

Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 10/15/2025

From: pcb23.133@gmail.com
To: [Halloran, Brad](#)
Cc: ["Dave Fewkes"; Brown, Don](#)
Subject: [External] PCB 2023-133 Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Egan - 10 15 25 - Updated - Documents for Trial
Date: Wednesday, October 15, 2025 4:40:33 PM
Attachments: [2025 - 10 15 25 - Documents for trial - Updated 10 15 25.pdf](#)
[SECTION 11 CONCLUSION - UPDATED 10 15 25.pdf](#)

Good Afternoon:

The attached document, "Documents for trial – Updated 10 15 25", is the current (up to date) version, filed with the Office of the Clerk today.

The attached document, Section 11 (PDF Articles and references) from the "Documents for trial (List) – Updated 10/15/25), has also been filed.

Thank you.

Anna Andrushko

From: Dave Fewkes <dfewkes@wfstriallaw.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2025 5:12 PM
To: pcb23.133@gmail.com
Subject: Re: [External] FW: PCB 2023-133 Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Egan

Sounds good. Fine with me. Thank you.

David A. Fewkes
Walsh, Fewkes & Sterba
7270 W. College Dr.
Suite 101
Palos Heights, IL 60463
O: 708-448-3401
F: 708-448-8022
C: 708-203-3203

On Tue, Oct 14, 2025 at 3:01 PM <pcb23.133@gmail.com> wrote:

Yes, thank you, feeling much better today. October 30 status call is fine at 11:00. Will await Mr. Fewkes availability.

nd

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Thank you for confirming the 2nd Motion to comply.

I will have the clerk's office date stamp the 2nd motion to comply by next Wednesday, October 22.

Thank you for the extension.

Anna Andrushko

From: Halloran, Brad <Brad.Halloran@illinois.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2025 3:11 PM

To: pcb23.133@gmail.com

Cc: dfewkes@wfstriallaw.com; Halloran, Brad <Brad.Halloran@illinois.gov>

Subject: RE: [External] FW: PCB 2023-133 Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Egan

Hop you are feeling better. We can have a conference call on October 30 at 10 or 11. You can have an extension as we will push out the conference call date. Thank you. I believe we said the 2nd motion to comply.

From: pcb23.133@gmail.com <pcb23.133@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, October 13, 2025 4:04 PM

To: Halloran, Brad <Brad.Halloran@illinois.gov>

Cc: Brown, Don <Don.Brown@illinois.gov>; dfewkes@wfstriallaw.com

Subject: [External] FW: PCB 2023-133 Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Egan

Good Afternoon Mr. Halloran: Due to my illness Friday night and this past weekend, I would like to request an extension to complete my Second Motion to Comply (First Motion to Comply was November 18, 2024). Was my, the Complainant's, Fourth Motion to Comply filed on 7/3/25 actually considered the second motion to comply? Please clarify my understanding so I can title it correctly.

I can finish this weekend and have my response completed have the clerk date stamp by Wednesday next week.

Per our discussion at the last status hearing, to avoid confusion, regarding my updated LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR TRIAL dated 5/26/25, I will update the list with a current date and re-submit for review, I did add one more document to that list on 9/16/25.

Thank you.

Anna Andrushko

From: Hedges, Lynn <Lynn.Hedges@Illinois.gov>

Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 10/15/2025

Sent: Thursday, October 9, 2025 1:20 PM

To: Dfewkes@wfstriallaw.com; PCB23.133@gmail.com; Brown, Don <Don.Brown@illinois.gov>; Halloran, Brad <Brad.Halloran@illinois.gov>

Subject: PCB 2023-133 Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Egan

By this e-mail, the Illinois Pollution Control serves you with the attached Hearing Officer Order of October 9, 2025

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DOCUMENTS FOR CASE

Case: PCB23.133 - Andrushko vs Egan

NOISE REPORT: 08/20/24, Resubmitted 12/04/24, 05/08/25, 05/26/25, 10/15/25

PHOTOS:

2022 11 21_111507	Respondent's Dog
2023 04 12_172000	Respondent's Yard
2023 10 02_074822	Respondent's Dog in Yard
2024 04 11_171421	Respondent's Yard
2024 04 17_102407	Respondent's Deck
2024 05 17_082314	Respondent's Yard
2024 05 26_161003	Respondent's Yard
2024 05 26_161042	Respondent's Yard
2024 05 26_161326	Complainant's Fence North Lot line
2024 08 19_091621	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 17_112821	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 17_112840	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 17_135649	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 20_181721	Respondent Injured did not comply with fence order
2025 04 20_181725	Respondent Injured did not comply with fence order

POLICE REPORTS:

2014 – 09 21 14	2014-153112	Noise
2017 – 02 14 17	2017-022715	Noise
2017 – 07 17 17	2017-111995	Noise
2020 – 04 23 20	2020-069252	Egan - How to deal with a bad neighbor
2021 – 03 08 21	2021-036117	Noise
2021 – 03 26 21	2021-043479	Noise
2021 – 04 14 21	2021-049663	Noise; Honking horn, conspiracy to force to move
2022 – 06 18 22	2022-02720	Threat
2023 – 04 07 23	2023-01547	Noise

ACTIONS:

2020 – 06 23 20	Cease and Desist
2020 – 07 08 20	Illinois Pollution Board Informal Complaint

ORDINANCES: EVERGREEN PARK

4-5	Misc Offenses; Bark, whine, or howl excessively
9-2	General Duties of Health Officer (Layhe) & Animal Warden Williamson
12-173	Disturbing the Peace
12-188	Loud Speakers

ORDINANCES: EVERGREEN PARK: REPORTS 2010 – 2024

4-5	Misc Offenses; Bark, whine, or howl excessively
12-173	Disturbing the Peace
12-188	Loud Speakers

RESOURCES:

1. SECTION: INTRODUCTION ON NOISE

- 1. SYMPTOMS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF NOISE
- 1. THE HEARING JOURNAL – A NEW DEFINITION OF NOISE
- 1. TOO LOUD! FOR TOO LONG! – VITAL SIGNS – CDC

2. SECTION: STATE LAWS & COMPLAINTS FILED

- 2. 2020 - 06 23 20 CEASE AND DESIST
- 2. 2020 07 08 20 IPCB – INFORMAL COMPLAINT 21-01
- 2. STATE LAW – 415 ILCS 5 25

3. SECTION: LOCAL LAWS FAILED

- 3. 2010-2024 4-5 MISC ANIMAL BARKING REPORT
- 3. 2021 – 09 16 21 – INSPECTORS NOT LICENSED IN EP
- 3. 9300 BLOCK OF SPAULDING – HOMEOWNERS WITH DOGS BARKING
- 3. EP ANIMAL WARDEN – LIST OF TRAININGS 23-24 DOG BITES
- 3. EP ANIMAL WARDING NO TRAINING
- 3. EP BUILDING DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION & CERTIFICATIONS
- 3. EVERGREEN PARK – OFFICER BASIC TRAINING CLASSES

4. SECTION: EXPERT ARTICLES AND INFORMATION

- 4. CLEAN AIR ACT TITLE IV – NOISE POLLUTON US EPA
- 4. EPA IDENTIFIES NOISE LEVELS AFFECTING HEALTH AND WELFARE
- 4. IMPACT OF NOISE ON HEALTH THE DIVIDE BETWEEN POLICY AND SCIENCE
- 4. NOISE POLLUTIN IS PERVASIVE IN US PROTECTED AREAS – SCIENCE
- 4. NOISEOFF – NEIGHBORS – SUMMARY – FORM OF ASSULT
- 4. SOLVING NOISE PROBLEMS – GROWN NYC BY BRONZAFT
- 4. WHAT NOISES CAUSE HEARING LOSS – NCEH - CDC
- 4. WOMEN NOISE COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN DISMISSED BY BRONZAFT PH.D
- 4. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) SUMMARY OF ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS OF NOISE

5. SECTION: VIDEOS

6. SECTION: PHOTOS

7. SECTION: TESTING AND RESULTS

8. SECTION: UNREASONABLE NOISE DEFINED

- 8. UNREASONABLE NOISE GUIDELINES

9. SECTION: CATEGORY OF NOISE TYPES

10. SECTION: TYPES OF NOISE

- 10. TYPES OF NOISE

11. SECTION: CONCLUSION:

- 11. AVMA – GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP
- 11. AVMA – PET OWNERSHIP

- 11. AVMA – SELECTING A PET DOG
- 11. AVMA – WALKING WITH YOUR PET
- 11. VETSTREET – TRAINERS – HUNTING DOG BREED
- 11. DOG BARKING – TOO MUCH
- 11. DOG OWNER TAUNTING ALLOWING DOG BARKING
- 11. HOW TO STOP A BARKING DOG – HUMANE SOCIETY OF US
- 11. IRISH TERRIOR – VARIOUS RESOURCES
- 11. MOTIVE BASED BRKING - ASPCA

SECTION 11: CONCLUSION

Guidelines for responsible pet ownership

 UNDER REVIEW

COMMENT ON THIS POLICY

Owning a pet is a privilege and should result in a mutually beneficial relationship. The benefits of pet ownership come with responsibilities. These include:

- Lifelong care of the pet. This means committing to the relationship for your pet's entire life.
- Selecting a pet that is suited to your home and lifestyle and avoiding impulsive decisions.
- Recognizing that owning a pet(s) requires an investment of time and money.
- Keeping only the type and number of pets for which you can provide an appropriate and safe environment. This includes appropriate food, water, shelter, health care and companionship.
- Animals that spend extended periods of time outside require habitats that protect their health, safety, and welfare. Outdoor confinement of an animal should include provisions to minimize distress or discomfort to the animal, and assure access to appropriate food, water, and shelter from extreme weather conditions.
- Ensuring pets are properly identified (i.e., tags, microchips, or tattoos) and that their registration information in associated databases is kept up to date.
- Adhering to local ordinances, including licensing and leash requirements.
- Helping to manage overpopulation by controlling your pet(s)' reproduction through managed breeding, containment, or spay/neuter. Establishing and maintaining a veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
- Providing preventive (e.g., vaccinations, parasite control) and therapeutic health care for the life of your pet(s) in consultation with, and as recommended by, your veterinarian.
- Socialization and appropriate training for your pet(s) to facilitate their wellbeing and the wellbeing of other animals and people.
- Preventing your pet(s) from negatively impacting other people, animals and the environment. This includes proper waste disposal, noise control, and not allowing pet(s) to stray or become feral.
- Providing exercise and mental stimulation appropriate to your pet(s)' age, breed, and health status.
- Include your pets in your planning for an emergency or disaster, including assembling an evacuation kit.
- Making arrangements for the care of your pet when or if you are unable to do so.
- Recognizing declines in your pet(s)' quality of life and making decisions in consultation with your veterinarian regarding appropriate end-of-life care (e.g., palliative care, hospice, euthanasia).

Related resources

[Pet care](#)

[The veterinarian-client-patient relationship \(VCPR\)](#)

[ANIMAL WELFARE](#)
[CANINE](#)
[EQUINE](#)
[FELINE](#)
[AVIAN \(NON-BOULEY\)](#)
[PET OWNERSHIP](#)
[HUMAN-ANIMAL INTERACTIONS](#)

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Pet ownership

Whether companion, comedian, confidant, or protector, our pets are always there for us. Because our pets can't speak for themselves, we each take on a responsibility as owners to advocate for them and provide the support and resources they need to live healthy, happy lives. Providing that support begins even before we bring a pet home.

1. Commit

- Avoid impulsive decisions when selecting a pet.
- Select a pet that's suited to your home and lifestyle.
- Keep only the type and number of pets for which you can provide appropriate food, water, shelter, health care and companionship.
- Commit to the relationship for the life of your pet(s).
- Provide appropriate exercise and mental stimulation.
- Properly socialize and train your pet.

2. Invest

- Recognize that pet ownership requires an investment of time and money.
- Make sure your pet receives preventive health care (vaccinations, parasite control, etc.), as well as care for any illnesses or injuries.
- Budget for potential emergencies.

3. Obey

- Clean up after your pet.
- Obey all local ordinances, including licensing, leash requirements and noise control.
- Don't allow your pet to stray or become feral.

4. Identify

- Make sure your pet is properly identified (i.e., tags, microchips, or tattoos) and keep its registration up-to-date.

5. Limit

- Don't contribute to our nation's pet overpopulation problem: limit your pet's reproduction through spay/neuter, containment or managed breeding.

6. Prepare

- Prepare for an emergency or disaster, including assembling an evacuation kit.
- Make alternate arrangements if you can no longer provide care for your pet.
- Recognize any decline in your pet's quality of life and make timely decisions in consultation with a veterinarian.

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Selecting a Pet Dog

Pets are an important part of the American household. Your dog-owning experience will be most enjoyable if you carefully consider which pet best suits your family, home, and lifestyle. The primary reason dogs are given up to animal shelters is unfulfilled expectations, so make an informed decision. Consider any factors that might mean a dog is not a good choice for everyone in the household such as allergies or difficulties tolerating normal dog behavior. Avoid acquiring animals on impulse or as gifts. Take time, involve your family, and give careful consideration to the following questions:

What's special about dogs?

The saying that “dogs are a man’s (or woman’s) best friend” has a lot of truth to it. Dogs have been faithful companions to humans for tens of thousands of years. They are friendly, affectionate, and entertaining. They are also capable of doing extraordinary jobs—and seem to enjoy doing them.

What choices do you have for a pet dog?

Dogs have been selectively bred for generations to exhibit specific physical and behavioral traits. The amazing diversity of dogs includes varied sizes, hair coat lengths, colors, temperaments, and activity levels. A dog’s size may affect its lifespan: the lifespan of a large-breed dog tends to be shorter than that of a smaller dog.

What are the special needs of dogs?

Some dogs may be at greater risk for certain medical conditions, while others may require more training, exercise, and patience to help them to become good companions. Others will need special grooming to manage their coat. Ask your veterinarian about healthcare requirements and temperament that may be common in the breed or type you are considering.

Who will care for your dog?

As its owner, you will ultimately be responsible for your dog’s food, shelter, companionship, exercise, and physical and mental health for the rest of its life. While families should involve their children in caring for a pet, youngsters need the help of an adult who is willing, able, and available to supervise the daily care of a pet. You should arrange for people to care for your dog during planned or emergency absences.

Does a dog fit into your lifestyle?

Feeding, grooming, exercise, play, and elimination are daily needs that must be considered in caring for a healthy, happy dog. Breeders, rescues and shelters should be familiar with every dog they are placing and able to match you with a dog whose temperament and needs are a good fit for your family. Think about the following factors when deciding if you should get a dog and in determining what breed or type would be the most appropriate for you and your family:

- Do you have the time to provide the care and attention a dog needs?

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- Do you live in an apartment or single-family home? Do you have easy access to areas where a dog can exercise?
- How long is your work day? Do you frequently have obligations after work?
- Who will care for your dog(s) in your absence?
- Do you have other pets? Will your new dog get along with your existing pets?
- What future changes might occur in your living situation that would affect your ability to keep your dog in years to come?
- Are you prepared to provide appropriate veterinary care throughout your dog's life to help prevent and treat illness or injury?
- **What are you looking for in a dog** (e.g., jogging or hiking companion, cuddly lap dog, or high energy companion)?
- **What traits might you need to avoid in a dog** (e.g., boisterous, noisy, requiring intensive grooming)?

Should you look for a puppy or an adult dog? What size of dog should you get?

Puppies require additional time for housetraining, socialization, and obedience training, as well as more frequent feeding, exercise, and supervision. Consider the possibility of an adult dog; older pets are often already housetrained, know some basic commands, and usually adapt very well to their new home.

Some larger or high energy dogs require more space, and they may be harder to maintain in an apartment or condominium. Whatever the size of your dog, it must be provided with access to the outdoors multiple times a day for elimination and exercise.

Can you afford a dog?

The purchase price for a dog can vary tremendously by breed and source, and it is only the initial expense for a dog. Dogs need high quality food, proper housing, mental stimulation (e.g., toys, play time), and regular visits to a veterinarian for preventive care. Other costs may include emergency medical treatment, grooming, boarding, licensing, identification, sterilization (spaying or neutering), training, and accessories. Pet health insurance is available and can help defray unexpected expenses resulting from illness or injury.

Where do you find a dog?

Purebred dogs can be obtained from reputable breeders. Both mixed-breed and purebred dogs can be obtained from animal shelters and rescue organizations. In many communities, there are rescue groups dedicated to finding good homes for specific dog breeds and their mixes.

What should you look for in a healthy dog?

A healthy dog has clear, bright eyes; a clean, shiny hair coat; and does not appear thin, overly fat, or show signs of illness, such as nasal discharge or diarrhea. When choosing a dog, pick one that is active, friendly, inquisitive, and not afraid of you. The dog should accept gentle handling and not exhibit signs of aggression. The temperament of a puppy's parents may be an indication of its future behavior. In case of any problems with your new dog you should be able to easily contact the provider of your dog, and they should provide you with up-to-date health records, a receipt, and acknowledgement of their obligations under local Pet Purchase Protection Laws.

What must you do to prepare for your dog?

Before bringing your new dog home, ensure all members of your family welcome this new addition. Prepare an appropriate place for it to eat and sleep and have ready the necessary accessories such as a collar and leash, ID tag, and food and water bowls. Be sure to pet-proof your home to prevent injury to your dog or damage to your possessions. For example, make sure that electrical wires and cords are out of the reach of curious mouths. Ask your veterinarian about other ways to make your home safe for your pet.

Schedule a veterinary examination to assess the health of your new companion as soon as possible to ensure it receives the appropriate vaccinations and needed health care. If you have decided to get a dog from a rescue or adopt a dog, be sure to ask about the vaccination and

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If you choose a puppy, be prepared for several weeks to months of housetraining and some initial medical expenses for wellness exams, vaccinations, and sterilization. Plan your puppy's arrival when there is sufficient time to socialize and housetrain him or her. If your community offers puppy classes, they are a great way to socialize your new companion and for both of you to learn some basic commands. Frequent, positive contact with people and other dogs early in the puppy's life enhances its future interactions with your family, other people, and their dogs.

Any dog can become bored and potentially destructive if left alone all day without an outlet for its exercise, exploratory, and social needs. Therefore, set aside time each day for activities that are fun for you and your dog such as walking, playing, petting, grooming, etc. Remember that dogs are highly social creatures, and isolating a dog to the backyard or an area of the home with no interaction is one of the worst things you can do.

When you acquire a pet you accept responsibility for the health and welfare of another living thing. You are also responsible for your pet's impact on your family, friends, and community. A pet will be part of your life for many years. Invest the time and effort necessary to make your years together happy ones. When you choose a pet, you are promising to care for it for its entire life. Choose wisely, keep your promise, and enjoy one of life's most rewarding experiences!

Puppy tips

- Eight to 10 weeks is considered an ideal age for a puppy to move to a new home.
- Preventing unplanned litters is an important part of responsible pet ownership. Talk to your veterinarian about the best time to have your puppy spayed or neutered.
- When possible, meet the puppy's parents—their temperaments are often good indicators of what the puppy's temperament will be.
- If you are getting a puppy as a second pet, remember that some older pets may be less tolerant of a puppy's behavior. Ask your veterinarian or dog trainer about introducing your puppy into its new animal family.
- Proper socialization of puppies during the critical socialization period (3-14 weeks of age) has a big impact on your dog's behavior for the rest of its life. See: avma.org/socialization
- Consult with your veterinarian to determine how best to care for your dog including preventive health care, socialization, and training.

Selecting a Pet

Interested in exploring other types of pets? [Selecting a Pet for Your Family](#) has information that will help.

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Walking with your pet

Walking is healthy for you and your dog. Not only is it physical activity, but it's mental stimulation for your dog to smell, see and hear beyond the limits of your yard. Walking helps preserve your pet's muscle tone and joint movement. If your pet is overweight or obese, walking can be a great way to shed those extra pounds.



The following tips can help you design a safe walking program for your dog...or even for your cat. (Yes, it is possible to train a cat to accept a harness and go for walks!)

- Consult your veterinarian before starting any new exercise program with your pet. You need to make sure your pet is healthy enough for the exercise you plan.
- Train your dog to behave on a leash, and seek help to address any behavioral problems.
- Begin with short, frequent walks, and take frequent rests as needed.
- If your pet seems to just want to go back home, try driving to a nearby park or less familiar area for your walks.
- Remember that walks are also a means for your dog to enjoy his/her environment; allow your dog to take "sniff breaks" within reason.
- Build gradually to one or more 15 minutes periods of brisk walking, then allow for cool-down time and recovery.
- Avoid walks during the hottest parts of the day during warmer weather. Learn the signs of heat stress (Your veterinarian can teach you!) so you can recognize and address any problems that occur.
- During warm, sunny weather, avoid hot surfaces – such as asphalt – that can burn your pet's feet.
- Avoid walks during the coldest parts of the day during cold weather, based on your pet's cold tolerance. Learn to recognize signs of frostbite and hypothermia so you can address any problems that occur.
- Walk on safe footing to avoid slips, falls or injuries.
- Avoid deep sand or similar footing because it can cause fatigue and injuries.
- If your pet shows signs of lameness, difficulty breathing, or seems to tire quickly, consult your veterinarian.
- Obey leash laws, and always clean up after your dog.

Starting an exercise program for your pet

You've probably seen the warnings on fitness equipment that instruct you to consult your physician before starting an exercise program. The same applies to your pet, for good reason; it's best to make sure that your pet is healthy enough to begin an exercise program and that the program is tailored to fit your pet's health needs. Not sure where to start with your pet's exercise program? Start with your veterinarian! In addition to walking, there are other opportunities for exercise programs that you can do together with your pet.

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Dog barking

Too much?

It is normal and natural for a dog to bark from time to time for instance, when the postman is delivering mail or when guests arrive. However, noise from barking dogs can be common source of disturbance, stress and nuisance. So how much is too much?

Depending on where you live, it is likely that your neighbours will be able to clearly hear the noise of your dog barking, particularly if it barks outside or you live in an attached property.

One way to judge whether the amount of barking is too much is to try to put yourself in your neighbours shoes. If they were making a noise that you found disturbing, such as playing music or hammering something, how long would it take before you found it unpleasant?

Problems arise when dog barking becomes excessive and unreasonable. Even if you can put up with excessive barking it is not reasonable to expect your neighbours to do likewise.

Examples of excessive barking can include: frequent intermittent barking over lengthy periods; sustained barking over more than a minute or two; barking early in the morning or late at night.

Barking and the law

Some neighbours will be willing to approach you about noise that is disturbing them. If they do, this is the time to carefully consider whether your dog is barking too much. If you are out at work you may not realise there is a problem. Neighbours don't generally like to make a fuss so any approach should be taken seriously.

If a neighbour complains to the council we will investigate if your dog/s barking is causing an unreasonable disturbance to your neighbours. Officers will apply their professional judgement when making their decision. If it's a nuisance the ASB route will be taken. If it amounts to a

Statutory Nuisance we may take enforcement action under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This may include the serving of an Abatement Notice on the person responsible for the dog/s requiring the stopping of the barking.

Why dogs bark

Dogs are not by nature solitary creatures. They need the security of a family group. Pet dogs regard their owners as a substitute family and it is quite common for a dog to become distressed and exhibit bad behaviour if left alone for lengthy periods.

With a family to manage or a high pressure job to balance it can be all too easy to forget the needs of the family dog. If a dog is left alone at home while you are out at work you may not realise that it is unhappy, distressed or anxious. Some of the common causes of barking include:

- dislikes being left alone
- frustration
- guarding instinct
- attention seeking
- frightened
- boredom
- excitement

Training is essential

The importance of training cannot be over emphasised. Your dog needs to learn not to bark at just anything that moves. A well trained dog should be able to tell between people allowed into the house and people who are intruders. Good training combined with affection and companionship should help ensure that your dog does not develop bad habits. Start young and start as you mean to go on.

Anti-barking collars that release a harmless spray can be helpful in training to reduce barking but always seek advice before use.

Some other things to try

- Exercise your dog with a walk and playtime games at least 30 minutes before leaving
- Teach dogs to tolerate absences from an early age
- Leave things to amuse him such as toys
- Reward quiet behaviour
- Feed him a small meal so he is more likely to feel sleepy
- Make sure he has access to sufficient water
- If some noises frighten him, try putting a radio on quietly, to mask the noise
- If he barks for attention, try ignoring him for at least half an hour before you go out and don't make a fuss of him on leaving or returning
- Try putting your dog on his own in another room for a few minutes at first and then gradually longer

- Leave your dog somewhere he is familiar with. Close curtains or keep him away from windows if sights and sounds set him off
- Ask someone the dog trusts to take him out for a walk if leaving him for more than a couple of hours
- Some dogs are comforted by the smell of an old jumper or similar
- Try to leave your dog somewhere that barking is less likely to disturb neighbours

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Related pages

Lost and found dogs (</residents/dogs/lost-and-found-dogs/>)

Dog Fouling (</residents/dogs/dog-fouling/>)

Aggressive, Nuisance and Dangerous dogs (</residents/dogs/aggressive-nuisance-and-dangerous-dogs/>)

Responsible dog ownership (</residents/dogs/responsible-dog-ownership/>)

Public Space Protection Order (</residents/dogs/public-space-protection-order/>)

Downloads

 **Nuisance diary sheet** (</media/1118/mddc-nuisance-diary-sheet.pdf>)

Contact us

Contact us about noise (</residents/environment/contact-us-about-noise/>)

A to Z of Services **A** (</AtoZ/?letter=A>) **B** (</AtoZ/?letter=B>) **C** (</AtoZ/?letter=C>) **D** (</AtoZ/?letter=D>) **E** (</AtoZ/?letter=E>)

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X (</AtoZ/?letter=X>) **Y** (</AtoZ/?letter=Y>) **Z** (</AtoZ/?letter=Z>)

11. DOG OWNER TAUNTING ALLOWING DOG BARKING

◆ AI Overview

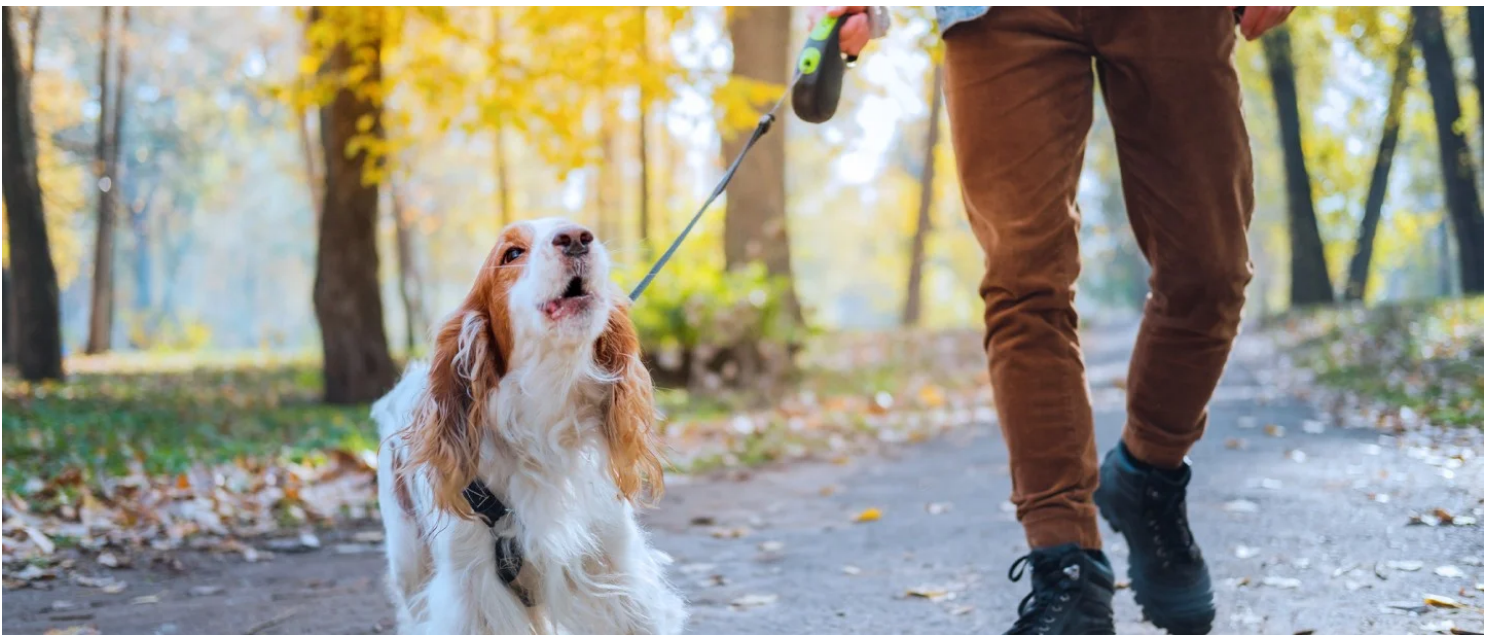
"Taunting by letting a dog bark" means intentionally allowing your dog to bark excessively at someone or something in order to provoke or annoy them, essentially using the dog's barking as a way to deliberately aggravate or challenge another person, often with the knowledge that the barking might be disruptive or upsetting to them. 

Key points about this behavior:

How to get your dog to stop barking

A barking dog can be a headache for pet owners. Here are six ways to reduce your dog's barking

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Here's a list of six techniques that can help reduce your dog or puppy's barking. While all can be successful, you shouldn't expect miraculous results overnight and what might work for your pup may not work for another. The longer your dog has been practicing the barking behavior, the longer it will take for them to develop other means of communication or to become desensitized to the things that cause their barking now. Understanding why your dog barks is critical to choosing techniques that may work best for your particular situation.

Always remember to keep these tips in mind while training:

Yelling at your dog to be quiet won't reduce their barking. The goal is to identify why your dog is barking and then give them an alternative way to communicate or remove the stimulus that's causing them to bark.

Keep your training sessions positive and upbeat. Barking is a completely normal part of your dog's communication tools.

Be consistent so you don't confuse your dog. Having everyone in your home on the same page can lead to faster results.

Prevention is key

Whether you've just adopted a new adult dog or it's your first week with a new puppy, keeping your dog busy and exercised will help reduce barking and prevent them from practicing it. Notice what your dog or puppy barks at and use the tips below to reduce the frequency of barking. Barking is normal dog behavior and puppies won't grow out of it, but you can take positive steps to reduce it and teach your dog alternative ways to communicate. Barking can be a really important tool to learn what scares your dog or makes them uncomfortable. Remember, your job as a pet parent is to advocate for your dog, which means not putting them in situations that make them overly stressed. If your dog is barking incessantly, they're trying to tell you they have an unmet need or need to be removed from a scary or overwhelming situation.

Remove the motivation to bark

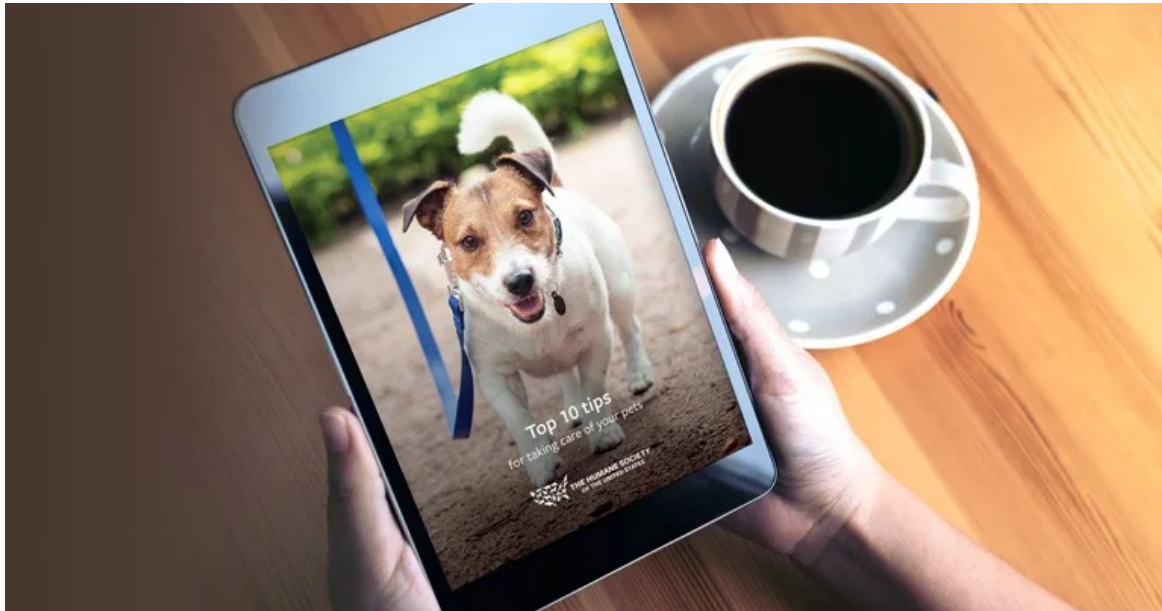
Your dog gets some kind of reward when they bark. Otherwise, they wouldn't do it. Figure out what they get out of barking and work to remove it.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT PASSERSBY

If they bark at people or animals passing by the living room window, manage the behavior by closing the curtains or putting your dog in another room.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THEY BARK TO GO OUTSIDE

If your dog barks when they need to go outside, train them to jingle a bell at the door instead. You can start by bringing them to the bell and giving them a treat when they touch it. Gradually, have them ring the bell before they go out to go to the bathroom.



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Ignore the barking

If you believe your dog is barking simply to get your attention, try to ignore them. Regular exercise and the use of puzzle toys can keep your dog occupied during a work

call or when you're watching TV. Preventing your dog from barking in the first place — by tiring them out or giving them something to do — is easier than trying to get them to stop barking.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS WHEN CONFINED

If you use a crate or a gated room when you leave the home or have visitors over, be mindful not to let them out of the room or crate when they're barking. Again, the use of puzzle toys and ample exercise before they are confined can really curb their barking. If they are barking, wait until they've stopped — even for a second — to open the crate door or gate or to reward them with a treat or fresh puzzle toy.

As they catch on that being quiet gets them a treat, lengthen the amount of time they must remain quiet before being rewarded.

Keep it fun by varying the amount of time. Sometimes reward them after five seconds, then 12 seconds, then three seconds, then 20 seconds and so on.

Desensitize your dog to the stimulus

If your dog barks at specific triggers, gradually get your dog accustomed to whatever is causing them to bark. Start with the stimulus (the thing that makes them bark) at a distance. It must be far enough away that they don't bark when they see it. Feed them lots of good treats for maintaining eye contact with you and not barking. Move the stimulus a little closer (perhaps as little as a few inches or a few feet to start) and feed treats. If your dog starts barking, you've gotten too close to the stimulus.

Don't be stingy with treats. For example, if you need to pass by another dog on your dog walk, keep some high-value treats in your hand and feed them constantly as you walk quickly by the other dog and then stop once there is enough distance between your dog and the other dog.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT OTHER DOGS

Have a friend with a dog stand out of sight or far enough away so your dog won't bark at the other dog.

As your friend and their dog come into view, start feeding your dog treats.

Stop feeding treats as soon as your friend and their dog disappear from view.

Repeat the process multiple times.

Remember not to try to progress too quickly as it may take days or weeks before your dog can pay attention to you and the treats without barking at the other dog.

If you are struggling with your dog's barking around strangers or other dogs, seek out the help of a positive-reinforcement based dog trainer.

Ask your dog for an incompatible behavior

When your dog starts barking, ask them to do something that's incompatible with barking. Teaching your dog to react to barking stimuli with something that inhibits them from barking, such as lying down on their bed.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT VISITORS AT THE DOOR

Toss a treat on their bed and ask them to "go to your bed."

When they're reliably going to their bed to earn a treat, up the ante by opening the door while they're on their bed. If they get up, close the door immediately.

Repeat until they stay in bed while the door opens.

Then increase the difficulty by having someone ring the doorbell while your dog is in bed. Reward them for staying in place. You may need to keep a leash on your dog so you can help guide them to their bed when visitors come in.

Keep your dog tired

Make sure your dog is getting sufficient physical and mental exercise every day. A tired dog is a dog who is less likely to bark from boredom or frustration. Depending on their, age and health, your dog may require several long walks as well as a good game of chasing the ball and playing with some interactive toys.

Contact a certified professional dog trainer

If you believe your dog is barking reactively to strangers, family members or other dogs, or if the above tips prove unsuccessful, consider reaching out to a [certified professional dog trainer](#) for help.

How to Find a Dog Trainer

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All Animals magazine

11. IRISH TERRIOR - PROS AND CONS

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Search instead for **irish terrior**

Irish Terrier

Dog breed

Overview

Characteristics

Buy or adopt

Health

Grooming tips

History

Dogster



American Kennel Club

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - American Kennel Club

The Irish Terrier, 'Daredevil' of the Emerald Isle, is a bold, dashing, and courageous terrier of medium size. Known for his fier...

Hypoallergenic

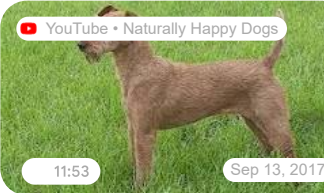
Lifespan

Yes

13 to 15 years

webmd.com

YouTube • Naturally Happy Dogs



11:53

Sep 13, 2017

People also ask

Is an Irish Terrier a good family dog?

Suitability for Family Life

Like many terrier dog breeds the Irish Terrier can lack patience with children - especially if overhanded or grabbed. **They can however make good famil dog where there are older, dog-aware children.**

 Purina UK
<https://www.purina.co.uk/find-a-pet/irish-terrier>

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - Purina UK

Search for: **Is an Irish Terrier a good family dog?**

Do Irish Terriers bark a lot?

Irish Terriers may bark to alert, but **they're not known for excessive barking.** Nov 27, 2023

 PetMD
<https://www.petmd.com/dog/breeds/irish-terrier>

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Health and Care - PetMD

Search for: **Do Irish Terriers bark a lot?**

About

The Irish Terrier is a dog breed from Ireland, one of many breeds of terrier. The Irish Terrier is considered one of the oldest terrier breeds. The Dublin dog show in 1873 was the first to provide a separate class for Irish Terriers. [Wikipedia](#)

Temperament: [Intelligent](#), [Lively](#), [Respectful](#), [Dominant](#), [Protective](#), [Trainable](#)

Hypoallergenic: Yes

Life expectancy: 13 – 15 years

Colors: [Wheaten](#), [Red Wheaten](#), [Red](#)

Origin: [Ireland](#)

Mass: 24 – 26 lbs (Adult)

Irish Kennel Club: standard

Feedback

People also search for

Airedale Terrier

Lakeland Terrier

Kerry Blue Terrier

Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier

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Do Irish Terriers shed?

Are Irish Terriers hyper?

Irish Terriers are on the high end when it comes to energy levels. However, with enough exercise and mental stimulation, they are usually laid back in the house.



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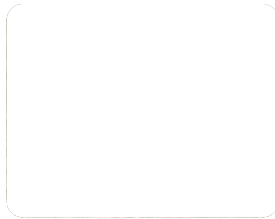
 Orvis
<https://www.orvis.com> › irish-terrier

Irish Terrier - All About Dogs - Orvis

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers hyper?](#)

Can you leave Irish Terriers alone?

The Irish Terrier breed thrives on human interaction and they become very attached to their owner so this dog breed is **not suited to be left alone for long periods.**



 Lifetime Pet Cover
<https://www.lifetimepetcover.co.uk> › dog-breeds › irish-t...

Irish Terrier Breed Information | Lifetime Pet Cover

Search for: [Can you leave Irish Terriers alone?](#)

What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?

Potential barking.

Irish Terriers must be taught at an early age that they are not the rulers of the world. The toughness that makes them suited to killing vermin can frustrate you when you try to teach them anything. Terriers can be stubborn and dominant and will make you prove that you can make them do things.



 Your Purebred Puppy
<https://www.yourpurebredpuppy.com> › reviews › irisher...

Irish Terriers: What's Good About 'Em, What's Bad About 'Em

Search for: [What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?](#)

Are Irish Terriers good off leash?

Irish Terriers are great athletes and need regular exercise, so a fenced backyard is ideal. Failing this, they require walking **always on a leash** several times a day to maintain mental and physical fitness.

 American Kennel Club
<https://www.akc.org> › dog-breeds › irish-terrier

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - American Kennel Club

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers good off leash?](#)

Are Irish Terriers hard to train?

Irish Terriers however are not naturally obedient; **they are not programmed to take instructions.** After all, you need to be a free thinker to catch a rat or a rabbit not wait to be told what to do. They get bored easily but they love to please you and, with lots of praise and time, will learn almost anything.



Southern Irish Terrier Society
<https://southernirishterriers.co.uk> › buying-guide › care-...

Care Guide - Southern Irish Terrier Society

Search for: **Are Irish Terriers hard to train?**

What diseases are Irish Terriers prone to?

Do Irish Terriers cuddle?

Do Irish Terriers like to swim?

What are Irish Terriers known for?

Do you have to strip Irish Terrier?

Are Irish Terriers protective?

Do Irish Terriers like cats?

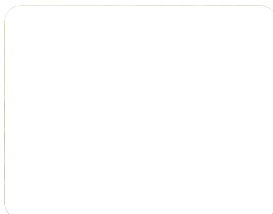
Are Irish Terriers hypoallergenic?

Are Irish Terriers calm?

Are Irish Terriers tails docked?

Is an Irish Terrier a good pet?

Irish Terriers are known for their bold and spirited personalities. They are confident intelligent and independent dogs. **They are very loyal and make great companions for individuals and families alike.** While they can be friendly and sociable, **they can also be reserved with strangers making them good watchdogs.** Aug 1, 2023



BorrowMyDoggy
<https://www.borrowmydoggy.com> › dog-breed-guides

Doggypedia | Irish Terrier - BorrowMyDoggy

Search for: **Is an Irish Terrier a good pet?**

How big can Irish Terriers get?

What is the demeanor of an Irish Terrier?

What is the nickname for the Irish Terrier?

Do Irish Terriers have separation anxiety?

Are Irish Terriers hunters?

Irish Terriers were bred to hunt fox, otter, and other unwanted small mammals, and they were extremely good at it. In World War I, they also proved they were adept at serving as sentries and messengers.



Irish Terrier | VCA Canada Animal Hospitals

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers hunters?](#)

Can Irish Terriers be off leash?

What is a fun fact about Irish Terrier?

Will an Irish Terrier protect you?

Can Irish Terriers live with cats?

What do Irish Terriers eat?

Are Irish Terriers good farm dogs?

They are one of the oldest terrier breeds. The were originally used as vermin hunters and versatile farm dogs. During World War I, they excelled as messengers and sentinels for the military forces. The Irish Terrier is cheerful and spirited; they are also courageous and independent.



Irish Terrier - Breed Info – Hill Creek Veterinary Hospital

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers good farm dogs?](#)

What do Terriers like to play with?

Are Irish Terriers stubborn?

Is the Irish Terrier hypoallergenic?

Can an Irish Terrier be left alone?

How much walking does an Irish Terrier need?

Which terrier has the best temperament?

Do Irish Terriers bark a lot?

Do Irish Terriers shed?

Are Irish Terriers hyper?

What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?

Are Irish Terriers guard dogs?

What are some interesting facts about the Irish Terrier?

Are Irish Terriers good off leash?

Are Irish Terriers obedient?

Barking



Barking is one of many forms of vocal communication for dogs. People are often pleased that their dog barks, because it alerts them to the approach of people to their home or it tells them there's something that the dog wants or needs. However, sometimes a dog's barking can be excessive. Because

barking serves a variety of functions, you must identify its cause and your dog's motivation for barking before you can treat a barking problem

Each type of barking serves a distinct function for a dog, and if he's repeatedly rewarded for his barking—in other words, if it gets him what he wants—he can learn to use barking to his benefit. For example, dogs who successfully bark for attention often go on to bark for other things, like food, play and walks. For this reason, it's important to train your dog to be quiet on cue so that you can stop his attention-related barking and teach

him to do another behavior instead—like sit or down—to get what he wants.

Many owners can identify why their dog is barking just by hearing the specific bark. For instance, a dog's bark sounds different when he wants to play as compared to when he wants to come in from the yard. If you want to reduce your dog's barking, it's crucial to determine why he's barking. It will take some time to teach your dog to bark less. Unfortunately, it's just not realistic to expect a quick fix or to expect that your dog will stop barking altogether. (Would you expect a person to suddenly stop talking altogether?) Your goal should be to decrease,

rather than eliminate, the amount of barking. Bear in mind that some dogs are more prone to barking than others. In addition, some breeds are known as “barkers,” and it can be harder to decrease barking in individuals of these breeds.

Why Dogs Bark

Territorial Barking

Dogs can bark excessively in response to people, dogs or other animals within or approaching their territories. Your dog's territory includes the area surrounding his home and, eventually, anywhere he has explored or associates strongly with you: your car,

the route you take during walks and other places where he spends a lot of time.

Alarm Barking

If your dog barks at any and every noise and sight regardless of the context, he's probably alarm barking. Dogs engaged in alarm barking usually have stiffer body language than dogs barking to greet, and they often move or pounce forward an inch or two with each bark. Alarm barking is different than territorial barking in that a dog might alarm bark at sights or sounds in any location at all, not just when he's defending familiar areas, such as your house, yard or car.

Attention-Seeking Barking

Some dogs bark at people or other animals to gain attention or rewards, like food, toys or play.

Greeting Barking

Your dog might be barking in greeting if he barks when he sees people or other dogs and his body is relaxed, he's excited and his tail is wagging. Dogs who bark when greeting people or other animals might also whine.

Compulsive Barking

Some dogs bark excessively in a repetitive way, like a broken record. These dogs often move repetitively as well. For example, a dog who's

compulsively barking might run back and forth along the fence in his yard or pace in his home.

Socially Facilitated Barking

Some dogs bark excessively only when they hear other dogs barking. This kind of barking occurs in the social context of hearing other dogs, even at a distance—such as dogs in the neighborhood.

Frustration-Induced Barking

Some dogs bark excessively only when they're placed in a frustrating situation, like when they can't access playmates or when they're confined or tied up so that their movement is restricted.

Other Problems That Can Cause Barking

Illness or Injury

Dogs sometimes bark in response to pain or a painful condition. Before attempting to resolve your dog's barking problem, please have your dog examined by a veterinarian to rule out medical causes.

Separation-Anxiety Barking

Excessive barking due to separation anxiety occurs only when a dog's caretaker is gone or when the dog is left alone. You'll usually see at least one other separation anxiety symptom as well, like pacing, destruction,

elimination, depression or other signs of distress. For more information about this problem, please see our article, [Separation Anxiety \(/pet-care/dog-care/common-dog-behavior-issues/separation-anxiety/\)](/pet-care/dog-care/common-dog-behavior-issues/separation-anxiety/).

What to Do About Your Dog's Excessive Barking

The first step toward reducing your dog's barking is to determine the type of bark your dog is expressing. The following questions can help you to accurately decide on which type of barking your dog is doing so that you can best address your dog's problem. Think about your answers to these

questions as you read through the information below on the different types of barking and their treatments.

1. When and where does the barking occur?
2. Who or what is the target of the barking?
3. What things (objects, sounds, animals or people) trigger the barking?
4. Why is your dog barking?

If It's Territorial Barking or Alarm Barking

Territorial behavior is often motivated by both fear and anticipation of a

perceived threat. Because defending territory is such a high priority to them, many dogs are highly motivated to bark when they detect the approach of unknown people or animals near familiar places, like their homes and yards. This high level of motivation means that when barking territorially, your dog might ignore unpleasant or punishing responses from you, such as scolding or yelling. Even if the barking itself is suppressed by punishment, your dog's motivation to guard his territory will remain strong, and he might attempt to control his territory in another way, such as biting without warning.

Dogs engage in territorial barking to alert others to the presence of visitors or to scare off intruders or both. A dog might bark when he sees or hears people coming to the door, the mail carrier delivering the mail and the maintenance person reading the gas meter. He might also react to the sights and sounds of people and dogs passing by your house or apartment. Some dogs get especially riled up when they're in the car and see people or dogs pass by. You should be able to judge from your dog's body posture and behavior whether he's barking to say "Welcome, come on in!" or "Hey, you'd better hit the road. You're not welcome at my place!" If you're dealing

with a dog in the first category, follow the treatment outlined in this article for greeting barking (below). If you're dealing with a dog in the latter category who isn't friendly to people, you'll be more successful if you limit your dog's ability to see or hear passersby and teach him to associate the presence of strangers with good things, such as food and attention.

For treatment of territorial barking, your dog's motivation should be reduced as well as his opportunities to defend his territory. To manage your dog's behavior, you'll need to block his ability to see people and animals.

Removable plastic film or spray-based

glass coatings can help to obscure your dog's view of areas that he observes and guards from within your house. Use secure, opaque fencing to surround outside areas your dog has access to. Don't allow your dog to greet people at the front door, at your front yard gate or at your property boundary line. Instead, train him to go to an alternate location, like a crate or a mat, and remain quiet until he's invited to greet appropriately.

Alarm barking is very similar to territorial barking in that it's triggered by sights and sounds. However, dogs who alarm bark might do so in response to things that startle or upset

them when they're not on familiar turf. For example, a dog who barks territorially in response to the sight of strangers approaching will usually only do so when in his own home, yard or car. By contrast, a dog who habitually alarm barks might vocalize when he sees or hears strangers approaching in other places, too. Although territorial barking and alarm barking are a little different, the recommendations below apply to both problems.

“Quiet” Training

If your dog continues to alarm bark or bark territorially, despite your efforts to block his exposure to sights and

sounds that might trigger his barking, try the following techniques:

- Teach your dog that when someone comes to the door or passes by your property, he's permitted to bark until you say "Quiet." Allow your dog to bark three to four times. Then say "Quiet." Avoid shouting. Just say the command clearly and calmly. Then go to your dog, gently hold his muzzle closed with your hand and repeat "Quiet." Release your dog's muzzle, step away, and call him away from the door or window. Then ask your dog to sit and give him a treat. If he stays beside you

and remains quiet, continue to give him frequent treats for the next few minutes, until whatever triggered his barking is gone. If your dog resumes barking right away, repeat the sequence above. Do the same outside if he barks at passersby when he's in the yard.

- If you prefer not to hold your dog's muzzle or if doing so seems to scare your dog or make him struggle, you can try a different method. When your dog barks, approach him, calmly say "Quiet," and then prompt his silence by feeding him a steady stream of tiny, pea-sized treats, such as

chicken, hot dogs or bits of cheese. After enough repetitions of this sequence, over several days or more of training, your dog will begin to understand what “Quiet” means. You’ll know that he’s catching on if he consistently stops barking as soon as he hears you say “Quiet.” At this point, you can gradually extend the time between the cue, “Quiet,” and your dog’s reward. For example, say “Quiet,” wait 2 seconds, and then feed your dog several small treats in a row. Over many repetitions, gradually increase the time from 2 seconds to 5, then 10, then 20, and so on.

- If the “Quiet” procedure is ineffective after 10 to 20 attempts, then allow your dog to bark 3 to 4 times, calmly say “Quiet,” and then immediately make a startling noise by shaking a set of keys or an empty soda can filled with pennies. If your dog is effectively startled by the sound, he’ll stop barking. The instant he does, call him away from the door or window, ask him to sit, and give him a treat. If he stays beside you and remains quiet, continue to give him frequent treats for the next few minutes until whatever triggered his barking is gone. If he resumes barking right away, repeat the

sequence. If this procedure doesn't work after 10 to 20 attempts, please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), for information about finding a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist (CAAB or ACAAB), a board-certified veterinary behaviorist (Dip ACVB) or a Certified Professional Dog Trainer (CPDT) for guidance.

- If your dog barks at people or other dogs during walks, distract him with special treats, like chicken, cheese or hot dogs,

before he begins to bark. (Soft, very tasty treats work best.) Show your dog the treats by holding them in front of his nose, and encourage him to nibble at them while he's walking past a person or dog who would normally cause him to bark. Some dogs do best if you ask them to sit as people or dogs pass. Other dogs prefer to keep moving. Make sure you praise and reward your dog with treats anytime he chooses not to bark.

- It may help to have your dog wear a head halter at times when he's likely to bark (for example, on walks or in your house). A halter

can have a distracting or calming effect and make your dog less likely to bark. Make sure you reward him for not barking.

(Important note: For safety reasons, only let your dog wear the halter when you can supervise him.)

- If your dog most often barks territorially in your yard, keep him in the house during the day and supervise him when he's in the yard so that he can't just bark his head off when no one's around. If he's sometimes able to engage in excessive alarm barking (when you're not around, for example),

that behavior will get stronger and harder to reduce.

- If your dog most often barks territorially in your car, teach him to ride in a crate while in the car. Riding in a crate will restrict your dog's view and reduce his motivation to bark. If crating your dog in your car isn't feasible, try having your dog wear a head halter in the car instead. (Important note: For safety reasons, only let your dog wear the halter when you can supervise him.)

“Go to Your Spot” Training

It also helps to teach your dog a

specific set of behaviors to do when people come into your home so that he has fewer opportunities to alarm bark. Plus, when your dog performs his new behaviors and receives rewards, he'll learn that people coming into his and your space is a good thing.

[Expand to read more](#)

If you need help teaching your dog these skills, don't hesitate to enlist the help of a Certified Professional Dog Trainer or a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist in your area. A professional trainer can meet with you one-on-one to guide you through the process of teaching your dog to sit, stay and go to

a spot on command. Please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), to locate one of these experts near you.

Greeting Barking

If your dog barks at people coming to the door, at people or dogs walking by your property, at people or dogs he sees on walks, and at people or dogs he sees through the fence, and his barking is accompanied by whining, tail wagging and other signs of friendliness, your dog is probably barking to say hello. He most likely

barks the same way when family members come home.

- Keep greetings low key. Teach your dog to sit and stay when meeting people at the door so that he has something to do instead of barking. This will reduce his excitement level. First teach him to sit and stay when there aren't any people at the door so that he knows the behavior well before you ask him to do it with the distraction and excitement of real visitors arriving.
- If your dog likes toys, keep a favorite toy near the front door and encourage him to pick up the toy

before he greets you or guests. If he learns to hold a toy in his mouth, he'll be less inclined to bark. (He'll probably still whine, however).

- On walks, teach your dog that he can walk calmly past people and dogs without meeting them. To do this, distract your dog with special treats, like chicken, cheese or hot dogs, before he begins to bark. (Soft, very tasty treats work best). Show your dog the treats by holding them in front of his nose, and encourage him to nibble at them while he's walking past a person or dog who would normally

cause him to bark. Some dogs do best if you ask them to sit as people or dogs pass. Other dogs prefer to keep moving. Make sure you praise and reward your dog with treats anytime he chooses not to bark.

- It may help to have your dog wear a head halter at times when he's likely to bark (for example, on walks or in your house). A halter can have a distracting or calming effect and make your dog less likely to bark. Make sure you reward him for not barking. (Important note: For safety reasons, only let your dog wear the

halter when you can supervise him.)

Attention-Seeking Barking

One reason that it's so easy to live with dogs is that they're very expressive. They find a way to let us know their needs. They often do this by barking or whining. Indeed, we find it desirable when they bark to ask to go outside to eliminate or to request that their water bowl be filled. It's less attractive, however, when your dog barks to demand anything and everything, needed or not! This pattern of barking does not happen by accident. A demanding, noisy dog has been taught to be this way, usually not on purpose!

To get your dog to stop, you'll need to consistently not reward him for barking. Don't try to figure out exactly why he's barking. Ignore him instead. Treatment for this kind of barking can be tough because, most of the time, pet parents unwittingly reinforce the behavior—sometimes just with eye contact, touching, scolding or talking to their dogs. To dogs, all of these human behaviors can count as rewarding attention. Try to use crystal-clear body language to tell your dog that his attention-seeking barking is going to fail. For example, when your dog starts to bark for attention, you can stare at the ceiling, turn away from your dog or walk out of the room. The

instant your dog stops barking, ask him to sit and then give him what he wants, whether that's attention, play, treats, to go outside or to come in.

To be successful, try your best to NEVER reward your dog for barking at you again! In some cases, it's easiest to teach your dog an alternative behavior. For instance, if you don't want your dog to bark when he needs to go out or come in, get a doggy door installed or teach him to ring a bell hanging on a door by touching it with his nose or paw. If your dog barks to get you to play with him, teach him to bring a toy and sit in front of you. Sometimes, it's easier to avoid

problems by eliminating the things that cause your dog to bark. If your dog barks to ask you to retrieve his toys from under the sofa, block the space so that the toys don't get stuck beyond his reach. If your dog barks at you when you're talking on the telephone or working on the computer, give him a tasty chew bone to occupy him before he starts to bark.

You can also teach your dog to be silent on command. This will help strengthen the association between quiet behavior and attention or rewards. Your dog should always be quiet before receiving attention, play or treats. By giving your dog a

guaranteed method of getting attention, he's no longer forced to bark for attention. Regularly seek your dog out to give him attention—sweet praise, petting and an occasional treat—when he's not barking.

Compulsive Barking

Dogs occasionally become compulsive barkers, meaning they bark in situations that aren't considered normal or they bark in a repetitive, fixed or rigid way. If your dog barks repeatedly for long periods of time, apparently at nothing or at things that wouldn't bother other dogs, such as shadows, light flashes, mirrors, open doors, the sky, etc., you may have a

compulsive barker. If your dog also does other repetitive behaviors like spinning, circling or jumping while barking, he may be a compulsive barker. To help reduce compulsive barking, you can try changing how you confine your dog. For instance, if your dog is tied or tethered, you can switch to keeping him loose in a safe fenced area, or if he's left alone for long periods of time, you should increase exercise, mental stimulation and social contact.

If you suspect that your dog is a compulsive barker, we recommend that you seek guidance from a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist or a

veterinary behaviorist. If you can't find a behaviorist, you can seek help from a Certified Professional Dog Trainer, but be sure that the trainer is qualified to help you. Determine whether she or he has education and experience treating compulsive behavior, since this kind of expertise isn't required for CPDT certification. Please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), to locate one of these behavior experts in your area.

Socially Facilitated Barking

Dogs are social animals, so it's natural for them to bark when they hear others

barking. You can discourage this tendency by keeping your dog indoors when other dogs are barking, by playing music to drown out the sound of other dogs, and by distracting your dog with treats or play when other dogs bark (whether it's in real life or on TV).

Excitement or Frustration Barking

Dogs often bark when they find themselves excited but thwarted, or frustrated, from getting to something they want. For example, a frustrated dog might bark in his yard because he wants to get out and play with children he hears in the street. A frustrated dog might bark and run the fence line with

the dog next door, or bark by the patio door while watching a cat or squirrel frolicking in his yard. Some dogs bark at other dogs on walks because they want to greet and play, or they bark at their caretakers to get them to move faster when preparing to go for walks. The most effective means for discouraging excitement or frustration barking is to teach a frustrated dog to control his impulses through obedience training. You can teach your dog to wait, sit and stay before gaining access to fun activities like walks, playing with other dogs or chasing squirrels. This can be a daunting task, so you may need the assistance of a Certified Professional Dog Trainer to help you.

Please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet) (<https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet>), for information about finding a CPDT in your area. You can also discourage the presence of cats and other animals in your yard by using motion-activated devices to startle intruders.

Anti-Bark Collars

A variety of devices are designed to teach dogs to curtail barking. Most often, these are collars that deliver an unpleasant stimulus when your dog barks. The stimulus might be a loud

noise, an ultrasonic noise, a spray of citronella mist or a brief electric shock. The collars that deliver noise are ineffective with most dogs. One study found that the citronella collar was at least as effective for eliminating barking as the electronic collar and was viewed more positively by owners. Virtually all dogs become “collar-wise,” meaning that they learn not to bark while wearing their anti-bark collars but revert to barking when they’re not wearing them. Collars that work on a microphone system to pick up the sound of a dog’s bark should not be used in a multidog home because any dog’s bark can activate the collar.

Anti-bark collars are punishment devices and are not recommended as a first choice for dealing with a barking problem. This is especially true for barking that's motivated by fear, anxiety or compulsion. Before using an anti-bark collar, please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), for information about finding a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist, a board-certified veterinary behaviorist or a qualified Certified Professional Dog Trainer for guidance.

What NOT to Do

- Do not encourage your dog to bark at sounds, such as pedestrians or dogs passing by your home, birds outside the window, children playing in the street and car doors slamming, by saying “Who’s there?” or getting up and looking out the windows.
- Do not punish your dog for barking at certain sounds, like car doors slamming and kids playing in the street, but then encourage him to bark at other sounds, like people at the door. You must be consistent!
- Unless a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist or veterinary

behaviorist advises you to do otherwise, never use punishment procedures if your dog is barking out of fear or anxiety. This could make him feel worse and, as a result, his barking might increase.

- Never use a muzzle to keep your dog quiet for long periods of time or when you're not actively supervising him. Dogs can't eat, drink or pant to cool themselves while wearing muzzles, so making your dog wear one for long periods of time would be inhumane.
- Never tie your dog's muzzle closed with rope, cord, rubber bands or

anything else. Doing this is
dangerous, painful and inhumane.

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Dog Barking

by [The Vetstreet Team](#)

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A dog can bark for many reasons — to defend his territory, signal a stranger, get attention, say hello, express discomfort or frustration, and more. Understanding why a dog barks is key to getting him to stop. Sometimes, as in

the case of compulsive barking, a veterinarian might recommend drugs. But, for the most part, there is no quick fix, and training, behavior modification, and environmental changes are the solutions.

Overview

Barking is one of several types of vocal communication tools employed by dogs. You may appreciate your dog's barking when he or she signals that someone is at your door — or when he needs something (like food or a trip to the loo). However, dogs sometimes bark excessively or at inappropriate times.

Because barking serves many purposes,

it's critical for owners to determine why their dogs are doing it before attempting to address a barking problem. In fact, sometimes the barking is perfectly appropriate (as when alerting that stranger's approach) and/or a learned behavior. Does the dog use barking to get what he or she wants? For example, dogs that get attention for barking often learn to bark for food, play, and walks, as well. Therefore, training a dog to be quiet on command can be an important tool so that you can teach your dog a different behavior (such as "sit" or "down") for getting what he or she wants.

Dogs of certain breeds may be predisposed to barking (appropriately, if annoyingly) more than others. Owners

should be advised (hopefully before bringing one into a household) that certain types of dogs can be more difficult to train to quiescence than others.

Signs and Identification

Everyone knows what barking sounds like. Excessive barking, however, can be subjective. After all, some of us have a lower tolerance for this behavior. In any case, all dog owners should understand that attempting to resolve any dog's barking problem includes having a veterinarian examine the dog to rule out medical causes of the unwanted behavior.

Indeed, identifying the cause of the barking behavior is crucial to its resolution.

- In territorial barking, dogs bark excessively at people, dogs, or other animals within or approaching their territory. Your dog's territory includes the area around your home and anywhere your dog has spent time or associates strongly with you, including your car and the places you walk together.
- In alarm barking, dogs bark at any noise or sight regardless of the context. When barking, these

dogs usually have stiff bodies and move or pounce forward 1 or 2 inches with each bark.

These dogs might bark at sights or sounds anywhere, not just when defending familiar areas.

- In attention-seeking barking, dogs bark at people or other animals for attention or rewards, such as food, toys, or play.
- In greeting barking, dogs bark when they see people or other dogs, but they are excited, have relaxed bodies and wagging tails, and might also whine.
- In compulsive barking, dogs bark excessively and repetitively.

These dogs often move repetitively as well. For example, a compulsive barker might run back and forth along a fence or pace when indoors.

- In socially facilitated barking, dogs bark excessively when they hear other dogs barking.
- In frustration-induced barking, dogs bark excessively when they're in frustrating situations, such as when their activity or movement is restricted.
- In illness or injury barking, dogs bark in response to pain.
- In separation-anxiety barking, dogs bark excessively when left

alone or when their caretakers are gone. This barking is usually accompanied by at least one other sign of separation anxiety, such as pacing, destruction, elimination, or depression.

Affected Breeds

Any breed of dog may be affected, but it is most prevalent among hunting and other working breeds of dogs. In these breeds, the ability and willingness to engage in what is obviously an enjoyable behavior bodes poorly for complete remission of symptoms.

Treatment

Medical causes of barking should be ruled out before embarking on any behavioral modification or drug therapy to diminish barking behavior.

It takes time to teach dogs to bark less, so owners shouldn't expect a quick fix or that a dog will ever stop barking completely. Working with a board-certified veterinary behaviorist or a certified applied animal behaviorist or hiring a certified professional dog trainer is always recommended.

The veterinary behaviorist/certified trainer will help owners identify a dog's type of barking. These are some of the most common solutions professionals will offer by way of reducing unwanted

barking behavior.

- To manage territorial or alarm barking, blocking a dog's view of areas that he or she guards can be helpful. Blocking windows that a dog uses and erecting a solid barrier or fence around the dog's outdoor area are critical. In addition, owners shouldn't allow dogs to greet people at the front door, yard gate, or property line. Instead, training dogs to go to another location (e.g., a crate or mat) and remain quiet until you invite him or her to greet

someone appropriately is an ideal alternative.

- To manage attention-seeking barking, an owner must consistently not reward the dog for barking. Dog owners often unknowingly reinforce attention-seeking barking by looking at, touching, scolding, or talking to their pets; to dogs, all of these human behaviors are rewards.

When a dog starts to bark for attention, owners should stare at the ceiling, turn away from the dog, or leave the room. As soon as the dog stops barking, owners should ask him or her to

sit, and then give the dog what he or she wants (e.g., attention, play, treats). To be successful, owners should try to never reward a dog for barking.

- It might help to teach a dog an alternative behavior. For example, if you don't want a dog to bark when he or she needs to go out or come in, install a doggie door or teach your dog to ring a hanging bell by touching it with his or her nose or paw. If a dog barks when he or she wants to play, teach your dog to bring a toy. If the dog barks when you're talking on the telephone or

working on the computer, give the dog a tasty chew toy to occupy him or her before the barking starts.

- In addition, teaching a dog to be silent on command can help strengthen the connection between quiet behavior and attention or rewards. Regularly giving a dog attention (e.g., praise, petting, a treat) when he or she isn't barking is an excellent approach.
- To manage greeting barking, try to keep greetings low-key. Teach a dog to sit and stay when meeting people at the door. First,

teach the dog to sit and stay when people aren't at the door; this will help a dog practice the behavior before being asked to perform it when people arrive. Keeping a favorite toy near the front door and encouraging the dog to pick it up before greeting guests is recommended. (Your dog is less likely to bark with a toy in his or her mouth.)

- On walks, an owner should distract his dog with special treats (e.g., bits of chicken, cheese, or hot dogs) before the dog begins to bark at passersby. Some dogs do best if they are

asked to sit as people or dogs pass. Other dogs prefer to keep moving. Praising and rewarding the dog with treats anytime he or she chooses not to bark is helpful. Putting a head halter on the dog when he or she is likely to bark may decrease the likelihood of barking. For safety, use a head halter only when the dog is supervised. Guidance from a veterinary professional about the use of a head halter is recommended.

- To manage compulsive barking, try changing how you confine your dog. If a dog is alone for a

long time, increasing his or her exercise, mental stimulation, and/or social interaction can reduce the impulse to bark. It is also recommended that owners seek guidance from a certified applied animal behaviorist or veterinary behaviorist for this problem.

- To manage socially facilitated barking, keeping dogs indoors when other dogs are barking and also playing music to drown out the sound of other dogs (or distracting dogs with treats or play when other dogs are barking) is often effective.

- To manage frustration-induced barking, teaching a dog to control his or her impulses through obedience training helps a great deal. Teaching a dog to wait, sit, and stay, and rewarding him or her with fun activities such as walks or play with other dogs is helpful. This condition, too, might require the help of a veterinary behaviorist.
- To manage separation-anxiety barking, your dog must be treated for separation anxiety. Please contact your veterinarian for this.

Anti-Bark Collars

Anti-bark collars deliver an unpleasant deterrent (e.g., a loud or ultrasonic noise, a spray of citronella, and sometimes a brief electric shock) when a dog barks. Anti-bark collars are punishment devices and are not recommended as a first choice for managing a barking problem. This is especially true for barking that is motivated by fear, anxiety, or compulsion. Before using any anti-bark device, seek the advice and guidance of your veterinarian, a board-certified veterinary behaviorist, a certified applied animal behaviorist, or a qualified certified professional dog trainer.

What Not to Do

- Don't encourage your dog to bark at sounds, people, or animals outside your home by asking "Who's there?" or looking out the windows.
- Don't punish your dog for barking at certain sounds while encouraging him or her to bark at other sounds, such as people at the door. You must be consistent in training your dog.
- Do not use punishment techniques, which could worsen your dog's barking problem.
- Do not use a muzzle to keep your dog quiet for long periods of time or when you're not

supervising him or her. Dogs can't eat, drink, or pant to cool themselves while wearing muzzles, so making your dog wear one for extended periods of time without supervision is dangerous.

Prevention

Prevention may be undertaken through pre-purchase counseling. Prospective dog owners with a low tolerance for barking behavior should be advised against adopting/purchasing breeds that have an affinity for barking or breeds that require a lot of exercise, unless the owner is prepared to provide frequent walks and other forms of activity.

Recognizing and avoiding situations that trigger barking and providing alternate behaviors that are more appropriate can also aid in the prevention of barking.

This article has been reviewed by a Veterinarian.

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