

Info shared by Pitbull SA.

Manjaro APBT kennel.

South Africa.

My Website www.pitbullsa.co.za

My E mail "manjaro@pitbullsa.co.za"

My Facebook "Gawie Manjaro"

My Facebook page "Manjaro Kennel"

My mobile +27827838280.

Zello.com "VoIP" – ask for info.

Teaching and educate children.

How to prevent dog bites.

When you're teaching children about dog bite prevention and how to be safe around dogs, keep it simple.

Discuss animals, how we relate to them, and the role of dogs in your family, not just how to avoid being bitten.

If you have younger children, always supervise them around dogs (never allow them to interact without adult supervision) – and be mindful of how the child interacts with the dog so they learn to be gentle and not tease dogs from the beginning.

How to teach children to understand the importance of respecting dogs and avoiding bites:

Avoid unknown dogs.

If you see a dog you don't know.

Especially when visiting friends or when it's wandering around loose and unsupervised, avoid the dog and consider leaving the area.

As a parent, report stray dogs or dogs that frequently get loose in your neighbourhood – dogs should not be on the loose in the public.

When the owner is with their dog, always ask the owner for permission to pet their dog – if that is your intention.

Don't ever pet a dog without asking first -- even if it's a dog you know, or a dog that's seemed friendly toward you before.

Teach children to confidently, quietly walk away if they're ever confronted by an aggressive dog.

Instruct them to stand still if a dog goes after them, then to take a defensive position.

It often helps to tell them to "be a tree:" stand quietly, with their hands low and clasped in front of them, remain still and keep their head down as if looking at their feet.

If they are knocked down, teach them to cover their head and neck with their arms and curl into a ball.

Teach children to avoid escalating the situation by yelling, running, hitting or making sudden movements toward the dog.

Teach children that if a dog goes to bed or to their bed, crate or special regular dog place - not to bother them.

Enforce the idea that the bed or crate is the dog's space to be left alone.

With an in house dog - the dog needs a comfortable, safe place where the child never goes – never must go.

Then if you're using a crate or a safe place in house, it should be covered with a blanket and be near a family area, such as in your living room or another area of your home where the family frequently spends time.

Educate children at a level they can understand.

Don't expect young children to be able to accurately read a dogs' body language.

Instead, focus on gentle behaviour and that dogs have likes and dislikes and help them develop understanding of dog behaviour as they grow older.

Teach children that the dog has to want to play with them and when the dog leaves, they leaves –the dog will return for more play if they feels like it.

This is a simple way to allow children to be able to tell when a dog wants to play or not.

Teach children never to tease dogs by taking their toys, food or treats, or by pretending and or to hit or kick.

Teach children to never pull a dog's ears or tail, climb on or try to ride dogs.

Keep dogs out of infants' and young children's rooms unless there is direct and constant supervision.

Tell children to leave the dog alone when it's asleep or eating.

Sometimes, especially with younger or smaller dogs, some children might try to drag the dog around.

Don't let them do this.

Also discourage them from trying to dress up the dog -- some dogs just don't like to be dressed up.

Don't give children too much responsibility for dogs too early -- they just may not be ready.

Always supervise and check on dog care responsibilities given to children to ensure they are carried out.

Remember: if you get your children a dog, you're actually getting yourself a dog.