

## LCD – Learn Dog Control – LCD

The dog should not be held responsible for his behaviour

You must learn how to control him by teaching him to respond to certain **simple** commands.

He has not got a sense of duty, nor does he know right from wrong

He will only do what we want if he understands and if he thinks it's worth while

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### Important facts about dog training.

A dog is only a dog-he does not think or learn as we do.

1. A dog will never know the reasons behind our treatment of him
2. A dog will act to suit himself. Very few truly do anything to please us. But they learn to like doing things with us and for us if we reward them.
3. Good timing is the most vital part of training a dog.
4. A dog associates what he is doing now with what you are doing now and where he is.
5. Praise or scolding should be applied only if you are sure the dog perceives it as being for what it is for.
6. If an act is good to do he will repeat it. If it is nasty he will not.
7. A dog learns best if a sequence is repeated similarly every time.
8. There is one hard and fast rule – repeat each lesson until it becomes automatic.
9. He will respond if HE UNDERSTANDS and if HE THINKS IT IS WORTH DOING.

### Positive Training – The Dog's Learning of Correct Responses

You can either let your dog learn or you can teach him-both work equally well

**Letting him Learn** – When your dog does something you like him to do you should mark the moment with a “Yes!” or another word or sound which is meant to him that he has done a ‘good’ thing. When you get to know him well you will be able to tell when he is going to do this ‘good’ thing and put a word to it. This word will become meaningful to him and in time you will be able to tell him to do it and he will know what you mean.

**Teaching him** – Repartition of a teaching sequence by you will teach him what various commands mean. You say it, you do it, you praise him. Much repartition of this sequence and he will know what comes next. You say ‘SIT’, you make him sit, and he gets praise or reward. Over and over until, like learning a poem, he knows what comes next in what order. –“Sit, I sit, I get a reward”. Quite simple – just try to remember the initials == T. C. P.

TCP. Tell, Compel, Praise! TCP. Tell, Compel, Praise. TCP. Tell, Compel Praise.

*You must make sure the dog gets a worthwhile reward – his opinion – not yours!!*

### Abstention Training – The Dog's Learning What Not to Do

Any anti-social, undesirable or inappropriate behaviour can best be prevented or reduced if you are able to make a punishment that appears to the dog come from the behaviour

Sometimes this is not easy to arrange and it is better to put in a behaviour that you do like and can reward. If you are the main agent of a punishment he may connect the unpleasantness with you and not with the act which you wish him not to do. If a dog attacks a porcupine he only does it once == it hurts immediately==he connects the pain with the act. If the pain were to start some time later, he wouldn't know what had caused it. If the punishment obviously comes from you AFTER the act it won't stop him doing 'it' again.

### There are several ways of reducing behaviour you don't like

1. Ask him to do something else – if he is sitting he is not jumping up
  2. Turn your back and ignore him
  3. Prevent him from doing it by putting him somewhere else
  4. Reward him when he stops
  5. Punish him. But this only works if he realises what it's for
  6. Intervene and change the subject
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**Reward based methods have been proved to be the most reliable. If you have taught lots of ‘good’ things to do, you can act in time to prevent bad behaviour.**

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