CLEVER PAWS DOG TRAINING

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LOVE – LAUGH – LEARN TOGETHER

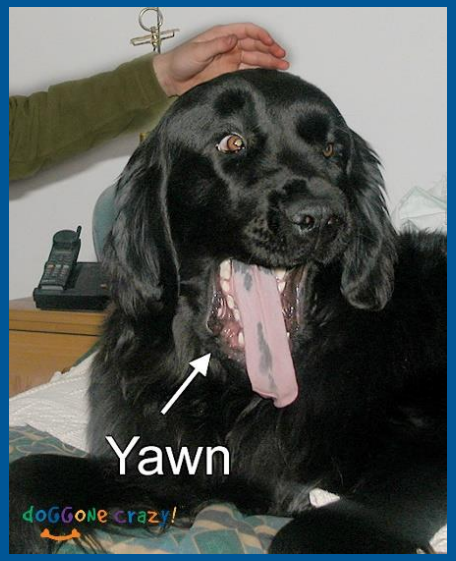
Clever Paws™

Welcome!

HOW DOG'S TALK

Frustration Signals During Training

- Looking away from stressor
- Yawing
- Licking lips
- Sniffing the ground
- Sitting or laying down
- Raising a paw slightly off the ground
- Full body shake off as if wet (releases tension)



Note: In training if your dog is giving these signals learning has stopped.

HOW DOG'S LEARN
REWARD/NON-REWARD

Reward
Talking to your dog
Looking at your dog
Getting something
Touching your dog

Non-Reward
Take Attention Away
Ignore
Turn
Walk Away
Look Away
Remove Hands

HOW DOG'S LEARN
REWARD/NON-REWARD

Examples

Behavior	Rewarding Wild Behavior	Non-Reward Wild Behavior	Rewarding Calm Behavior
Feeding	Place food contain on counter as dog is barking and jumping up and down.	Instead of placing food contain on counter as dog is barking and jumping up and down, place food container back in cabinet and patiently wait.	Place food contain on counter and then adding food to bowl.
Leashing-up	Put leash on and take dog out for a walk as they were barking and jumping up and down.	Remove leash and wait for a calmer behavior.	Put leash on and go outside for a walk.

HOW DOG'S LEARN
REINFORCEMENT

Reinforcement	
Attention Positive	Attention Negative
Food	
Toys	
Play	
Affection	
Talking	Yelling
Looking	
Touching	Pushing
Getting Something	

Not Reinforcing
Take Attention Away
Ignore
Turn
Walk Away
Look Away
Remove Hands

REINFORCEMENT UNWANTED BEHAVIOR

UNWANTED Behavior	Person leaves dishes laying around	Dog jumps on guests
Reinforced	• You pick up after them • You make sarcastic comments	• Guests pet/push • Guests give eye contact • Not managed so it is practiced • Talking to dog
Not Reinforced		• Guest ignores • Turns away • Walks away • Dog is managed behind fence or with a leash so dog can't reach guest when excited

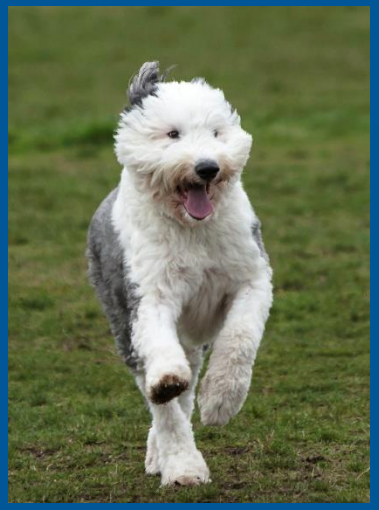
REINFORCEMENT WANTED BEHAVIOR

WANTED Behavior	Person puts dishes in sink or dishwasher	Dog moves toward you with four feet on floor
Reinforced	• Thank • Give person a chocolate after doing so ☺	• Petted • Say hello • Toy tossed • Treat given

PREVENTION TOPICS

JUMPING

- What can you do to Help?



Toss toys, kibble before jump to prevent.

Reward a stand or sit before a Jump





Before saying "OFF" to a jumping dog; teach the word "OFF" by associating the word with four feet on the ground.

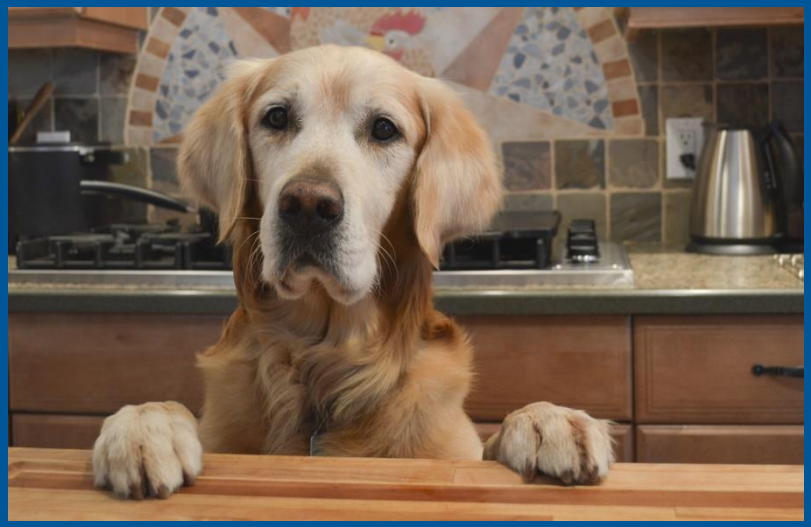
Dog Jumps on You:
Be Silent
Turn or Walk Away
Crazy dog jumping – manage behind baby gate
Feed so dog targets head downward.



COUNTER SURFING

- Management!
  - Baby gates to block kitchen when not supervising
  - Keep items off counter when not supervising
  - Block access if they are up – don't pull down teaches nothing
  - Show dog what do want / not what don't want

* Train!
  * Leave-it
  * Chill – settle spot
  * Off



COUNTER SURFING TRAINING

Leave-It	**Generalize leave-it to kitchen. Say Leave-it as you see dog looking at counter but before jump and reward for making a good choice.**
Off	Before saying "OFF" to a jumping dog; teach the word "OFF" by associating the word with four feet on the ground. After dog knows, say off as dog is moving toward counter and reward for making a good choice.
Place	**Keep their mat inside or outside the kitchen and give them a bone or other item on the mat while you are cooking. When not cooking teach.**
Basket of Toys	Keep a basket of toys below the counter and verbally reward for going to basket instead of counter.

WALKING BASICS

- **Why dogs pull?**
- New world
- Sniffs
- You follow
- To free themselves from pressure on their necks or body

- **To Do**
  - Stop the moment dog pulls
  - Move the moment dog loosens leash on their own
  - Use your voice to praise a loose leash
  - Practice!

- **Don'ts**
  - Follow a tight leash
  - Pull dog back to you
  - Use your voice only when tight

We will work on walking in class. Practice Practice Practice!

Dog's Love to Work!

CANINE ENRICHMENT

=

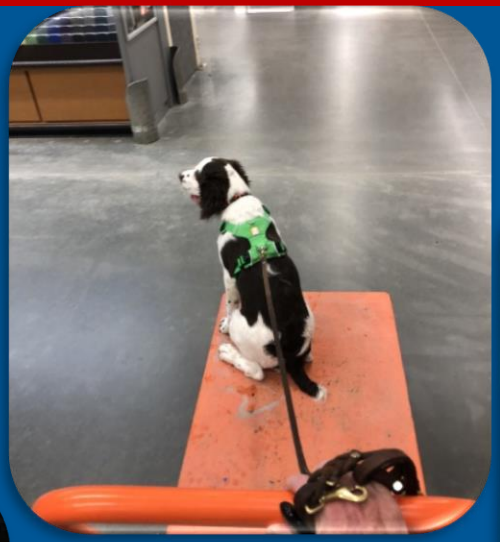
ADDING STIMULATION TO YOUR DOG'S ENVIRONMENT TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH

A hyper/destructive dog = lack of mental/physical enrichment

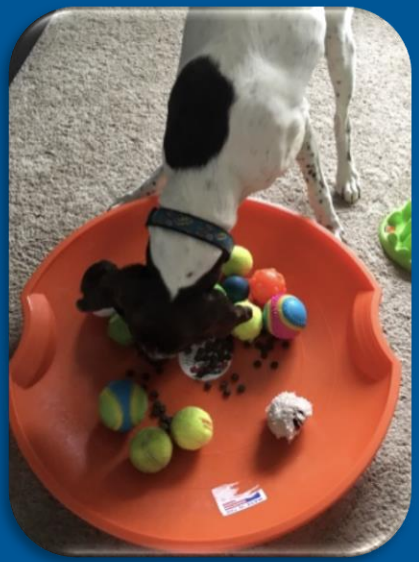
ENRICHMENT IDEAS

- Puzzles
- Nose-work
- Environment
- Dog Gym







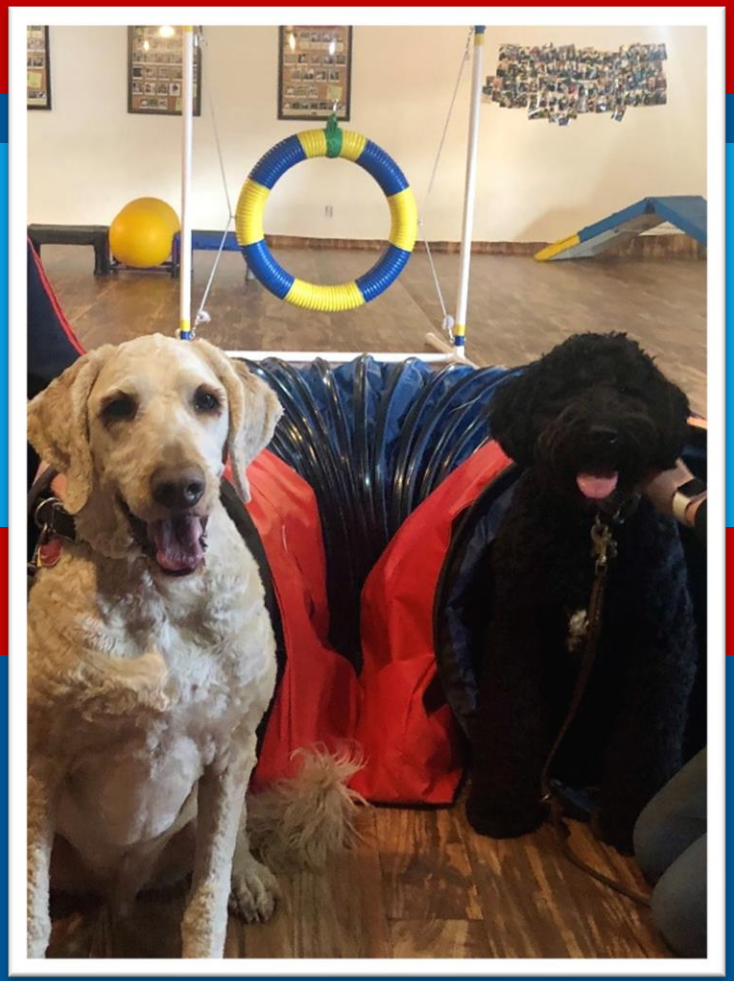






YOUR CLASS

Pawsitively fantastic!



TOOLS FOR CLASS

Training Tools

- ✓Leash (6 foot)
- ✓Collar (flat)/Harness
- ✓Mat – keep it simple
  - ✓Bathmat
  - ✓Towel
  - ✓Rug
  - ✓Blanket
- ✓Treat Pouch
- ✓Treats – lots,
  - ✓Different values

Training Treats

- ✓Low, medium and high value treats
- ✓Know what is reinforcing for your dog
- ✓Remember to bring lots of treats! More than you think you'll need!!
- ✓Water & Bowl

FOOD REWARD VS DISTRACTION

Skill Examples	Training at Home with No Distraction	Training around Light Distraction to your Dog	Training Medium Distraction to your Dog	Training High Distration to your Dog
Sit & Stay	Dog food	New dog food or training treats	Ziwi Peak as an example	Meat!
Walking	Dog food	New dog food or training treats	Ziwi Peak as an example	Meat!
Recall	Dog food Plus High Value Extra Treats	New Dog Food Plus High Value Extra Treats	Ziwi Peak Plus High Value Extra Treats	Meat!

Until a habit is built treats need to be a better value than the distraction.

Example of Training treats used in Class:
Lowest Value: Orjen Puppy Food
Medium Value: Ziwi Peak Beef
High Value: Stella & Chewy's Beef, Pork or Duck Mixers

HOMEWORK

Catch your dog doing something good and reward him!

Set up for success when training a new skill.

- Quiet area
- Decide what you will work on
- 1 Session = 2 to 3 reps
  - Each rep 10 kibbes or treats
- Give short breaks (30 sec to 1 minute) between reps
  - Toss a toy, pet, etc.

Order of Training

- Train in a quiet area
- Train in a variety of low distraction areas in house
- Train while low to medium distractions are going on in the house
- Train in the back yard

Training moments

- Find ways to fit learning into your daily routine
- Keep food/treats in containers around home
- Use breakfast, lunch & dinner as training treats in zero to low distraction areas

MARKER TRAINING

Mark and Treat!

THE PURPOSE

* The Mark (Yes, Good, Click of Tongue or Clicker) sound MARKS the instant the behavior is achieved
* The click tells the dog what he just did earns him a reward

The Marker is the **BRIDGE** that associates the behavior with a reward



USING THE MARKER

Observe (Get the behavior)

- Decide which behavior you are going to mark
- Watch your dog closely and look for signs that he is about to perform the behavior
  - The moment the desired behavior ***begins to happen***, MARK!

Mark (Mark the behavior)

- It is all about the timing
- Mark while the behavior is happening
- Early is better than late

Reward (Reward the behavior)

- It is important to deliver the treat right after the mark
- Toss treat or feed in position
  - Toss to set dog up to do it again. Feed in position to build duration.



SEE YOU NEXT WEEK!

Have fun this week training!

See you next week!

