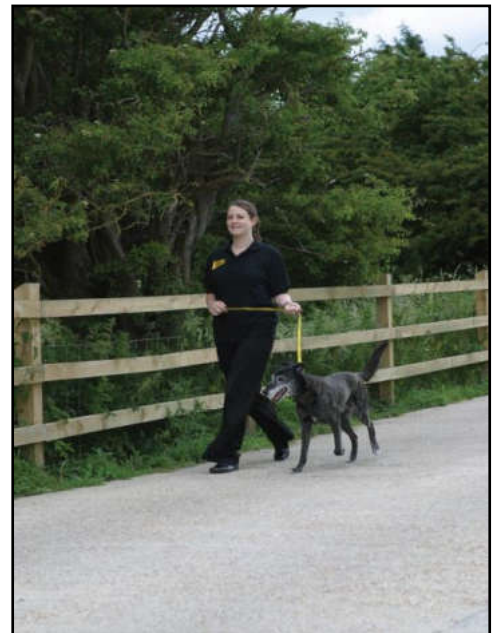


How to have a well behaved dog

Top Tips:

- 🐾 Training should be **FUN** for both of you
- 🐾 Training will exercise his brain
- 🐾 Training positively will build a great relationship between you
- 🐾 Training should be based on **POSITIVE** rewards
- 🐾 **NEVER** punish your dog – this will cause him to be frightened of you
- 🐾 **SHOW** your dog what you are trying to teach him – **NEVER** physically force him
- 🐾 Be patient and keep commands consistent
- 🐾 Don't let him get bored, keep training sessions short
- 🐾 Never 'train' in a busy area, only begin to build up the distractions gradually once he knows the commands really well
- 🐾 Read on for further advice on training your dog



The kind, fair and effective way

Training can be started at any age, the sooner the better. You can start simple training with your puppy as soon as he has settled into his new home. Older dogs are also receptive to training, although some may be less keen or less quick to learn than a younger dog. Done properly, training will be fun, both for you and your dog, as well as exercising his brain and reinforcing the good relationship between you.

Positive rewards

In order to be effective and to gain the best results, all training should be based around positive rewards. Positive reward training works because if you reward your dog with something he wants as soon as he does what you ask, he is far more likely to do it again. Rewards can be anything that your dog or puppy really wants and could include; food treats, a favourite toy, playing a certain game or getting a pat. However, really tasty treats will usually work best – try small pieces of dried liver, hotdog sausage, chicken or cheese for maximum effect. If you are using food treats, you will need to reduce the size of your dog's normal meals or use his whole meal divided up into smaller portions, to prevent your dog putting on weight. Always combine the giving of a reward with verbal praise such as "Good dog".

When teaching a new command, you will need to reward your dog every time that he does what you ask correctly. Once he has the hang of the command, however, it's a good idea to change the way you reward by only giving the reward every now and then, because this will make your dog try harder for it. **Always verbally praise** your dog each time, even if he is not being rewarded with a treat.

Why punishment doesn't work

Punishment should never be used in training. If you punish your dog, it will only teach him to be scared of you and may eventually teach him to be aggressive. He will mistrust you and your relationship may break down completely.

Avoid punishment in training (and everyday life) by trying the following – it'll be far more effective and could improve your relationship with your dog:

- Reward all wanted behaviour – so that your dog is likely to repeat it in the future.
- Ignore unwanted behaviour – so that your dog is less likely to repeat it.
- Avoid triggering the unwanted behaviour – avoidance prevents the unwanted behaviour from happening in the first place!
- Where unwanted behaviour cannot be ignored or avoided, train an alternative, acceptable behaviour for your dog to perform instead. It is much easier to train a dog to do something else that you don't mind, than to train him to completely stop something that you do not like. For example, if your dog jumps up at people, teach him a really good 'sit' command and ask for this when meeting others. If he is rewarded with treats and attention every time he sits, he'll soon automatically be doing this when he meets people, instead of jumping up!

The basic commands

Five basic commands that are useful for your dog to know are; sit, down, stay, come and walking nicely on the lead.

This is our guide to training in a kind and effective way:

Sit

- 1) Have your dog standing in front of you.
- 2) Show him that you have a food treat in your hand.
- 3) Slowly move your hand and treat above and over his head towards his tail, as you give the command "sit".
- 4) His head should go up as he tries to reach the treat, and his bottom should go down into the 'sit' position.
- 5) Give him the treat and praise him.

Do not push his bottom down to make him sit, as he is likely to push up against your hand as a result and this may hurt his back.

When training your dog to sit, use the command "sit". Do not use "sit down" as this may confuse your dog when you try to teach the 'down' command.

Down

- 1) Ask your dog to sit and show him the treat in your hand.
- 2) Slowly move your hand down towards the ground in front of him (just in front of his feet), as you use the command "down". He should follow your hand with his nose and lay down.
- 3) Give him the treat and praise him.

If you have trouble getting him to lie down in this way, put an object such as a coffee table or a chair between you and your dog and try again. He will have to lie down to get under the barrier to get the treat. Remove the barrier when he gets the hang of it.

Do not push or force his back down as he will push against you and this may hurt his back.

Stay

- 1) Ask him to sit or lay down.
- 2) Take one step away from him as you command him to "stay". Silently count to three.
- 3) Step back to him, treat and praise.
- 4) If he gets up, ask him to sit again and repeat the procedure.

Once he is doing this short 'stay' command correctly, gradually increase the distance between you and your dog and/or the time that he is asked to stay. If he gets up when he is not supposed to, go back a stage to a shorter distance or time, and then increase again slowly until he is doing as he is told every time.

Walking on a lead without pulling

Practice in your home and garden first as there are fewer distractions for your dog than in the street.

- 1) Choose which side you would like your dog to walk on and then stick to it.
- 2) Hold the lead in the opposite hand – keep it loose (if it is too tight, your dog will pull into it) – and put a treat in the hand nearest your dog.
- 3) Show your dog the treat and walk forwards.
- 4) As he follows your hand, say “heel” and give him a small bit of the treat.
- 5) Keep some treat in your hand and keep going. As he keeps to your side, say “heel” and give him some more treat. Don’t stop walking.
- 6) If he doesn’t keep up with you, or pulls in a different direction, suddenly change direction and encourage him to come with you. Praise him when he catches up and give him some treat. He’ll soon get the idea.

It is a natural, enjoyable behaviour for a dog to want to find out what is happening in his local area by sniffing the ground, lamp posts and fences for scents left by other dogs. On walks you should allow him to have a sniff around. When you are ready to let him do this, use a command such as "off you go", so that he can learn when he is allowed to do this. You could use this loose lead 'freedom' as a reward for when he has been performing well on the lead.

How to train your dog to come to you

All dogs need a good run off-lead in a safe place at least once a day to help them stay happy and fit and to get rid of some of that excess energy that can lead to mischief-making. However, it's an owner's legal responsibility to ensure that their dog is under control at all times in a public place – so being able to get your dog to come back to you when you call him is very important.

Stage One - introducing the basic idea that coming to you is a good thing!

- Feed your dog normally (preferably at least twice a day) – if you are worried that your dog may be overweight, reduce the size of his main meals slightly during the training period.
- Find treats that he really likes eg small pieces of liver, chicken, hotdog sausage or cheese.
- Keep a pot of these in the fridge, so that you have access to treats at any time of the day.
- Pop some treats in your pocket and at random times when you are in the same room together, call him to you in a happy voice and give him a treat. After he has finished his treat, say something like “good dog – off you go!”.
- Repeat this frequently during the day, for a few days, until he is coming to you quickly every time.

Tips for better success

- Never train when he's really hungry – this can make him frustrated and it'll be difficult for him to concentrate.
- If using the command “come” hasn't worked up to now, this is a good time to change it. Try “here” or perhaps even a whistle which can be easier for a dog to hear when out on the park. Once you choose a new command you must stick to it, or you'll confuse your dog and he may never learn what you really want him to do.

- Even though your dog may already be happy to come when you call him in the home, you still need to do this initial bit of training and turn it into a great game for your dog. Skipping a stage may affect the rest of the training.
- Initially, walk your dog on a long or extending lead, until you complete all of the stages.
- If you punish him in any way for not coming to you on a walk, during this early training time, it may undo all the good work.

Stage Two – coming when he can't see you

- Now it gets even more fun for your dog. Do exactly the same as in stage one, but call him from another room or part of the house.
- When he comes every time, call him from the garden as well.
- Your dog should be having great fun by now trying to find you when you call him. Do this for a week and if he is coming every time when you call, you can move onto the next stage.

Stage Three – keep him guessing and he'll try even harder!

- Change the type of treat from time to time and sometimes give him more as a big 'jackpot'. Other times play a game with his favourite toy when he reaches you or just give him lots and lots of praise and cuddles.
- If you change the reward every time that you call him, this will actually make him try harder to get it right - just in case he hits the 'jackpot' i.e. the treat, game or fuss that he wants the most. Strangely enough it has the same effect as gambling has on humans! You can use this with training any command – not just the recall.
- When your dog understands exactly what the recall command means he should respond to it at speed, every time you use it. Now try it outside in public places.

Stage Four - the great outdoors

- Find a quiet area – other dogs running around may be a distraction.
- It's important that your dog gets the command right every time at this point. You can slowly build up to higher levels of distractions, but only as long as your dog keeps getting it right.
- Remember to feed your dog 45 minutes to an hour before training on walks.
- Keep your dog on the extending lead or long line, so that he cannot get away or out of sight. Let him go to the end of the lead and enjoy sniffing around.
- When you are ready, call him to you and wait. Do not pull him to you - he must come to you out of choice.
- When he does, give him his reward, praise, then "good dog – off you go!" and let him go off sniffing again.
- Repeat this several times during his walk, so that he learns that coming to you will not automatically mean it's the end of his walk.

Tips for better success

- Do this outdoors training for around two weeks and if possible, try to do it in different locations – i.e. the park, a friend's garden, a different park from usual, the woods, a country park etc. This will help your dog to learn to come to you wherever you are in the future.
- Never tell your dog off if he doesn't come to you on command. If your dog thinks that you are going to punish him he won't want to come to you at all. Always praise him for coming to you, no matter how long it has taken him.

Stage Five - free running, but still in control

When your dog is coming to you every time when called on the long line, you can try letting him off the lead completely.

- Initially try this in a quiet area, so that he doesn't completely forget his training at the first sight of another dog.
- Again, build up the level of distractions slowly, so that you can make sure he sticks to his training. If you are not careful, he could quickly go back to old habits.
- Do let him have a little play with other dogs if he is friendly with them. Call him back after a few minutes; he should come to you if you have trained him well.
- Once you are confident he knows his recall command, you can start to gradually reduce the treats – but remember to praise him every time and continue to give him treats occasionally.
- Try to have fun with your dog on your walks by taking his favourite toys and playing games, getting him to come to you and then letting him go again to play. If you keep his interest with enjoyable games, he won't want to run off in the first place.
- Walks are one of your dog's daily highlights – involve yourself actively and your dog will want to be with you.

'Important Training Tips' - doggy 'do's and 'don'ts

Do

- Practice in your home and garden first, before trying commands in public areas.
- Start training with your new dog or puppy as soon as possible.
- Keep sessions short (5-10 minutes max) and fun.
- Reward or treat him on a random basis, once the new command has been learnt – but still remembering to verbally praise every time.
- Try to use hand signals with your verbal commands, as some dogs may find it easier to recognise these.
- Keep commands clear and consistent.
- Take your time and be patient.
- Stick to one new command per training session at first to avoid confusing your dog.
- Consider going to a good local training class – but if your dog is anxious or fearful around other dogs, a one-to-one training session with a trainer may be better.
- Try to finish on a high note - your dog is more likely to want to train again next time!
- It is a good idea to give your dog an enjoyable long-lasting chewy treat to relax with at the end of a session, or he may become frustrated when the rewards/treats stop!

Don't

- Let your dog get bored - stop immediately if you see this happening.
- Tell him off if he gets it wrong.
- Shout or physically punish him - it will make him scared of you and may cause him to become aggressive.
- Train him if he is tired or hungry – it'll make him frustrated and he won't enjoy training.
- Chase him when you want him to come - he'll think it is a great game and will run away even more.
- Do your early training in an area with lots of distractions, such as other dogs, people, noises, smells.
- Expect too much too soon.
- Expect him to understand a command until you have taught him what it means.

Training classes

If things aren't going well and/or you feel that you need more support, you should consider going to an organised training club. Having the resources of a trainer and classmates can be very useful, with the added benefit of being able to socialise your dog and teach him how to interact with other dogs under controlled, 'safe' conditions. From puppy classes to competitive obedience or flyball, there is a class out there to suit both you and your dog's needs and interests.

A good club should:

- Be in a hall that is safe for both dog and owner.
- Have adequate space for the size of class.
- Have classes small enough so that the instructor can safely supervise all dogs at all times.
- Be able to give all individuals adequate attention.
- Put you in the appropriate class for your level.
- Make sure that all dogs are under control at all times.
- Be run in a calm and friendly manner.
- Not allow shouting at dogs or handlers - it is supposed to be fun!
- Make sure that all dogs wear flat collars for training - no choke or 'check' chains.
- **Never** use or encourage the physical punishment of dogs for any reason.

You can find a training club by:

- Word of mouth - ask other dog owners if they could recommend any clubs in your area.
- Ask local vet clinics, rescue organisations or libraries if they have lists of local classes, although these will probably not be recommendations so check them out first! A good trainer will be happy for you to sit in on a class before deciding if you would like to join. If they do not want you to watch it is probably better to try somewhere else.
- The Kennel Club and the Association of Pet Dog Trainers (APDT) should be able to recommend a club in your area.

Useful contacts

Association of Pet Dog Trainers
PO Box 17, Kempston, MK42 9DZ
Tel: 01285 810811

www.apdt.co.uk

All APDT members use methods which are kind, fair and effective and must adhere to a strict code of practice. Members offer all sorts of services from one-to-one training, puppy classes, training classes, agility, flyball and heelwork to music.

The Kennel Club
1-5 Clarges Street, London W1J 8AB
Tel: 0870 6066750

www.the-kennel-club.org.uk

The Kennel Club will be able to give you details of various types of training clubs around the UK.

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