GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: ***Canis lupus***

Canis lupus 正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae

Common name Haushund (German), feral dog (English), domestic dog (English), kuri (Maori, New Zealand), guri (Maori), kurio (Tuamotuan), uli (Samoan), peto (Marquesan), pero (Maori)

Synonym *Canis dingo* , Blumenbach, 1780
Canis familiaris , Linnaeus, 1758

Similar species

Summary Canis lupus (the dog) is possibly the first animal to have been domesticated by humans. It has been selectively bred into a wide range of different forms. They are found throughout the world in many different habitats, both closely associated with humans and away from habitation. They are active hunters and have significant negative impacts on a wide range of native fauna.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description
Domestic dogs are believed to have first diverged from wolves around 100,000 years ago. Around 15,000 years ago dogs started diverging into the multitude of different breeds known today. This divergence was possibly triggered by humans changing from a nomadic, hunting based-lifestyle to a more settled, agriculture-based way of life (Vilà *et al*. 1997). Domestic dogs have been selectively bred for various behaviours, sensory capabilities and physical attributes, including dogs bred for herding livestock (collies, shepherds, etc.), different kinds of hunting (pointers, hounds, etc.), catching rats (small terriers), guarding (mastiffs, chows), helping fishermen with nets (Newfoundlands, poodles), pulling loads (huskies, St. Bernards), guarding carriages and horsemen (Dalmatians), and as companion dogs. Domestic dogs are therefore extremely variable but the basic morphology is that of the grey wolf, the wild ancestor of all domestic dog breeds.

Notes
Dogs were possibly the first animal to be domesticated by humans around 15,000 years ago. There are estimated to be 400,000,000 dogs present in the world.
Dogs taken to the Pacific islands by the early Polynesians may have been about the size of a small collie, but shorter in the leg (Anderson 1990). They have long since been replaced by, or crossed with, various breeds from Europe.
Reviewed by Mech (1974, Mammalian Species, 37) *Canis familiaris* has page priority over *Canis lupus* in Linnaeus (1758), but both were published simultaneously, and *C. lupus* has been universally used for this species [excerpted from Mammal Species of the World, 3d Edition, p. 281] (ITIS, 2004).

Uses
Domesticated dogs have been bred to assist humans in a wide range of activites including farming, hunting and companionship.

Habitat Description
Dogs are usually closely associated with humans so can potentially be found in all habitats. Feral and ranging domestic dogs may be found far from human habitation.

Reproduction
Placental, sexual. 4-12 puppies per litter. Both males and females become sexually mature at around 6-12 months.

Nutrition
Mainly carnivorous but may eat plant material and invertebrates

General Impacts
In Israel, free-ranging feral dogs are a major threat to populations of endangered mountain gazelles (see *Gazella gazella* ssp. *gazella* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (Manor and Salz, 2004). Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) is thought to have caused several fatal epidemics within the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem in East Africa. The source of the CDV was probably domestic dogs in the local villages surrounding the park. The canids affected included silver-backed jackals (*Canis mmesomelas*) and bat-eared foxes (*Otocyon megalotis*) in 1978 and endangered African wild dogs (see *Lycaon pictus* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) in 1991. The Serengeti lion population (see *Panthera leo* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) which remained unaffected during these two epidemics was hit by an epidemic in early 1994, caused by a morbillivirus which is closely related to CDV. Later that year the epidemic had spread north to lions, hyenas, bat-eared foxes and leopards in the Maasi Mara National reserve. This epidemic claimed at least 30% of the lion population (estimated at 3000 in Serengeti at that time). It is suggested that the possible route of transmission from domestic dogs was the spotted hyena that range through human habitation and travel long distances within the park (Roelke-Parker *et al*. 1996).
Uncontrolled domestic dogs can be equally as damaging as truly feral animals. In New Zealand, during study of kiwi (see *Apteryx australis*; *Apteryx haastii*; *Apteryx mantelli*; and *Apteryx owenii* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) in a Northland forest, the loss of 13 out of 23 kiwi fitted with transmitters was found to be the result of predation by one German shepherd dog. It was estimated that this single dog alone had killed 500 out of 900 birds, although this estimate was considered to be possibly conservative (Taborsky 1988). Seabirds and mammals are included among the prey taken by feral dogs (e.g. Dickman, 1996, Stevenson and Woelher, 2007).

Management Info
The principal techniques to control wild dogs are exclusion fencing, shooting, trapping and poisoning. Poisoning using 1080 is the most cost-effective means of reducing populations of wild dogs over large areas of remote or inaccessible country. New techniques such as the use of livestock guarding dogs, poison ejecting devices and toxic collars have been suggested as alternatives to current methods.
The Australian Bureau of Rural Sciences (BRS) in cooperation with the Vertebrate Pests Committee of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management (SCARM) has published guidelines for managing the impacts\r\nof dingoes (*Canis lupus dingo*) and other wild dogs (*C.l. familiaris*) as part of the Managing Vertebrate Pests series. Please follow this link to view and download Fleming, P., Corbett, L., Harden, R. and Thomson, P. (2001) Managing the Impacts of Dingoes and Other Wild Dogs. Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra.

Pathway

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-09-15

ALIEN RANGE

[1] ANGUILLA
[1] AUSTRALIA
[3] CAYMAN ISLANDS
[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
[5] FIJI
[11] FRENCH POLYNESIA
[1] GUAM
[1] JAMAICA
[1] MADAGASCAR
[1] MASAI MARA RESERVE
[3] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
[4] NEW CALEDONIA
[1] NIUE
[1] PAPUA NEW GUINEA
[1] SAINT LUCIA
[1] SERENGETI-MARA ECOSYSTEM
[1] TOKELAU
[3] TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
[1] UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS
[1] ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
[1] BAHAMAS
[2] COOK ISLANDS
[2] ECUADOR
[1] FRENCH GUIANA
[1] GERMANY
[1] HAITI
[9] KIRIBATI
[1] MARSHALL ISLANDS
[1] MEXICO
[1] NAURU
[2] NEW ZEALAND
[3] NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
[2] SAINT HELENA
[1] SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART)
[1] SOLOMON ISLANDS
[2] TONGA
[8] UNITED STATES
[2] VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH

Red List assessed species 191: EX = 8; CR = 28; EN = 52; VU = 53; NT = 31; DD = 4; LC = 15;

Aepypodius bruijnii **EN**
Amblysomus corriae **NT**
Anas wyvilliana **EN**
Aplonis santovestris **VU**
Apteryx haastii **VU**
Aramidopsis plateni **VU**
Ardeotis nigriceps **CR**
Atelocynus microtis **NT**
Brachypteracias squamiger **VU**
Camarhynchus pauper **CR**
Capreolus capreolus **LC**
Celestus anelpistus **CR**
Charadrius melodus **NT**
Charadrius sanctaehelenae **CR**
Chrysocyon brachyurus **NT**
Coturnix novaezelandiae **EX**
Ctenosaura bakeri **CR**
Cuon alpinus **EN**
Cyclura collei **CR**
Cyclura lewisi **CR**
Cyclura ricordii **CR**
Dasyurus hallucatus **EN**
Dasyurus spartacus **NT**
Dipodomys margaritae **CR**
Ducula pickeringii **VU**
Eudyptes pachyrhynchus **VU**
Alauda razae **CR**
Anas chlorotis **EN**
Anolis longiceps **VU**
Apteryx australis **VU**
Apteryx mantelli **EN**
Arctocephalus galapagoensis **EN**
Arvicola sapidus **VU**
Atelopus guanujo **CR**
Burhinus grallarius **NT**
Canis simensis **EN**
Casuarius bennetti **NT**
Celestus warreni **CR**
Charadrius obscurus **EN**
Chlamyphorus truncatus **DD**
Conilurus penicillatus **NT**
Cryptoprocta ferox **VU**
Ctenosaura palearis **EN**
Cyclura carinata **CR**
Cyclura cornuta **VU**
Cyclura pinguis **CR**
Dasypus hybridus **NT**
Dasyurus maculatus **NT**
Diplothrix legata **EN**
Dorcopsulus vanheurni **NT**
Eliurus myoxinus **LC**
Eupleres goudotii **NT**

Eurynorhynchus pygmeus **CR**
Fossa fossana **NT**
Galidia elegans **LC**
Galidictis grandidieri **EN**
Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis **EN**
Gallinula silvestris **CR**
Gallirallus dieffenbachii **EX**
Gallirallus okinawae **EN**
Gallirallus sylvestris **EN**
Gazella cuvieri **EN**
Grus antigone **VU**
Gymnocrex rosenbergii **VU**
Habroptila wallacii **VU**
Hippocamelus antisensis **VU**
Hypogeomys antimena **EN**
Iguana delicatissima **EN**
Laterallus spilonotus **VU**
Lepidochelys olivacea **VU**
Lycaon pictus **EN**
Macrotarsomys ingens **EN**
Mallomys istapantap **LC**
Mazama nana **DD**
Megapodius bernsteinii **VU**
Megapodius laperouse **EN**
Megapodius pritchardii **EN**
Mesitornis unicolor **VU**
Microperoryctes longicauda **LC**
Monias benschi **VU**
Mysateles prehensilis **NT**
Neotoma bryanti **EN**
Numenius tahitiensis **VU**
Papagomys armandvillei **NT**
Pentalagus furnessi **EN**
Petrogale persephone **EN**
Phalacrocorax harrisi **VU**
Phascolarctos cinereus **LC**
Philoria frosti **CR**
Pitta anerythra **VU**
Plagiodontia aedium **EN**
Porphyrio kukwiedei **EX**
Potorous longipes **EN**
Procellaria parkinsoni **VU**
Pseudalopex fulvipes **CR**
Pseudomys fumeus **EN**
Pterodroma axillaris **EN**
Pterodroma brevipes **VU**
Pterodroma hasitata **EN**
Pterodroma phaeopygia **CR**
Pteropus pselaphon **CR**
Pudu puda **VU**
Puffinus heinrothi **VU**
Puffinus opisthomelas **NT**
Rallina leucospila **NT**
Rattus richardsoni **VU**
Felis margarita **NT**
Fulica alai **VU**
Galidictis fasciata **NT**
Gallicolumba salamonis **EX**
Gallinula pacifica **CR**
Gallirallus calayanensis **VU**
Gallirallus lafresnayanus **CR**
Gallirallus rovianae **NT**
Gallotia simonyi **CR**
Geocapromys brownii **VU**
Grus paradisea **VU**
Gymnomyza aubryana **CR**
Henicophaps foersteri **VU**
Hippocamelus bisulcus **EN**
Hypsiprymnodon moschatus **LC**
Larus fuliginosus **VU**
Leipoa ocellata **VU**
Litoria caerulea **LC**
Macaca sylvanus **EN**
Mallomys gunung **EN**
Mazama gouazoubira **LC**
Megacrex inepta **NT**
Megapodius geelvinkianus **VU**
Megapodius nicobariensis **VU**
Mergus australis **EX**
Microgoura meeki **EX**
Moho bishopi **EX**
Mungotictis decemlineata **VU**
Neodon sikimensis **LC**
Nesoclopeus woodfordi **NT**
Ozotoceros bezoarticus **NT**
Pelecanoides garnotii **EN**
Petrogale penicillata **NT**
Phalacrocorax featherstoni **EN**
Phalacrocorax onslowi **CR**
Phascolosorex doriae **LC**
Phoebastria immutabilis **NT**
Pitta superba **VU**
Pluvianellus socialis **NT**
Porzana sandwichensis **EX**
Potorous tridactylus **LC**
Procyon pygmaeus **CR**
Pseudobulweria rostrata **NT**
Psittirostra psittacea **CR**
Pterodroma baraui **EN**
Pterodroma externa **VU**
Pterodroma longirostris **VU**
Pterodroma sandwichensis **VU**
Pudu mephistophiles **VU**
Puffinus creatopus **VU**
Puffinus newelli **EN**
Rallina canningi **NT**
Rallus semiplumbeus **EN**
Reithrodontomys spectabilis **CR**

Rhionaeschna galapagoensis **EN**
Rhynochetos jubatus **EN**
Scolopax mira **VU**
Solenodon cubanus **EN**
Spheniscus mendiculus **EN**
Sterna albostriata **EN**
Suta flagellum **LC**
Sylvilagus varynaensis **DD**
Tamias palmeri **EN**
Tarsius lariang **DD**
Tarsius tarsier **VU**
Thinornis rubricollis **NT**
Tokudaia osimensis **EN**
Tupaia nicobarica **EN**
Vermivora crissalis **NT**
Zalophus wollebaeki **EN**
Rhynchomeles prattorum **EN**
Sarcophilus harrisii **EN**
Sminthopsis butleri **VU**
Solenodon paradoxus **EN**
Spilogale pygmaea **VU**
Sterna nereis **VU**
Sylvilagus bachmani **LC**
Syrmaticus soemmerringii **NT**
Tarsius dentatus **VU**
Tarsius pelengensis **EN**
Terrapene carolina **VU**
Thomomys mazama **LC**
Tokudaia tokunoshimensis **EN**
Uratelornis chimaera **VU**
Vestiaria coccinea **VU**

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Spanish:
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