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You will be teaching your dog to do behaviors to both auditory commands and hand signals. Every time you give a verbal command you must get the dog to point B (which is where you can say that is what I wanted you to do, “**good command**”) and praise them. It is the praise that habituates behavior not the command. Hand signals are generally easier for the dog to understand and you should use those when you are not quite sure that you will be able to make the dog do what you wanted to with the command if I were to voice it. It is less damaging to your training to walk away from a hand signal without achieving the behavior than it is to walk away from an auditory command. When using negative commands such as **leave it, drop it or quite** the command can be accompanied by a loud sound such as a hand clap or a foot stomp. **ALWAYS USE THE DOG’S NAME TO GET THEIR ATTENTION BEFORE GIVING AUDITORY COMMANDS OR HAND SIGNALS.**

Do not use generic praise, always praise the command.

Commands	How to use
<p>TSCH (I do not like that) HEY UGH You can use any combination of the sounds.</p>	<p>When telling your dog they are doing something you do not like do not use the word no rather use a halting nonverbal sound that becomes a blanket statement I do not like what you are doing right now. Then immediately tell them what we want them to do and praise them for doing that behavior.</p>
<p>Dog’s name</p>	<p>Use the dogs name ONLY in a positive manner to get them to glance at you so that we can ask them to do something else. NEVER use their name as a negative!</p>
<p>Look</p>	<p>Use this command to keep your dogs attention on you for a longer period of time. Start time count when they are looking at you pause that count when they are looking away start again when you get their attention back they get the treat at the end of a specific time.</p>
<p>Take it</p>	<p>This command is used when the dog is allowed to have something that you were offering or is just in their environment.</p>
<p>Leave it</p>	<p>This command is used to remove the dogs attention from a stimulus. Be that stimulus food, other dogs or people etc. Praise the dog when they remove the retention from that stimulus i.e. they look away or they back away or they sit or lay down removing their attention from the stimulus.</p>
<p>Sit</p>	<p>This command is given to get the dogs butt on the ground. The dog’s name can be used first get their attention, and wait can be used to elongate behavior.</p>
<p>Down</p>	<p>This command is used to get the dog prone on the ground or other surface such as their bed the sofa or the exam table at the vet. It is often best to ask the dog to sit first then give the down command. Wait can be used to elongate behavior.</p>
<p>Off</p>	<p>Off is used to get dogs off of people or furniture teach them that it means I want all 4 feet on the floor.</p>
<p>Come</p>	<p>The come command is best employed if you teach your dog that every time you say come it means to approach you and sit within arms reach and let you touch them. When the dog comes to you on its own just praise the command “good come “ and if the dog sits on its own touch it this will help prevent jumping on you.</p>

Settle	Use this come and ask your dog to lower its energy.
Wait	Wait Is probably our most used command. Off the leash it is used to say stop moving forward or stop following me the only thing we correct is forward movement. On the leash it means I want you one step behind me. It is used to move the dog out of your way when they are in heels for turning right or left it is used to move the dog behind you at places like the front door and it is used to put yourself between the dogs and a person or another dog that is approaching you.
Heel	The heel command is used to teach the dog to stay at your side in a small crescent were they cannot quite get in front of you or behind you. Heel is used both on the right and the left depending on which side YOU want the dog to be THE DOG NEVER gets to choose or change the side unless you want them too while in a heel .
Done	Command means exercise finished, the dog can do what it wants.
Back	This command is used to back the dog up, move them out of your way.
Loose	This command is used to tell the dog not to pull while in loose leash. Loose leash is anywhere from just passed heel on your leash to the entirely leash. Being allowed to walk in front of you is a privilege the dog gets to do this when they are calm, if they are excited or you are approaching a stimulus such as another dog, people or the street move the dog back to heel and then they can go back into loose leash when appropriate. Do not say heel in loose leash, just say lets go or come on.
Stay	This command is used to tell the dog to freeze in the position that it is in until it hears one of two release commands. Generally those release commands will be done or come . The dog is not allowed to change positions If they are sitting they may not stand or lie down. If they do change position the handler must complain with there I don't like that sound re-position the dog to the position they were in and repeat this day count to three and do a proper release with either done or come. You will find wait to be The correct command rather than stay most of the time. Because if you say stay you must watch the dog and they may not move till you release them.
Drop it	Use this to make the dog relinquish what is in int mouth. Touch a treat to the dogs nose and say drop it .
Target	have the dog touch its nose to your hand for a treat. WILL GET FOOD FOR THIS COMAND EVERY TIME.
Load	Go up onto or into something and sit.
Go to...	Go to your bed, crate or place and lay down.
HARD LEAVE IT!	Not only look away from stimulus but physically move away far!

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GET YOUR DOG TO BELIEVE . . .	BECAUSE . . .
You Are The Leader	In the canine world, equality doesn't exist. In order to feel secure in the pack, dogs need to either lead or follow. Give your dog security by taking responsibility for being the leader defining the rules of family pack and educating your dog, your family and visitors about them.
You Go First	In the canine world, leaders lead. When you eat first, go through doors first and lead on the walk. (among other things) it helps your dog see you as the leader many times throughout the day. As a result, you will enjoy better attention from your dog and have better verbal control.
You Provide and Control the Resources	In the canine world, resources are scarce. So dogs naturally expend energy in an effort to obtain them. If you give all the important resources (e.g. food, play, petting, etc.) to your dog for free, they will lose value, and the dog will then spend his energy on more destructive endeavors. Rotate the dog's toys, pick up those tasty leather shoes, and avoid free feeding. Control the resources so you can reward your dog for energy constructively spent.
You Have Your Space	In the canine world, leaders are given a respectful distance. This is not only a show of respect, but also so that the leader can move about at will, supervising the entire pack and surrounding areas. Your dog should move out of your way if lying across the hallway, get off your chair – if asked; not mouth you, not wrap around you on walks, or jump on you without an invitation.
You Grant the Household Privileges	In the canine world, privileges are earned. This is true in the human world, too. By withholding important privileges until your dog demonstrates acceptable behavior, you can grant or restore them to reward your dog. For example, freedom in the house should only be granted after you have taught your dog -- and he demonstrates -- good housetraining and chewing habits.
You Protect the Pack	In the canine world, leaders control member both inside and outside the pack. Make it your job to greet all visitors and strangers before your dog does. Step in when necessary to ensure your dog gets along with other people and animals in your family. Take control of situations that make your dog uncomfortable, and you will gain the trust and compliance of your dog.
When You Speak, It's Important	In the Canine world, the leader has the final say. Teach your dog to respect your first request, and avoid repeating it too many times. Communicate calmly and conversationally, but praise your dog enthusiastically. Using your communication words consistently, and providing rewards and consequences religiously, will strengthen their meaning and help your dog learn faster.
You Plan, Manage and Supervise <u>All</u> Activities	In the canine world, all activity has a purpose. Leaders plan when to hunt and when to rest. If you are not actively guiding your dog's activity toward constructive purposes, it will become destructive instead. Puppies are like toddlers – they are hard to keep up with, they explore everything with their mouths, and they will run out of the yard if given half a chance. It's no surprise then, that young dogs must be supervised constantly, they can't be given free run of the house, they need scheduled nap times in their own bedrooms; they need playmates, and they need structured activities to expend energy. Take control of your dog's activities!
Being With You is Rewarding	In the canine world, the area next to the leader is the most coveted. If being next to you is boring and unrewarding, your dog will certainly choose to be elsewhere. Keep special toys reserved just for playing with you. Always praise your dog when he comes when called! Take responsibility for praising and rewarding your dog whenever he chooses to be with you.
You Speak Your Dog's Language	In the Canine world, "Body English" is the primary language. Instead of words, the main ways dogs communicate with each other are posture, eye contact and ear-lip-tail positions. Stands up straight when communicating with your dog and smile when you are pleased with him. Look at your dog meaningfully when you praise him, and ignore undesirable behavior. Keep corrections unemotional, and avoid yelling, finger wagging and other threatening postures.
You Will Always Be Fair	In the canine world, there is no such thing as right and wrong. There are only rewards and consequences, which are natural occurrences that stem from behaviors. Make it your priority to always provide some type of reward for a good behavior, and keep consequences from being punishments that project emotional, negative energy from you to your dog. Be fair and fun!!!

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