

Chapter 1 : Dog Training Inner Circle

Newest in Barron's Mini Encyclopedia series for pet owners, this book offers expert advice to new and prospective dog owners who have little or no training experience. The author emphasizes that an understanding of the fundamentals of canine psychology is the key to training dogs to obey commands and maintain good behavior.

Definition[edit] Dog training using positive reinforcement, with the dog exhibiting the "down" position Dog training is teaching a response to cues or commands, or the performance of actions not necessarily natural to the dog, and also raising a dog accommodated to his environment by modifying natural digging, barking and eliminating behaviors. His writings indicate that not only was dog training for specific tasks well established, but that the value of early training was recognised. Hutchinson published his book Dog Breaking: Primarily concerned with training hunting dogs such as pointers and setters, the book advocates a form of reward-based training, commenting on men who have "a strong arm and a hard heart to punish, but no temper and no head to instruct" and suggesting "Be to his virtues ever kind. Be to his faults a little blind. At the outbreak of war in he was charged with organising and directing the use of dogs to further the war effort. A Manual, emphasised using instinctive behavior such as the prey drive to train desired behaviors, advocated the use of compulsion and inducements, differentiated between primary and secondary reinforcers, and described shaping behaviors, chaining components of an activity, and the importance of timing rewards and punishments. The book demonstrated an understanding of the principles of operant conditioning almost thirty years before they were formally outlined by B. Skinner in The Behavior of Organisms. Her first husband Keller Breland also came to study with Skinner and they collaborated with him, training pigeons to guide bombs. In , they opened the "I. Zoo" as both a training facility and a showcase of trained animals. They were among the first to use trained animals in television commercials, and the first to train dolphins and whales as entertainment, as well as for the navy. They pioneered the use of the clicker as a conditioned reinforcer for training animals at a distance. William Koehler had served as principal trainer at the War Dog Training Center, in California, and after the war became chief trainer for the Orange Empire Dog Club—“at the time, the largest dog club in the United States—“instructor for a number of breed clubs, and a dog trainer for the Walt Disney Studios. Koehler insisted that participants in his training classes used "emphatic corrections", including leash jerks and throw chains, explaining that tentative, nagging corrections were cruel in that they caused emotional disturbance to the dog. In the s Blanche Saunders was a staunch advocate of pet-dog training, travelling throughout the U. They must be disciplined when they do wrong, but they must also be rewarded when they do right. The mantra taught to students was "Command! A Training Manual for Dog Owners in and it became an immediate best seller. Despite advocating a philosophy that "understanding is the key to communication and compassion with your dog," [29] they endorsed confrontational punishments which were later shown to elicit dangerously aggressive responses in many dogs. The New Art of Teaching and Training, an explanation of operant-conditioning procedures written for the general public. Wilkes used aversives as well as rewards, and the philosophical differences soon ended the partnership. The Association of Pet Dog Trainers advises that television programs are produced primarily for entertainment, and while all programs will have good and not-so-good points, the viewer should critically evaluate the information before deciding which training tips to adopt. Operant conditioning Positive reinforcement can involve a game or toy, such as this tennis ball. Two complementary motivations drive instrumental learning: There are two ways in which behavior is decreased or weakened: In combination, these basic reinforcing and punishing contingencies provide four ways for modifying behavior. Typical positive reinforcement events will satisfy some physiological or psychological need, so it can be food, a game, or a demonstration of affection. Different dogs will find different things reinforcing. Negative reinforcement occurs when a dog discovers that a particular response ends the presentation of an aversive stimulus. An aversive is anything that the dog does not like, such as verbal admonishment, or a tightened choke chain. It is not "punishment" in the common sense of the word, [40] and

does not mean physical or psychological harm and most certainly does not mean abuse. Punishment simply involves the presentation of an undesired consequence positive punishment when the wrong behavior is performed, such as a snap of the leash, or the removal of a desired consequence negative punishment when the wrong behavior is performed, such as the trainer eating the cheese that would have been the reward. A dog that paws its owner for attention will eventually stop if it no longer receives attention. A dog may become afraid of rain through an association with thunder and lightning, or it may respond to the owner putting on a particular pair of shoes by fetching its leash. An example is where a dog that reacts excitedly to a door bell is subjected to repeated ringing without accompanying visitors, and stops reacting to the meaningless stimuli. It becomes habituated to the noise. This type of training can be effective for dogs who are fearful of fireworks. So a dog owner who continually says "Sit, sit" without response or consequence, inadvertently teaches the dog to ignore the cue. Punishment which is poorly coordinated with identifiable avoidance cues or response options, such as when punishment takes place long after the event, meet the criteria of inescapable trauma. This form of learning does not need reinforcement to occur; instead, a model animal is required. While the model may not be intentionally trying to instill any particular behavior, many behaviors that are observed are remembered and imitated. There is, however, ongoing discussion about how much, and how, dogs can learn by interacting with each other and with people. That is, the dog must pay attention to the dog or person performing the modelled behavior; retain the information gathered about the behavior during the observation; be motivated to reproduce the behavior in a time and place removed from the original; and finally, produce the behavior, or some reasonable facsimile thereof. The experiments showed that dogs are able to rely on information provided by human action when confronted with a new task. Significantly, they did not copy the exact path of the human demonstrator, but adopted the detour behavior shown by humans to reach their goal. At 38 days of age, the demonstrator puppies took an average of seconds to succeed, while the observers succeeded in an average of 9 seconds. The method is based in the philosophy that a dog acts on its right to choose its actions. When those choices are influenced by the expectation of reward, the behavior will most likely be repeated, and when those choices are influenced by the anticipation of punishment, they will most likely cease. Once the dog has learned that its choices result in comfort or discomfort it can be taught to make the correct decisions. Adherents believe that once the behavior has been correctly taught, it should be performed, thus making any correction, fair, reasonable, and expected. As a dog training strategy, purely positive training is feasible, but difficult, as it requires time and patience to control the rewards the dog receives for behavior. Some activities such as jumping up or chasing squirrels are intrinsically rewarding, the activity is its own reward, and with some activities the environment may provide reinforcement such as when the response from dog next door encourages barking.

Chapter 2 : Dog training - Wikipedia

Newest in Barron's "Mini Encyclopedia " series for pet owners, this book offers expert advice to new and prospective dog owners who have little or no training experience. The author emphasizes that an understanding of the fundamentals of canine psychology is the key to training dogs to obey commands and maintain good behavior.

Tumblr From basic obedience commands to advanced tricks, dog training is a rewarding and engaging experience for you and your dog. Just as every new human member of a household must be trained to behave properly, so must dogs. Everyone in the household is better off if the dog conforms to the behaviour expected of it. That applies to the dog, too. By nature, your dog wants your approval. It wants to please you most of the time, anyway! But the following types of training should be considered as absolutely essential for every dog owner. Toilet training is often a time of trial and stress for everyone involved. Start when the dog is young – about 3 to 4 months of age. And if you start later, the training period is likely to take much longer. When you begin the training, start by confining the puppy to a fairly restricted area – a single room, the length of a tethered lead, or even a crate. Here are a few tips for effective toilet training: Keep your puppy on a regular feeding schedule during toilet training. That means no snacking between meals! Offer frequent potty opportunities. Give your pup plenty of opportunities to take care of business outside. Go outside first thing in the morning, and then every 30 to 60 minutes throughout the day. And also take your puppy outside after it wakes from a nap or finishes a meal. Take your dog to the same spot outside every time. Your dog will recognize its scent and more readily do its business. Stay out with your dog. When your doggie does its duty, praise it! Offer a treat, or something the dog really enjoys, like a walk. While an obedient dog is a pleasure to be around, the opposite is also true – a disobedient dog can be a real pain! But at the very minimum, your dog should learn to respond to the following basic commands: This basic command helps you to keep control of your dog no matter the situation, and is a good command to teach first. This teaches your dog to instantly drop whatever is in its mouth. Could save your dog from harm if it ever picks up something dangerous or toxic. Teaches your dog to remain still, calm, and in one place. Teaches your dog to stay close to you as you walk, with or without a lead. Teaches your dog to immediately come to you upon your command. You should begin to teach this command to your puppy as soon as it recognizes its name. This command could potentially help you protect your puppy from harm. There are a number of dog-training methods available for teaching your dog these commands, but we recommend positive reinforcement as the best method. Positive reinforcement rewards wanted behaviour rather than punishing unwanted behaviour. This method of training makes learning more enjoyable for your dog, and will help to strengthen the bond between you and your pet. Your dog will be happy because it wants to please you, and because it wants to reap the rewards of good behaviour. You will be happier because your dog will be more manageable and will enrich your life. And visitors will be happy not to have to endure a poorly behaved pooch rampaging through the house!

Chapter 3 : training commands for dogs

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A behavior chain is an event in which units of behavior occur in sequences and are linked together by learned cues. Back-chaining, which means teaching those units in reverse order and reinforcing each unit with the cue for the next, is a training technique. We use this technique to take advantage of the intrinsic nature of the event. Put another way, a cue, which is the "green light" for a clickable behavior that leads to some kind of treat, becomes in itself a good and rewarding event. In training a behavior chain, you can mark a behavior and reinforce it and cue the next behavior simultaneously. Example of a behavior chain There are many behavior chains in everyday life. When I take my dog out of his crate in the morning, I immediately take him for a walk. This involves many little units of previously learned behavior: Each of these behavioral units was taught individually at first. Now they are linked, with each cue reinforcing the previous behavior. The cue to go through the door reinforces the polite waiting. It can function to mark the behavior, just like a click. In building my go-for-a-walk chain, and all the units inside it, I got the job done just using cues as reinforcers in the natural course of our daily routine. What if I had a dog not yet attentive to learning new cues? I would also want to make sure that I myself did not carelessly "break" the chain, for example by putting the leash on, sitting the dog at the door, and then going off to make a phone call or something, leaving the dog unreinforced for the front end of the chain. Back-chaining Many of the behaviors we train our dogs to do are really behavior chains. While the various units of a chain can be trained individually in no particular order, linking them together is far more easily done if you work from the end of the chain forward. Back-chaining the retrieve with the clicker "Start with the drop or give. Establish a cue for that, then back up to the take, hold and give, then the take, carry, hold, and give. Train "go over and find it" with the object stationary on the floor, after that. Last of all, introduce the throw, watch, and chase or chase and catch, for Frisbee part of the retrieve. Doing this with clicks and treats is fast and fun and can be taught to puppies as soon as they can see, hear, and totter about on four legs. If you back-chain the retrieve you will always have a zesty, eager partner who will never try to play "keep-away" instead of fetching the object back to you. That is, you start with the last item in the chain—the give. You shape that behavior, put it on cue, and then insert the next part: Building the chain backward ensures that you are always moving toward reinforcement—the prize at the end of the chain—and that each part in the chain is strengthened, every time, by the cue for the next part. Direct reinforcement of the new behavior may not be necessary, since you are already using the next cue as a click. Continuing to the next link in the chain is more reinforcing than interrupting the chain with a minor reinforcer, such as a food treat. Going toward a known way to succeed can be so important that the dog would rather keep working toward the goal than stop to eat or to acknowledge praise. Uses of back-chaining If you are starting to build complex chains for competition, you will go faster and your dog will understand better if you build each unit separately, join the units up from back to front, and practice the chains always in groups of units rather than running through the whole chain every time, over and over. For example in the articles exercise in utility, one might build and practice the mini-chain of "pick up, bring, hold, give," separately from the mini-chain of "go out, find, and select the right article. A side benefit of training in mini-chains is that if one unit goes wrong in performance, you can take that chunk out, shape that unit and its associated behaviors up again, and then put the mini-chain back into the long chain. And of course, each of these mini-chains should also be built backward. If you ever have to memorize a piece of music, or a poem, or a speech, or a dance routine, it will go much faster if you break it into little chunks and learn the last chunk first, then the next to last, and so on, backing up to the start. Prop cues A common misconception is that a behavior chain is a series of behaviors that are initiated by a single cue. Take, for example, the obedience exercise of retrieving the dumbbell over a jump. Some dogs whip through it with accuracy and panache. However, this cluster of

behaviors is riddled with object-related cues, or what the bird trainers call prop cues. The initial unit, leaving heel position and taking the jump, is cued by the handler. The sight of the dumbbell on the other side, however, is the cue for picking up the dumbbell, and also the reinforcer for taking the jump. The feel of the dumbbell in the mouth is the cue to turn back to the owner taking the dumbbell home and then, when the dog turns back, the sight of the jump is the cue to take the jump—and the sight of the owner standing there in a particular pose reinforces the jump and also cues the "front" behavior, and so on. What if it took a bad bounce and went out of the ring? There is no cue sight of dumbbell, so no pickup behavior occurs. No cue dumbbell in mouth, so no turn-and-jump behavior.

Patterning Some people maintain that the best way to get "reliability" in performing a series of behaviors is to train with many, many repetitions of the same sequence over and over, sometimes called "patterning. However, sometimes it seems to work. Different kinds of chains

Repeating a single behavior Even some very experienced trainers consider that a behavior chain can only consist of a series of the same behaviors repeated over and over. That is one kind of chain. For example, running a horse or dog down a jump chute over a series of identical jumps is a chain; the sight of each jump is the reinforcer for the last jump and the cue for the next one. When the jumps stop, the jumping stops too. Many behaviors, always in the same sequence

Some canine sports, such as Flyball, involve a variety of behaviors that always occur in the same order. Freestyle, heeling to music, or dancing with dogs these terms are synonymous is another example. Routines are choreographed and performed in a given sequence. Clicker cure for lost dumbbell problem "What can you do to train against the mishap of a dumbbell bouncing out of sight? Teach the dog to hunt for and find the dumbbell by scent, for a click and treat, indoors, around the house—then outside; under furniture, in clumps of grass, under ring gates. They might be position cues: They may be superstitious cues from the handler such as weight shifts of which the handler is unaware. Or they may be environmental cues, such as music or jumps. The result is still a behavior chain. There are intrinsic hazards in building a chain that will always be performed in the same sequence. If the animal actually memorizes the sequence—"First I always do this, then that, then the other"—he may begin doing it on his own, anticipating the next behavior. When the animal "jumps the gun" and acts without the cue a common occurrence in roping horses behaviors inside the chain fail to be reinforced, and start to break down. We see this happen frequently when training for Flyball competition and with the Drop on Recall obedience exercise.

Flexible chains Of course the biggest and most important chains in dog training are the performance chains: Running an agility course is an example. The crossing of obstacles occurs in a continuous stream, but the obstacles may be in any sequence and in any location. Running the course is a flexible chain, and one in which the function of cue as reinforcer is particularly obvious. Take, for example, the challenge of contact zones. Some obstacles, such as the A-frame and the dog walk, have contact areas at the start and finish. The dog must touch those contact areas on the way up and again on the way down. Because the course is different in every trial, every time the dog takes one obstacle, the handler has to give a cue to identify the next obstacle. Common sense might lead the handler to wait until the dog completes one obstacle before telling him where to go next; but common sense is wrong in this case because of those contact zones. If you habitually give the next cue when the dog is already on the grass, guess what. If you always give the next cue while the dog is on the contact zones, you reinforce being on the contact zone, and the dog will be certain to hit that spot. If the cue comes late, you have lost the opportunity to reinforce the previous task with precision. And if the cue comes way too late, so that the animal meanwhile acts independently and goes off on its own, you have broken the whole chain. The linking of behaviors by well-timed cues is the essential factor in maintaining "reliability" in all long, complex, flexible chains. This includes obedience, tracking, search and rescue, field trials, hunting, retrieving, service work, and police work. When the work is "on cue" the chains stay reinforced—because the cues are reinforcers.

Chapter 4 : Steve's BEST Dog Training Collars Buyer's Guide w/ Ratings & Reviews

Get this from a library! Mini encyclopedia of dog training & behavior. [Colin Tennant] -- Presents a twenty-one-day training program for dogs, including basic commands, techniques in using voice and hand directions, and advice on training aids, the use of rewards for motivation, and the.

To become a world champion, dogs are judged to FCI standards. The breed standard describes the Dobermann as a dog of medium size that is also strong and muscularly built. In order to be eligible to meet these standards, the body of the Dobermann should appear to be almost square. It should also appear elegant and noble. The dog was originally intended as a guard dog, [4] [5] so males typically have a muscular and intimidating appearance. This has led some to argue that Dobermanns and Doberman Pinschers should be considered and evaluated differently. The ideal dog must be of a sufficient size for an optimal combination of strength, endurance and agility. There are nine possible combinations of these alleles, which can result in four different color phenotypes: The red, red rust, or brown coloration occurs when the black gene has two recessive alleles but the dilution gene has at least one dominant allele *i*. The blue Dobermann has the color gene with at least one dominant allele and the dilution gene with both recessive alleles *i*. The fawn coloration is the least common, occurring only when both the color and dilution genes have two recessive alleles *i*. Thus, the blue color is a diluted black, and the fawn color is a diluted red. Expression of the color dilution gene is a disorder called Color Dilution Alopecia, a kind of canine follicular dysplasia. Although not life-threatening, these dogs can develop skin problems. This tight inbreeding continued for some time to allow the breeders to "fix" the mutation. White Dobermanns are a cream color with pure white markings and icy blue eyes. Although this is consistent with albinism, the proper characterization of the mutation is currently unknown. The animals are commonly known as tyrosinase -positive albinoids, lacking melanin in oculocutaneous structures. The practice of docking has been around for centuries and is older than the Dobermann as a breed. This is mirrored in most EU and Commonwealth countries. In the UK, dogs with docked tails have been banned from show for a number of years and the practice is now illegal for native born dogs. Veterinary Certificates are required as proof to avoid prosecution on imported animals. It has also been made illegal in many other European countries, as well as Australia. The American Kennel Club standard for Doberman Pinschers includes a tail docked near the 2nd vertebra. Ears[edit] Dobermanns often have their ears cropped, [14] a procedure that is thought to be done for functionality for both the traditional guard duty and effective sound localization. According to the Doberman Pinscher Club of America, ears are "normally cropped and carried erect". Intelligence[edit] A Doberman Pinscher in a dog park in Hod Hasharon, Israel Canine intelligence is an umbrella term that encompasses the faculties involved in a wide range of mental tasks, such as learning, problem-solving, and communication. The Doberman Pinscher has been ranked amongst the most intelligent dog breeds in experimental studies and expert evaluations. Psychologist Stanley Coren ranks the Dobermann as the 5th most intelligent dog in the category of obedience command training, based on the selective surveys answered by experienced trainers as documented in his book *The Intelligence of Dogs*. Additionally, in two studies, Hart and Hart ranked the Doberman Pinscher first in the same category, [17] and Tortora gave the Dobermann the highest rank in general trainability. Aggression[edit] Although they are considered to be working dogs, Dobermanns are often stereotyped as being ferocious and aggressive. These traits served the dog well in its role as a personal defense dog, police dog, or war dog, but were not ideally adapted to a companionship role. The modern Dobermann is known to be energetic, watchful, fearless and obedient. Given that they are properly socialized from a young age, they are generally sociable toward familiar humans and can also be sociable with other dogs. However, Dobermanns do rank among the more-likely breeds to show aggressive behaviour toward strangers and other dogs, though they are not among the most likely to do so. They are highly unlikely to show aggressive behaviour toward their owners. There is some evidence that Doberman Pinschers in North America have a calmer and more even temperament than their

European counterparts because of the breeding strategies employed by American breeders. Although many contemporary Doberman Pinschers in North America are gentle and friendly to strangers, however, some lines are bred more true to the original personality standard. There is a great deal of scientific evidence that Doberman Pinschers have a number of stable psychological traits, such as certain personality factors and intelligence. As early as , studies have shown that there are several broad behavioral traits that significantly predict behavior and are genetically determined. These studies often vary in terms of the personality factors they focus on and in terms of ranking breeds differently along these dimensions. In a study published in , aggression was divided into four categories: The Doberman Pinscher ranked as average on dog-directed aggression and dog rivalry. Looking only at bites and attempted bites, Doberman Pinschers rank as far less aggressive towards humans and show less aggression than many breeds without a reputation e. This study concluded that aggression has a genetic basis, that the Dobermann shows a distinctive pattern of aggression depending on the situation and that contemporary Doberman Pinschers are not an aggressive breed overall. Dobermanns accept physical punishment to an extent. However, when they consider it to no longer be punishment, but an attack on themselves, they will defend themselves. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention , between and , the Doberman Pinscher was involved in attacks on humans resulting in fatalities less frequently than several other dog breeds such as German Shepherd Dogs, Rottweilers , Husky-type dogs, wolf-dog hybrids and Alaskan Malamutes. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a major cause of death in Dobermanns. This disease affects the breed more than any other. Research has shown that the breed is affected by an attenuated wavy fiber type of DCM that affects many other breeds, [39] as well as an additional fatty infiltration-degenerative type that appears to be specific to Dobermann Pinscher and Boxer breeds. Among female Dobermanns, the sudden death manifestation of the disease is more common, whereas males tend to develop congestive heart failure. Following a diagnosis, the average non-Dobermann has an expected survival time of 8 months; for Dobermann Pinschers, however, the expected survival time is less than 2 months. With access to dogs of many breeds, he got the idea to create a breed that would be ideal for protecting him, as whatever job he was believed to took- a tax collector, a night watchman, a rent collector, and other such things- surely were dangerous. He set out to breed a new type of dog that, in his opinion, would exhibit impressive stamina, strength, and intelligence. Five years after his death, Otto Goeller, one of the earliest breeders, created the National Doberman Pinscher Club and is considered to have perfected the breed, taking on the work of breeding and refining them in the s. The exact ratios of mixing, and even the exact breeds that were used, remain uncertain, although many experts believe that the Dobermann Pinscher is a combination of several breeds including the Beauceron , German Pinscher , Rottweiler and Weimaraner. It is also widely believed that the old German Shepherd gene pool was the single largest contributor to the Dobermann breed. Doberman started to become popular when they were used in World War II as guard dogs. Doberman dog breed recognised by American Kennel Club in and since then they are one of the most popular dog breed due to their intelligence and agility. Even today the numbers of Doberman dog registrations are increasing. Marines when he alerted them to Japanese soldiers. Cappy became the first K-9 casualty, 23 July, when he was mortally wounded by a Japanese grenade. He was the first to be buried in what would become the war dog cemetery and he is the dog depicted in bronze sitting quiet but alert atop the World War II War Dog Memorial. Cappy, along with 24 other Dobermanns whose names are inscribed on the memorial, died fighting with the US Marine Corps against Japanese forces on Guam in He was the only Dobermann ever to have won the Doberman Pinscher Club of America National Specialty Show three times, and in five Dobermann specialists judged him Top in the breed in an annual Top Ten competition event.

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Chapter 5 : Mini Encyclopedia of Dog Training & Behavior - Tennant, Colin - | HPB

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Chapter 6 : Dog Training & Behavior (Mini Encyclopedia Ser.) | eBay

Dog Training & Behavior (Mini Encyclopedia Series) Newest in Barron's "Mini Encyclopedia " series for pet owners, this book offers expert advice to new and prospective dog owners who have little or no training experience.

It can be a tough decision to buy an anti-bark control device. Many questions arise when they start searching for a permanent solution to non-stop nuisance barking: Will it make them distressed? Will they develop anxiety? Will they become fearful of me? To help you answer all these questions, we gathered all the necessary information and put it into one, comprehensive article! Dog Bark Control Device We know how difficult it can be to live with a loud dog, and how difficult it can be to make a decision to do something about it. If you are on a budget and need a solution, then a dog bark control device is the best you can get. How Does It Work? Dog owners are usually curious as to how such a little device can make a significant difference in their everyday home life. Dog Bark control devices work by emitting a very high-pitched sound that will deter your dog from barking again. Every time they bark, the device will let out an ultrasonic sound that will be mildly unpleasant for the dog. Over time, your pup will learn to associate the displeasing sound with barking. This realization should cause the dog to stop barking over time due to the consequences that it experiences when it does. One thing to keep in mind is that some dogs are smart enough to know when you turn off the device. Some owners stated that if they turn off the device their dog immediately goes back to barking. Even though older dog-bark control devices looked menacing and rather unfriendly, nowadays, there are dozens of inviting designs to be found. From droplet to pebble shapes, from torch-like remotes to keychain-like remotes. Most anti-bark devices can be hung on walls, too. They are safe to have within the home and do not affect the surrounding in any negative way. Even though the sound will be unpleasant to your dog, it will not cause them any distress. The sound waves have a very safe tone and have been tested time and time again by experience professionals, vets and law enforcement offices. Even though outdoor anti-bark devices are usually waterproof and water-repellent, we still recommend taking them down when rain starts to pour down. Features There are plenty of features that an anti-bark dog device can have. For example, some devices can be put on counters or hung on walls thanks to an extended handle. Some devices can be used only outdoors, only indoors, or are designed to do well in both environments. Most of outdoor anti-bark devices are shaped like bird houses, which helps avoid suspicion. Most indoor devices have a range of about feet, since they are usually meant to be used when your dog is barking right in front of you in the same room. Sound and Sensory Levels Most devices also have 3 sensory levels and 3 sound levels. The sensory levels increase the sensory range by feet, so that you can expand the sensory area that you device covers. The sound levels are meant to regulate the intensity of the ultrasonic sound. Range Most anti-bark devices have a sensory range of 50 feet. However, the sensory range can be anything from 15 feet to feet. Depending on your situation and your needs, we recommend deciding beforehand the area you will be using the device in. There are, however, a few tips you may want to follow when setting up your device. This will help the sensors work efficiently in sensing where the bark is coming from. If you are placing the device outside, the same theory applies: Whether you bought a standing anti-bark control device or a remote, you will have to supply it with batteries or adapters to help it work. When supplied with batteries, most devices will last about months, depending on how often you will use them. This, however, can be difficult to do if you have a particularly smart dog, since they will learn to start barking again when they notice you turned off the source of the unpleasant sound. Most devices also come with an LED light that will flash green when they battery is full and red, when the battery is low.

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Chapter 7 : Mini Educator Manual - Series Remote Dog Training Collar | E-Collar Technologies

Mini Encyclopedia of Dog Training & Behavior by Tennant, Colin. Paperback available at Half Price Books® calendrierdelascience.com

Reason 1- Most dog training programs teach you how to use a type of training equipment; choke, prong, or electronic collars to get results. The Dog Training Inner Circle is based on a proven system which does not rely on expensive equipment or difficult methods. Reason 2â€™ Instead of just telling you how a training system works â€™ the Dog Training Inner Circle shows you actual videos that take you step by step through the training methods with your dog and how and why they work. It has taken years of hands on training to boil down and compile all the techniques that you get with this program. Now, she is well-behaved, obedient, and comes on command. It is all due to the training she received with Eric. I was amazed that I could learn how to train my dog. Through the techniques that I have learned, I have achieved exactly what I wanted. I now have a dog that everyone loves and wants to be around. She is well-behaved and understands specific commands. The training is fun for the dog and practicing is all about rewards. The best thing about the course is that it works. Each video lesson contains detailed explanations of different techniques to deal with common behavior problems â€™ jumping, stealing, begging, etc. When you play each video, all you need to do is sit back, listen and watch as you learn how to solve each problem or teach your dog a command. There is no theory here, it is all hands-on, actual training going on in these videos. Everything is broken down for you, step-by-step, and explained in an entertaining and motivating way so that you will want to get out and train your dog. Most dog training books are boring and follow a cookie cutter format. Pictures of how to do sit, down, stay etc. My book was written in story format that is interesting and informative. Video instructions on how to stop jumping, begging, stealing, barking and more. This is where the Dog Training Inner Circle training guide comes in. The training guide will help you along every step of the way. This is a unique guide that I normally only use when I am working privately with a client. The guide shares the tips that I have been recommending to my clients for years. Around the holidays, there are many different ways for your dog to get sick or injured. This handy little guide will point out what you need to look out for and the steps to take to make sure everyone has a safe and happy holiday season. I wrote this report five years ago and it has become very popular. Groomers all over the country use this very same report in their businesses. The report shows you eight simple steps that you can follow to reduce loose fur all over your house. Has your dog ever stolen food off the counter? Have you ever been angry when your dog jumped on a guest? Suppose by this time next week your dog no longer stole food off the counter, no longer jumped on your guests, no longer chewed up your house. How much would that be worth to you? What if your dog stopped chewing and destroying your furniture? In other wordsâ€™it will be free! All the best, Eric R. Also, so that your service runs smoothly without interruption, your monthly membership renews automatically unless you tell us otherwise.

Chapter 8 : Seminars | Narnia Pet Behavior & Training, Inc.

The mini dog whisperer: Girl, four, manages to keep SIX hungry pit bulls waiting patiently for food My cockapoo & ridgeback visit the lions cage at the circus, see dog behavior at its best.

Chapter 9 : 10 Best Ultrasonic Dog Bark Control Devices (Review & Guide)

Get this from a library! Mini encyclopedia of dog training & behaviour: learn from an expert how to obedience train your dog and remedy behavioural problems and bad habits.