

Madra fáin

Is éard is “madra fáin” ann madra atá in áit phoiblí gan a úinéir ná duine freagrach eile in éineacht leis. Féadfaidh duine údaraithe madraí fáin a urghabháil agus a choinneáil ar feadh 5 lá sula gcuirfí chuig tearmann nua iad nó iad a dhiúscairt.

Nuair a thagann tú ar mhadra fáin, féadfaidh tú...

- An madra a thabhairt ar ais dá úinéir má bhíonn tú ábalta teacht ar mhionsonraí an úinéara go héasca agus go sábháilte ar choiléar an mhadra.
- Mura féidir leat teacht ar an úinéir féadfaidh tú dul i dteagmháil leis an Maor Madraí áitiúil.
- Féadfaidh tú socrú an madra a choinneáil tú féin. Sa chás sin ní mór duit fógra i scríbhinn a sheoladh chuig an Maor Madraí nó an Garda Síochána áitiúil. Mura n-éilíonn úinéir an mhadra an madra laistigh de bhliain féadfaidh tusa úinéireacht a ghlacadh ar an madra ansin.
- **Tá sé in aghaidh an dlí madra fáin a thabhairt ar lámh do dhuine nó do ghníomhaireacht ar bith seachas úinéir an mhadra, Maor Madra nó an Garda Síochána.**

Stray dog

A “stray dog” is a dog which is in a public place and not accompanied by the owner or other responsible person. Stray dogs may be seized by an authorised person and kept for 5 days before they can be rehomed or disposed off.

When you find a stray dog you can...

- Return the dog to its owner if you can get the owners details easily and safely from the dog’s collar.
- If you are unable to find the owner you can contact your local Dog Warden.
- You may also decide to keep the dog yourself. In this case you must send written notification to the Dog Warden or the local Gardaí. If the dog’s owner does not claim the dog within a year you may become the owner of the dog.
- **It is unlawful to hand a stray dog over to any person or agency except the dog’s owner, Dog Warden or the Gardaí.**

Ionsaithe ar bheostoc

Tá ionsaithe déanta ar bheostoc le roinnt blianta anuas. Beidh úinéirí madraí faoi dhliteanas damáistí sa chás go maraítear nó go ngortaítear ainmhithe agus ba chóir d’úinéirí a chinntiú go gcoinnítear a madra faoi rialú an t-am ar fad.

Tafann

Is cion é tafann iomarcach madra ar ionann é is núis do dhuine. Má chuireann tafann dianseasmhach isteach ort d’fhéadfá dul i dteagmháil leis an úinéir ar an gcéad ásc agus iad a chur ar an eolas gur núis atá sa madra a bheith ag tafann. Mura n-éiríonn leis sin ba chóir gearán a dhéanamh leis an gCúirt Dúiche ar an bhfoirm iomchuí atá ar fáil ó Chomhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe.

Attacks on livestock

There have been a number of attacks on livestock in recent years. Dog owners are liable for damages where animals are killed or injured and should ensure their dog is kept under control at all times.

Barking

Excessive barking which causes a nuisance to any person is an offence. If you are bothered by persistent barking you could first contact the owner and make them aware of the nuisance caused by their dog. If this is unsuccessful a complaint should be made to the District Court on the appropriate form available from Galway County Council.

Mionsonraí Teagmhála an Mhaoir Madraí:

An tUas. Nial MacAodha - 087 2227856

An tUas. P.J. Tierney – 087 6431883

Chun tuilleadh eolais a fháil, téigh i dteagmháil leis an Rannóg Comhshaoil, Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe
091 509510

nó environment@galwaycoco.ie
nó www.galway.ie.

Séanadh

Ní ionann tagairt do rialacháin dlí is léirmhíniú dlí agus ba chóir tagairt a dhéanamh do na rialacháin chun na forálacha mionsonraithe a bhaineann leo a fheiceáil.

Dáta Eisiúna Bealtaine 2014.

Páipéar ó fhóraoisí inbhuanaithe.

Dog Warden Contact Details:

Mr. Neil McHugh - 087 2227856

Mr. P.J. Tierney – 087 6431883

For further information contact the Environment Section, Galway County Council
091 509510

or environment@galwaycoco.ie
or www.galway.ie.

Disclaimer

Any reference to legal regulations does not purport to be a legal interpretation and reference should be made to any regulations for their detailed provisions.

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Paper sourced from sustainable forests.



Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe
Galway County Council

Treoir maidir le Dea-Úinéireacht Madraí



A Guide to Good Dog Ownership

Do mhadra a rialú

Ní mór madraí a choimeád faoi rialú an t-am ar fad faoin Acht um Rialú Madraí 1986.

**Madra gan rialú
Fíneáil ar an
láthair €100**



Ceadúnais madraí

Caithfidh ceadúnas bailí madra a bheith le gach madra os cionn 4 mí agus caithfidh sé a bheith ar fáil lena iniúchadh ag oifigeach údaraithe. Is féidir ceadúnas Bliantúil (€20.00) a cheannach ag Oifig Poist ar bith nó ar-líne ag www.gaillimh.ie. Is féidir ceadúnas Ginearálta (€400.00) nó ceadúnas Ar Feadh an tSaoil (€140.00) a cheannach ó Údarás Áitiúla nó ar-líne ag www.gaillimh.ie.

**Madra gan
ceadúnas. Fíneáil
ar an láthair
€100**



Ní mór do gach bunachas Madraí ina bhfuil 6 madra baineann (4 mhí d'aois nó níos sine) clárú leis an Údarás Áitiúil faoin Acht um Bunachais Pórúcháin Madraí 2010.

Control of your dog

Dogs must be kept under control at all times under the Control of Dogs Act 1986.

**Uncontrolled Dog
On-the-spot fine
€100**



Dog licences

All dogs over 4 months must have a valid dog licence which must be available for inspection by an authorised officer. An Annual licence (€20.00) may be purchased at any Post Office or on-line at www.galway.ie. A General licence (€400.00) or a Lifetime licence (€140.00) may be purchased from Local Authorities or on-line at www.galway.ie.

**Unlicensed Dog
On-the-spot fine
€100**



All Dog establishments where there are 6 female dogs (aged 4 months or more) must register with the Local Authority under the new Dog Breeding Establishments Act 2010.

Madraí a mbíonn cúram speisialta le déanamh dóibh

Faoin Rialacháin maidir le Rialú Madraí 1998, teastaíonn rialú breise ó na póirthe madra seo a leanas, nuair a bhíonn siad in áiteanna poiblí:

- Tarbh-Bhrocaire Meiriceánach
- Tarbh-mhaistín
- Doberman Pinscher
- Tarbh-Bhrocaire Sasanach
- Alsáiseach
- Akita Seapánach
- Tosa Seapánach
- Dronnach Róidéiseach
- Rottweiler
- Tarbh-Bhrocaire Staffordshire

Tá feidhm ag an riachtanas seo maidir le gach cineál madra nó crosphór de na madraí seo.

Caithfidh béalgharda daingean a bheith ar na madraí sin. Caithfear iad a choimeád ar shlabhra nó ar éill níos giorra ná 1 méadar. Caithfidh siad a bheith ar éill ag duine os cionn 16 bliain d'aois atá in ann an madra a rialú.

Dogs which require special care

Under the Control of Dogs Regulations 1998 the following breeds of dog require extra control when in public places:

- American Pit Bull Terrier
- Bull Mastiff
- Doberman Pinscher
- English Bull Terrier
- German Shepherd (Alsatian)
- Japanese Akita
- Japanese Tosa
- Rhodesian Ridgeback
- Rottweiler
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier

This requirement also applies to every strain or cross-breed of these dogs.

These dogs must be securely muzzled. They must be kept on a chain or leash less than 1 metre long. They must be led by someone over 16 years who is capable of controlling the dog.

Madraí ag Salú

Guais sláinte atá i salú madraí agus milleann sé cosáin agus áiseanna do gach duine. Iompraíonn faecas madraí ionfhabhtuithe éagsúla, lena n-áirítear tocsacáiríais. Cruinnphéisteanna i stéig an mhadra is cúis leis sin. Leanáí is is leochaillí ó thaobh éifeachtaí tromchúiseacha an ionfhabhtaithe seo, ar féidir neamhoird súile, meadrán, múisc, asma agus taomanna titimis a bheith mar thoradh air.

Má shalaíonn madra, ní mór don duine i bhfeighil an mhadra an faecas a ghlanadh agus a dhiúscairt i gceart. Má mhainnítear sin a dhéanamh is féidir **fíneáil 'ar an láthair' de €150** a ghearradh ar an duine faoin Acht um Thruailliú ó Bhruscar 1997-2003 nó iad a thabhairt chun na cúirte, agus d'fhéadfadh ionchúiseamh agus pionós i bhfad níos mó a bheith mar thoradh air.

Dog fouling

Dog fouling is a health hazard and spoils walkways and amenities for everybody. Dog faeces carry various infections including toxocaríasis. This is caused by roundworms in the dog's intestine. Children are most vulnerable to the serious effects of this infection which can result in eye disorders, dizziness, nausea, asthma and epileptic fits.

If a dog fouls the person in charge must clean up and dispose of the faeces properly. Failure to do so can result in an **'on-the-spot' fine of €150** under the Litter Pollution Act 1997-2003 or a court appearance which can lead to a prosecution with a much larger penalty.

An bhfuil coiléar ar do mhadra?

Caithfidh coiléar a mbeidh aitheantas air (diosca nó suaithéantas le hainm agus seoladh an úinéara) a bheith ar gach madra.

**Madra gan coiléar
Fíneáil ar an
láthair €100**



Madra nach bhfuiltear á iarraidh

Ba chóir madra nach bhfuiltear á iarraidh a chur chuig tearmann nua nó a thabhairt don Mhaor Madraí. Beidh táille €50.00 in aghaidh an mhadra i gceist chun madra a thabhairt uait.

**An bhfuil do
mhadra ar strae?
Téigh i dteagmháil
leis an Maor Madraí**



Does your dog have a collar?

All dogs must wear a collar with I.D (a disc or name tag with the name and address of the owner).

**Dog without collar
On-the-spot fine
€100**



Unwanted Dog

An unwanted dog should be re-homed or surrendered to the Dog Warden. A surrender fee of €50.00 per dog will apply.

**Lost your dog?
Contact the
Dog Warden**

