfarwyddyd y gwneuthurwr a dylai'r bobl sy'n defnyddio'r cynnyrch wybod sut i'w defnyddio'n ddiogel.*
- 33 *Dylid cadw cynnyrch glanhau allan o gyrraedd anifeiliaid.*
- 34 *Dylid cynnwys y rhaglen lanhau yn y Cynllun Lles a Rheoli a ddatblygwyd gyda chynghor milfeddygol.*
- 35 *Pan gaiff cŵn eu cadw mewn cenel neu ffald/lloc, dylid archwilio pob un bob dydd ar y lleiaf a'i gadw mewn cyflwr glân.*
- 36 *Dylid carthu y man y mae milgwn sy'n oedolion yn byw ynddo o leiaf ddwywaith y dydd – yn achos cŵn bach, dylid carthu'n amlach ac o leiaf bedair gwaith y dydd.*
- 37 *Dylid diheintio o leiaf unwaith yr wythnos a phan fydd ci yn gadael y cenel yn barhaol.*
- 38 *Dylid diheintio ardaloedd byw drwy ddefnyddio diheintyddion wedi'u cymeradwyo gan Defra, a hynny:*
- i) ar ôl achos o glefyd heintus;
  - ii) cyn cyflwyno milgi newydd;
  - iii) cyn esgor ar gŵn bach; ac
  - iv) ar ôl symud y cŵn bach.

### Cyfleusterau i gadw cŵn ar wahân

- 39 Rhaid cael cyfleusterau hunangynhwysol er mwyn cadw a gofalu am gŵn sy'n sâl, wedi'u hanafu neu a allai fod yn heintus (wedi'u gwahanu gan rwystr anhydraidd ac/ neu o leiaf 10m).
- 40 Rhaid mynd i edrych ar y cŵn yn y cyfleuster gwahanu yn rheolaidd ac oni bai bod staff eraill ar gael dylid ymweld â nhw ar ôl bod gyda phob ci arall.
- 41 *Dylai'r sefydliad ddarparu ar gyfer cadw anifeiliaid sâl / anafedig / heintus ar wahân, yn ogystal â'r rhai y tybir eu bod wedi dal clefydau heintus difrifol. Dylid manylu am y darpariaethau hyn yn fanwl yn y Cynllun Lles a Rheoli.*
- 42 *Pan fo'r cyfleuster i gadw cŵn ar wahân wedi'i ddarparu gan filfeddygfa'r sefydliad, dylid darparu llythyr yn nodi eu bod yn cytuno i ddarparu cyfleusterau o'r fath.*
- 43 *Ni ddylid caniatáu cŵn sy'n dangos arwyddion o glefyd heintus fynd i fannau yn yr awyr agored sy'n cael eu rhannu â chŵn ac anifeiliaid eraill.*
- 44 *Wrth drin cŵn mewn cyfleusterau o'r fath, dylid gwisgo dillad ac esgidiau amddiffynnol a dilyn protocolau glanweithdra.*
- 45 *Dylid storio cynwysyddion bwyd a dŵr, offer gwely a glanhau'r cyfleuster hwnnw ar wahân i rai gweddill y sefydliad.*

### Bioddiogelwch

- 46 *Dylai sefydliadau gael cynllun bioddiogelwch.*

*Ar y lleiaf dylai'r cynllun hwn gynnwys:*

- Cadw ar wahân;
  - i) Defnyddio cyfleusterau arwahanu/cadw ar wahân
  - ii) Diheintio bob dydd
  - iii) Defnyddio offer glanhau gwahanol
  - iv) Cael gwared â deunydd gwely a charthion

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ksi/2007/2803/contents/made>

- v) Defnyddio powlenni bwyd a dŵr gwahanol
- vi) Defnyddio baddonau traed
- vii) Cyfoethogi'r amgylchedd
- Padogau/llociau;
  - i) Defnyddio padogau gwahanol
  - ii) Cyswllt cyfyngedig â milgwn ac anifeiliaid eraill
  - iii) Mynediad cyfyngedig i badogau/caeau eraill
  - iv) Mynediad cyfyngedig i'r cyhoedd a staff nad ydynt yn gweithio yn y cenel
  - v) Glanhau, diheintio a charthu
- Cludiant;
- Staffio;
  - i) Neilltuo staff penodol
  - ii) Defnyddio offer amddiffynnol personol gan gynnwys gorchuddion traed a menig a throswisg
  - iii) Trin anifeiliaid
  - iv) Hylendid staff
  - v) Pa mor aml y dylid arsylwi
- Cael gwared ar garcas/cyrff marw.

### Cadw cofnodion

**47** Dylai'r sefydliad gadw cofrestr o'r holl gŵn ynghyd â gwybodaeth unigol am bob un

ohonynt. Dylai gynnwys y wybodaeth ganlynol er nad ystyrir bod y rhestr hon yn gynhwysfawr:

- i) y dyddiad y mae pob ci wedi cyrraedd;
- ii) enw pob ci, ei oedran, rhyw, statws ysbaddu, rhif microsglodyn a disgrifiad ohono;
- iii) manylion hanes meddygol ac ymddygiadol perthnasol pob ci, gan gynnwys manylion unrhyw driniaeth a roddwyd yn erbyn parasitiaid a chyfyngiadau ar ymarfer corff;
- iv) manylion am ddiety y ci ac anghenion cysylltiedig;
- v) ffurflenni caniatâd;
- vi) cofnod o ddyddiad/dyddiadau brechiadau diweddaraf pob ci, ynghyd â'u triniaeth llyngyr a chwain diweddaraf;
- vii) manylion unrhyw driniaeth feddygol y mae pob ci yn ei chael.

**Adnabod cŵn** (gweler hefyd Rhan 3)

**48 Rhaid i bob ci gael microsglodyn arno a dylid cael modd rhwydd o'i adnabod, er enghraifft defnyddio coler a llabed enw.**

**49 Dylid cael system i sicrhau adnabod cywir ar y cŵn sy'n cael eu cadw yn y sefydliad.**

**50 Dylid cael rhif clir a pharhaol ar lociau unigol yn y cenel a dylid rhoi'r manylion gwybodaeth berthnasol arno.**



Llun: Nerys Royal

## RHAN 10: CYFARFODYDD RASIO A THREIALU

Mae'r amodau canlynol yn seiliedig ar 'Rheoliadau Lles Milgwn sy'n Rasio (Lloegr) 2010<sup>19</sup> y bwriedir iddynt ddiogelu lles milgwn yn y trac rasio. Maent yn cynnwys darpariaethau ar gyfer presenoldeb a chyfleusterau milfeddygol, cenel, adnabod a chofnodi milgwn sy'n rasio ac anafiadau.

### a. Presenoldeb milfeddyg yn y trac

- 1 *Dylai milfeddyg sydd wedi'i hyfforddi'n briodol fod yn bresennol ar y trac, ac mewn treialon gwerthu cyn dechrau rasio (ac mewn da bryd i gyflawni'r dyletswyddau a nodir yn y cod hwn), gan aros yno trwy gydol y rasio a hyd at 15 munud ar ôl i'r ras ddiwethaf orffen.*
- 2 *Dylai'r milfeddyg a swyddogion y trac gwrdd cyn y ras gyntaf ac ni ddylid rasio oni bai fod pawb yn cytuno bod y trac mewn amodau addas a heb beryglon.*
- 3 *Os bydd unrhyw ddamwain anarferol neu amodau hinsoddol niweidiol yn ystod cyfarfod, dylai'r milfeddyg a'r swyddogion gydlynw â'i gilydd a sicrhau bod pawb yn cytuno cyn y gall y rasio barhau. Argymhellir bod gan y naill neu'r llall yr hawl i fynnu bod rasio yn stopio ar sail y tywydd ac/neu les.*
- 4 *Dylai'r milfeddyg gynnal archwiliad corfforol ar bob ci cyn iddynt rasio, gan wneud yn siŵr fod cyflwr y corff yn briodol, nad yw'r ci yn gloff, gan archwilio ei ddannedd a gwirio nad yw milieist yn cwna.*
- 5 *Dylai'r milfeddyg edrych ar bob ras.*
- 6 *Dylai'r milfeddyg edrych ar bob ci sy'n gadael y trac ar ôl rasio.*
- 7 *Dylai'r milfeddyg gynnal archwiliad corfforol ar ôl y ras ar unrhyw gi sydd wedi bod yn rhan o wrthdrawiad, neu ddigwyddiad arall neu yr amheuir ei fod yn gloff wrth adael y trac.*

### b. Cyfleusterau ar gyfer y milfeddyg

- 1 *Dylai'r milfeddyg sy'n bresennol fedru defnyddio ystafell neu gyfleuster symudol:*
  - i) *sydd yn lân ac sydd â waliau a lloriau sydd ag arwyneb anhydraidd sy'n rhwydd ei lanhau;*
  - ii) *y mae modd ei gloi;*
  - iii) *sydd â golau da;*
  - iv) *sydd â gwres ac awyru;*
  - v) *sydd â dŵr tap oer a phoeth;*
  - vi) *sydd â bwrdd archwilio sy'n addas ar gyfer archwilio milgwn;*
  - vii) *sydd â chwprdd sy'n cloi sy'n addas ar gyfer storio meddyginiaeth i anifeiliaid;*
  - viii) *sydd ag oergell sy'n addas ar gyfer storio meddyginiaeth i anifeiliaid;*
  - ix) *wedi'i leoli yn ddigon agos at yr ardal lle cynhelir y ras neu dreial neu dreial gwerthu i fedru cael mynediad cyflym iddo petai argyfwng;*
  - x) *sydd â rhewgell yn addas ar gyfer storio carcass milgwn;*
  - xi) *yn cynnwys crât neu genel, i'w ddefnyddio mewn achosion milfeddygol brys*
- 2 *Argymhellir yn gryf y dylai'r milfeddyg gael digon o gyflenwadau i gynnal triniaeth frys ac ewthanasia ar nifer o gŵn yn y cyfarfod rasio pe bai angen hynny.*

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111489727/contents>



### c. Rheoli cŵn ar y trac

- 1 Rhaid i berchnogion beidio â rasio cŵn nad ydynt yn ffit neu'n iach i rasio.**
- Ni ddylai rasio ddigwydd os yw'r tymheredd yn 28°C ac uwch oni bai:*
  - bod y milgwn sy'n mynychu'r trac yn cael eu cludo yno mewn cerbydau sydd ag aerdymheru; ac,*
  - maent wedi'u cadw mewn rhan o'r trac lle gellir cadw tymereddau rhwng 10°C a 26°C; ac,*
  - mae gan y trac fecanweithiau oeri cyflym i oeri milgwn ar ôl ras megis ystafelloedd ag aerdymheru oeri.*
- Ni ddylai milgwn o dan 15 mis oed redeg mewn unrhyw ras neu dreial. Oedran milgi yw diwrnod cyntaf y mis y cawsant eu geni.*
- Ni ddylid treialu na rasio milieist sydd yn cwna neu'n agos at y cyfnod hwnnw, oherwydd gall hyn achosi rhwystredigaeth i'r milgwn gwrywaidd cyfagos.*
- Dylid cynhesu pob ci cyn y ras, a'i oeri ar ôl rasio.*
- Dylid glanhau traed pob ci (a'i safnffrwyng os oes angen hwnnw) i gael gwared â thywod ar ôl rasio.*
- Os nad yw milgi wedi rasio ers chwe mis, neu os oedd wedi bod mewn digwyddiad yn eu ras ddiwethaf, dylent wneud treial a chael eu cadarnhau i fod yn ffit gan y milfeddyg a swyddogion y trac cyn rasio yn gystadleuol.*
- Os nad yw milgi wedi rasio ers chwe mis neu fwy am unrhyw reswm, dylai milfeddyg edrych arno cyn iddo gymryd rhan mewn treial neu ras.*
- Argymhellir rhoi cŵn yn y trapiau y bernir eu bod yn gyfforddus yn rhedeg ynddynt ac na chânt eu symud fwy nag un safle trap ers eu ras ddiwethaf.*

### d. Adnabod milgi

- Dim ond milgwn sydd wedi'u hadnabod drwy ficrosglodyn ac sydd wedi'u cofrestru ar gronfa ddata'r trac y dylid caniatáu iddynt rasio.*
- Dylai swyddog y trac ac/neu filfeddyg wirio pob milgi sy'n mynd i dreial neu ras i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu hadnabod y milgi drwy ficrosglodyn.*

### e. Cadw cofnodion

- Dylai unrhyw anafiadau neu gloffni a gafwyd ar y trac, ac unrhyw driniaethau a roddwyd, gael eu cofnodi ar gronfa ddata'r trac a dylid cadw'r cofnodion yn unol â deddfwriaeth GDPR.*
- Dylai'r cofnod gynnwys: dull hadnabod y milgwn, natur yr anaf a gafwyd, manylion unrhyw driniaeth a roddwyd, pellter y ras neu'r treial gwerthu y digwyddodd yr anaf ynddo a dyddiad yr anaf. Rhaid i weithredwr y trac gadw'r wybodaeth hon yn unol â Deddfwriaeth Diogelu Data.*
- Argymhellir dadansoddi'r cofnodion bob mis o leiaf a bod tueddiadau mewn anafiadau yn cael eu nodi a'u defnyddio i lywio penderfyniadau ynghylch rheoli trac er mwyn lleihau digwyddiadau yn y dyfodol.*

### f. Cenedl y trac

- Pan ddarperir cenedl/cwt, rhaid iddynt fod:**
  - **yn ddigon mawr i adael i gŵn symud a gorwedd i lawr ynddynt heb gyffwrdd â'r ochrau na'r to, ac i allu osgoi unrhyw wrin a baw;**
  - **yn ddiogel** fel na ellir rhoi unrhyw sylweddau i'r cŵn;
  - **â golau naturiol ac wedi'u hawyru'n dda.**
- Rhaid i ddŵr fod ar gael drwy'r amser i bob ci.**

- 3 Os yw'r cŵn yn mynd i aros yn eu cerbydau cludo cyn neu ar ôl y ras, rhaid i'r ardal lle mae'r ci ynddo fod yn ddigon mawr i adael i'r ci droi o gwmpas a gorwedd gan ymestyn yn llawn.
- 4 Rhaid i'r tymheredd yn y man ble mae'r cŵn yn aros fod yn gyson rhwng 10 a 26°C.

### g. Trin salwch ac anafiadau a gafwyd wrth rasio

- 1 Pan fydd milgi yn mynd yn sâl neu'n cael ei anafu mewn digwyddiad rasio, rhaid cael cyngor milfeddyg ar unwaith.
- 2 Os yw milfeddyg neu swyddog rasio arall wedi pennu cyfnod 'anallu' (incapacitation) yn flaenorol (yn dilyn anaf), dim ond ar ôl i'r cyfnod hwnnw fynd heibio y dylai ci rasio, neu pan fydd

*milfeddyg wedi datgan ei fod yn ffit ac wedi cwblhau treial.*

- 3 Dylid cofnodi'r anaf (gweler adran 10e).

### h. Rheoli trac

- 1 Rhaid i'r holl ddeunyddiau sy'n rhan annatod o'r trac rasio gan gynnwys rhwystrau, trapiau, arwynebau a'r ysgyfarnog gael eu dylunio a'u cynnal yn y fath fodd i atal anaf ac/neu niwed i filgwn rasio.
- 2 Os yw dadansoddi cofnodion yn awgrymu y gallai tueddiadau mewn anafiadau fod yn gysylltiedig ag agweddau ar reoli trac, argymhellir y dylid diwygio protocolau rheoli mewn ymdrech i leihau digwyddiadau o'r fath yn y dyfodol, a dylid monitro'r effeithiau'n fanwl.



Llun: AWWN

## RHAN 11: GADAEI Y DIWYDIANT

1 Pan fydd milgi yn gadael y diwydiant drwy unrhyw lwybr, dylid cofnodi yng nghronfa ddata'r trac y rheswm dros hynny, y llwybr ymadael ac enw'r ganolfan ailgartrefu neu berchennog preifat neu achos y farwolaeth, os yw'n briodol.

### a. Ymddeol

1 Mae'n gyfrifoldeb ar y cyd rhwng y bridiwr, y perchennog a'r hyfforddwr i sicrhau, pan fydd milgi yn gadael y diwydiant, bod gan bob ci y cyfle gorau i gael ei ailgartrefu a'i fod yn gallu mwynhau bywyd hapus ac iach. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwneud pob ymdrech resymol i baratoi'r milgi at gael ei ailgartrefu yn ogystal â rhoi hyfforddiant cymdeithasoli ac ymddygiad priodol iddo gyda hyfforddwr ardstyiedig sydd â chymwysterau addas.

2 Argymhellir yn gryf y dylid ailgartrefu drwy ddefnyddio mudiad ag enw da, sy'n aelod o Gymdeithas Cartrefi Cŵn a Chathod<sup>20</sup> a bod cynlluniau a pharatoi at ymddeoliad y ci yn digwydd mor gynnar â phosibl.

3 Os caiff milgi ei ailgartrefu cyn cwblhau rhaglen baratoi, dylai'r perchennog cofrestredig roi gwybodaeth i berchennog newydd y milgi neu ei ofalwr dros dro am iechyd ac ymddygiad y milgi ar adeg ei fabwysiadu ynghyd â manylion yr ymdrechion a wnaed i baratoi'r ci ar gyfer ailgartrefu.

### b. Adsefydlu / Addasu Ymddygiad

1 Yn ystod eu gyrfa rasio, dylid cyflwyno cŵn yn raddol i leoedd newydd, er mwyn hwyluso'r cyfnod pontio diweddarach ar ôl ymddeol.

2 Cyn ailgartrefu, dylid dysgu milgwn i dreulio amser yn dawel ar eu pennau eu hunain, oherwydd gall hyn atal datblygu problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â gwahanu, dylent gael eu cyflwyni'n raddol i gyfnodau sy'n gynyddol hirach o fod ar eu pennau eu hunain a gall hyn fod yn rhan o hyfforddiant crât rasio neu weithgareddau hyfforddi eraill.

3 Dylai unrhyw amser y mae cŵn yn ei dreulio ar ei ben ei hun fod yn brofiad positif, er enghraifft, trwy ddarparu eitem bwyd neu degan hirhoedlog a ffefrir ganddynt. Os yw'r milgi dan straen ac nad yw'n setlo yna dylai'r gofalwr ddod â'r sesiwn i ben ac yn y sesiwn nesaf dylid gadael y milgi ar ei ben ei hun am gyfnod byrrach, fel nad ydynt yn mynd yn ofidus.

4 Cyn cael eu hailgartrefu gydag aelod o'r cyhoedd, dylid cyflwyno pob milgi i broses raddio a gynlluniwyd ymlaen llaw gan gynnwys eu cyflwyno i olygfeydd, synau a phrofiadau y maent yn debygol o ddod ar eu traws mewn cartref a dylai'r ci ddangos ei fod yn ddigyffro yn eu presenoldeb.

5 Dylai hyn gynnwys:

- i) cerdded ar dennyn;
- ii) strydoedd distaw a rhai prysur;
- iii) amrywiaeth o bobl gan gynnwys plant;
- iv) peiriannau a dyfeisiau mewn tai.

6 Dylai'r cyflwyniad iddynt fod yn raddol, a dylid gwobrwyo ymddygiadau digynnwrf.

7 Os yw cŵn yn methu â chynefino ag ysgogiadau penodol ac yn parhau i ddangos ofn, dylid eu cyfeirio at arbenigwyr clinigol cymwys mewn ymddygiad anifeiliaid. ([www.abtcouncil.org.uk](http://www.abtcouncil.org.uk))

### c. Ailgartrefu

1 Dylid ceisio canfod cartref newydd i bob milgi sydd wedi ymddeol yr aseswyd bod ei iechyd a'i anian yn addas i'w ailgartrefu (gan yr hyfforddwr, y perchennog, y milfeddyg a chynrychiolydd elusen sy'n ailgartrefu i gartref addas) neu ei roi i loches neu elusen sy'n ailgartrefu neu ei gadw fel anifail anwes. Gall y Gymdeithas Cartref i Gŵn a Chathod (ADCH) roi gwybodaeth am elusennau sy'n ailgartrefu yn lleol.

2 Derbynnir y bydd angen defnyddio safnffrwyng ar adegau ar filgwn wedi ymddeol, yn

*enwedig yn syth ar ôl ymddeol. O'u defnyddio'n gywir, gall y rhain fod yn offer defnyddiol i ganiatáu ymarfer corff yn ddiogel, tra bo hyfforddiant yn parhau.*

- 3 Argymhellir y dylai unrhyw sefydliadau ac unigolion sy'n ailgartrefu milgwn i aelodau'r cyhoedd roi gwybodaeth frifio llawn a darparu deunyddiau addysgol ar anghenion lles y ci gan gynnwys cyngor ar reoli ymddygiad a hwyluso'r trawsnewid i amgylchedd domestig.
- 4 Dylid ysbaddu pob milgi cyn ei ailgartrefu.
- 5 Dylid rhoi datganiad iechyd, lles a rheoli gyda phob milgi rasio sydd wedi ymddeol ac sy'n cael ei werthu, ei roi i ffwrdd neu ei drosglwyddo. Dylid cynnwys manylion unrhyw annormaledd corfforol hysbys (gan gynnwys anaf) ar adeg ei werthu neu ei drosglwyddo, unrhyw driniaeth y mae'r milgi yn ei derbyn neu ei hangen, a sut y gall yr annormaledd hwnnw effeithio ar iechyd a lles tymor byr a thymor hir y milgwn, ynghyd â chynnwys eu tystysgrifau brechu.
- 6 Dylid hysbysu'r awdurdodau rasio am y newid perchnogaeth yn ogystal â chwmmi'r microsglodyn.
- 7 Pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl, argymhellir ailgartrefu parau cydnaws o'r un cenedl gyda'i gilydd.

#### **d. Ewthanasia**

- 1 Os cedwir milgwn mewn lleoliad i ffwrdd oddi wrth eu perchnogion, dylai'r perchennog/perchnogion rag-awdurdodi darparu ewthanasia brys yn eu habsenoldeb ac argymhellir eu bod yn llofnodi cytundeb ar gyfer pob milgi.
- 2 Dylid cynnal ewthanasia ar gyngor milfeddyg a chan filfeddyg, a hynny pan:
  - i) *na ellir rheoli poen, trallod neu ddiodefaint y milgi yn ddigonol;*

ii) *mae iechyd neu les y milgi wedi'i beryglu i'r fath raddau nes bod y tebygolrwydd o gael bywyd pleserus yn isel; neu*

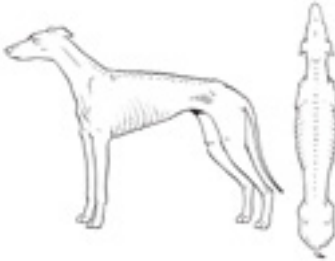
iii) *sylweddolir bod y milgi yn anaddas i'w ailgartrefu (gan yr hyfforddwr, perchennog, milfeddyg a chynrychiolydd elusen sy'n ailgartrefu) a bod hyn wedi'i gadarnhau gan brofion anian ac ymddygiad a gynhaliwyd gan arbenigwr clinigol ymddygiad anifeiliaid.*

- 3 Dylai'r milfeddyg roi Tystysgrif Ewthanasia i'r perchennog cofrestredig ar ôl cynnal yr ewthanasia ar y milgi.
- 4 Pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl, dylid cynnal yr ewthanasia mewn ardal sydd ar wahân i unrhyw ardal lletya milgwn ac allan o olwg ac arogl milgwn eraill, ac allan o olwg y cyhoedd.
- 5 Os bydd milgi rasio yn marw drwy ffordd heblaw trwy ewthanasia, dylai'r person sy'n gyfrifol gael barn milfeddyg i bennu achos y farwolaeth, p'un ai trwy archwiliad neu bost mortem.

Datblygwyd y cod hwn gan ddefnyddio cymynrodd a adawyd i'r RSPCA i wella lles milgwn rasio. Roedd yr arian wedi golygu gallu sicrhau gwasanaethau Dr Nicola Rooney a gyd-ysgrifennodd y cod hwn gyda Dr Samantha Gaines, Pennaeth Gwyddor a Pholisi Anifeiliaid Anwes yr RSPCA ar ran Gweithgor Lles Milgwn, sef is-grŵp o Rwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru (AWNW).

## ATODIAD A: SIART SGÔR CYFLWR Y CORFF

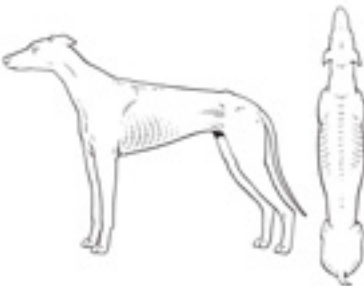
### 1. Esgyrnog



- i) Asennau unigol, asgwrn y cefn a'r pelfis yn amlwg ac yn weladwy o bell.
- ii) Dim màs o gyhyrau.
- iii) Ychydig neu ddim bloneg ar y corff.
- iv) Bôn y gynffon yn bantiog.
- v) Siâp y wasg/canol yn weladwy iawn o edrych lawr ar y ci.
- vi) Y bol yn amlwg ynghudd.
- vii) Y gwddf yn denau.
- viii) Dim bloneg ar y gynffon.

**Rhaid cael cyngor milfeddyg.**

### 2. Tenau



- i) Yr asennau, asgwrn y cefn ac esgyrn y pelfis yn weladwy ac yn hawdd eu teimlo.
- ii) Ychydig iawn o floneg ar y corff.
- iii) Y gwddf yn denau.
- iv) Y bol ynghudd.
- v) Ychydig iawn o floneg ar y cynffon.
- vi) Siâp y wasg/canol yn amlwg wrth edrych lawr ar y ci.

Rhowch fwy o fwyd i'r ci a rhowch driniaeth cael gwared â llyngyr os na wnaed hynny'n ddiweddar (gwnewch yn siŵr eich bod y defnyddio triniaeth gyflawn – nid yw rhai triniaethau yn cael gwared â phob llyngyr).

**Gofynnwch am gyngor milfeddyg os yw'r pwysau'r ci yn dal i fod yn rhy isel neu os ydych yn ansicr ynghylch y bwydo neu'r driniaeth cael gwared â llyngyr.**

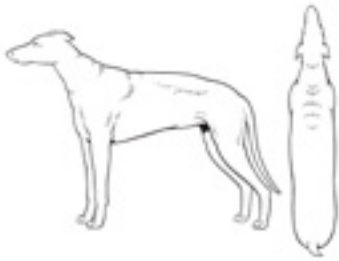
Mae gan filgwn rasio sgôr cyflwr y corff sydd hanner ffordd rhwng tenau a delfrydol.

### 3. Delfrydol



- i) Gellir teimlo'r asennau ac asgwrn y cefn, efallai y bydd rhai o'r asennau diwethaf yn weladwy.
- ii) Dylai'r ci fod â gwasg wrth edrych lawr arno.
- iii) Y bol ynghudd wrth edrych arno o'r ochr.
- iv) Màs da o gyhyrau.
- v) Bôn y gynffon yn gyhyrog.

#### 4. Rhy drwm

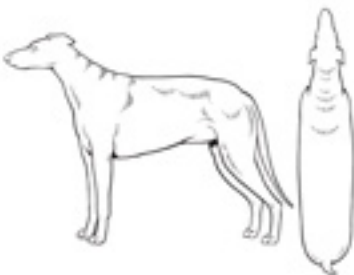


- i) Yr asennau ac asgwrn y cefn ddim yn weladwy ond gellir eu teimlo.
- ii) Bloneg ar y gynffon.
- iii) Ychydig neu ddim gwasg wrth edrych lawr ar y ci, mae ei siâp yn grwn, y cefn fel petai'n mynd yn lletach.
- iv) Y ci yn sgwâr ar hyd llinell y cefn wrth edrych arno o'r ochr.
- v) Y bol heb ei guddio, gall ymddangos yn grwn oddi tano.

Dylid rhoi llai o fwyd neu roi bwyd sydd â llai o galoriau. Dylid cynyddu ymarfer corff.

**Gofynnwch am gyngor milfeddyg os ydych yn ansicr ynghylch y diet priodol neu os oes pryderon ynghylch yr ymarfer corff.**

#### 5. Gordew



- i) Yr asennau ac asgwrn y cefn ddim yn weladwy ac yn anodd eu teimlo.
- ii) Mae bloneg yn amlwg ar y gynffon.
- iii) Dim gwasg a'r cefn yn mynd yn lletach wrth edrych lawr ar y ci.
- iv) Y bol yn amlwg yn grwn ac o bosibl wedi ymestyn.
- v) Y ci yn sgwâr neu'n grwn ar hyd y llinell gefn wrth edrych arno o'r ochr.

**Gofynnwch am gyngor milfeddyg i gael cyngor ar ddiet ac ymarfer corff.**