

20 PRO STRATEGIES TO QUICKLY GET YOUR DOG BACK ON TRACK

Secrets Your Dog Is Begging You to Use
to Get Results Every Time



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Myth Busting

- ★ Behaviors are rarely the result of one isolated event.
- ★ Your dog will not likely just grow out of it, get over it or suddenly understand without your help.
- ★ Big behavior issues, do not benefit from firmer training.
- ★ Force and confrontation used in training or behavior modification has serious adverse effects.
- ★ Your dog isn't trying to dominate you. Dominance-Theory is outdated as it relates to domestic dogs.
- ★ Life long socialization is needed for a dog's happiness and health, not just for young puppies.
- ★ Bites don't "just happen" with no warning, and not all bites are equal in meaning and seriousness.
- ★ Aggressive behavior does not mean a dog is aggressive.
- ★ Dogs learn using the same principles as humans.
- ★ Physical exercise is not the only way to tire a dog.
- ★ Your dog isn't ignoring you because she's spiteful, stupid, stubborn, doesn't love or respect you enough or see you as the alpha leader.

Visit the WDU Resources page for all the intel to back it up!



Stop Googling! Here it is!

This is what Wonder Dog University wishes every pet person knew. Why? WDU loves dogs,... and their people are pretty alright too. We want you happy together for the long haul.

There are many opinions out there about training. We have ours, sure. We also have science-based facts to share and decades of expertise.

Let's dig in together! Read, discover, learn, "work it," and make changes for a successful, fun real-life with your dog!

Real World Results

**20 Pro
Strategies**

If all of this is true, then where do we start when our pup or dog has a behavior we need to change? And how in the world did this happen?!

How Dogs Learn - Dogs process information via Learning Theory. Fancy term, but basically things like the environment, context and consequences all inform what messages your dog perceives. Learning is influenced by both internal and external factors. Your dog's physical and mental state greatly effect the ability for her brain to process. Developmental stage, mental or physical stress, fatigue, illness and even hunger and thirst all contribute to what is learned by a dog as well.

A dog's brain processes thinking, reasoning and remembering just like ours. To learn anything, a dog needs to be able to clearly observe, categorize and form generalizations about her environment. When there is a disruption in this ability, voila, behavior problems!

An example of this would be a dog who pulls on a leash genuinely thinks, "This is how I'm supposed to walk on a



Walking on lead doesn't come naturally to any dog, much less a herd of Dachshunds.

leash." She wants to move forward at an exciting pace to smell and explore. She moves forward and the human comes with her. Some of this is due to the dog's innate desire to satisfy natural urges. Some of it is due to the information she has historically received from her environment. It's not her fault she didn't come pre-wired to know loose leash walking, which is counter to her internal desires as a dog.

It's not the human's fault. Most have little instruction on how to teach this skill or even realize they need to teach this in a way the dog can understand. Add to that the old fashioned concept that dogs should "heel," at your side at all times when walking, and you've got a recipe for a learning failure. Heeling is still a worthy skill with some practical uses, but not the place to start.

MUST HAVES

FOR REAL RESULTS



MANAGEMENT

Preventing Undesirable Behaviors



GET YOUR GEAR:

The Physical Tools of Training



REINFORCERS

Items Your Dog Finds Rewarding



FOUNDATION SKILLS

The Basics for Communication



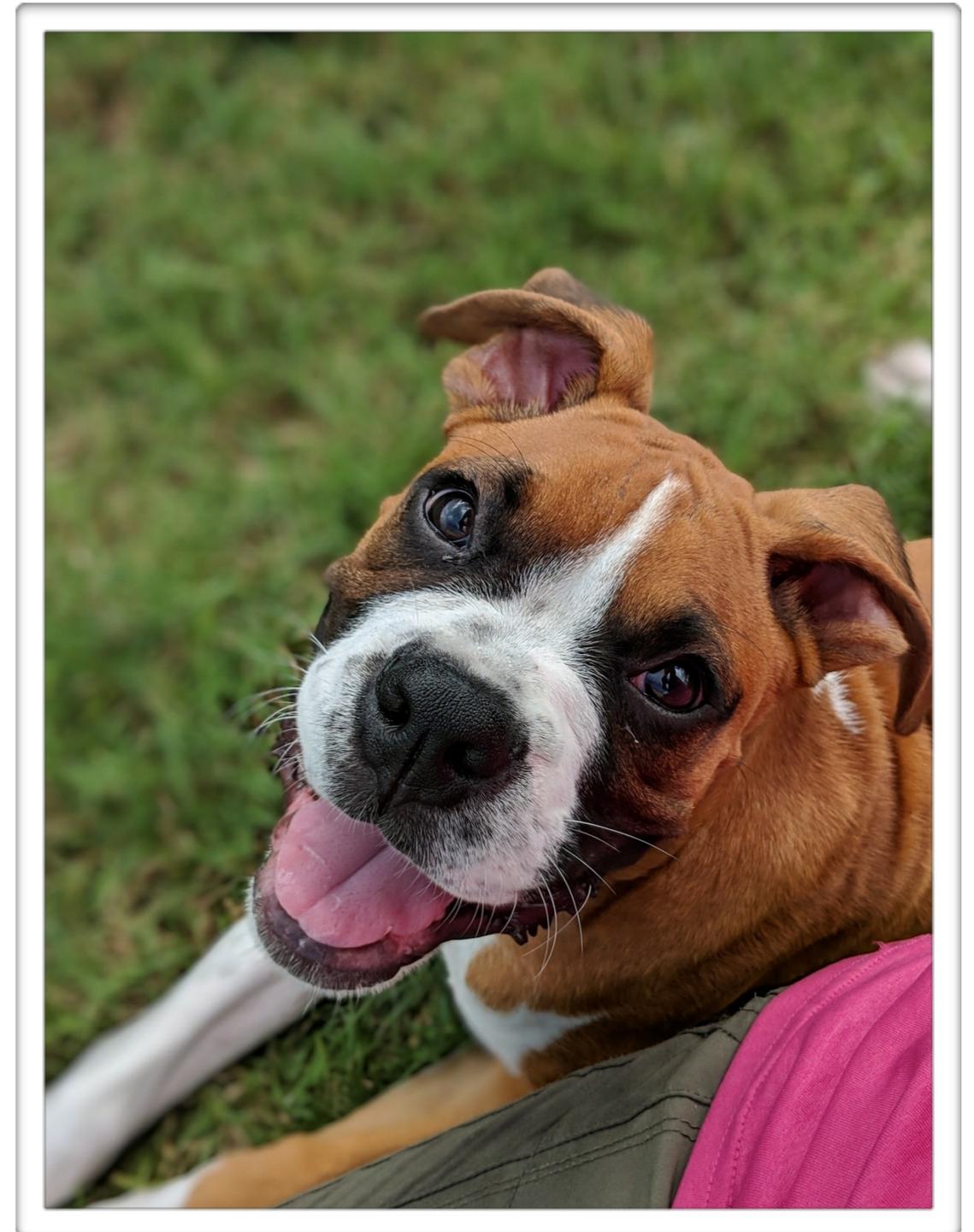
ENRICHMENT

Making Life Fun and Full



ATTITUDE

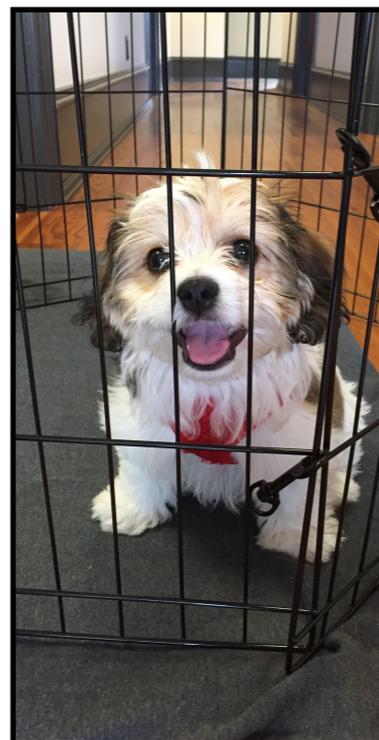
Good Ones Make All the Difference



Bentley's people make sure this pup has the Must Haves!

MANAGEMENT

PREVENTING UNDESIRABLE BEHAVIORS



Removal from Environment

Confinement Area

Visual Barriers

Tethering



Practice Makes Perfect. Did you know repeated behaviors create new neuron connections in the brain? This means the brain structure actually changes as we learn to drive a car or play a sport.

Be your dog for a moment...

The very first time you heard a delivery truck approach your home, you were a bit startled. You jumped up onto the back of the couch to investigate. Peeking through the blinds, you spy an enormous, rumbling, loud thing. A

stranger appears from the thing wearing a hat! He's walking directly toward you carrying a big something! "INTRUDER ALERT! INTRUDER ALERT!" He drops the something at your door. You bark even louder. This is freaking you out! He turns and walks away. "THAT'S, RIGHT! GET OUTTA HERE! KEEP WALKIN'!" He gets into his loud thing and rumbles away.

Sound familiar? Likely to be repeated with the next delivery? Internally your

dog's instinct to alert to unfamiliar sounds and sights was triggered. She was heavily reinforced for her alert barking. How? The noisy truck and intruder left after she barked, yes? Every time your dog hears the delivery truck, has visual access to the driver and barks until both go away, her brain's pathway to the same behavior is made more permanent. The behavior is practiced to perfection. The longer a behavior has been practiced, the more time it can take to modify because of this brain shift.

Get your dog's brain back! To even consider changing a problem behavior, we must first use management to prevent practice. In this example, one or several management pieces can be put into place. Frosted film applied to windows prevents visual access. Baby gates prevent physical access. With your dog's harness on and leash attached, tether the leash to you and prevent access to the window or door. Need to sign for that package? Tether the leash to a sturdy piece of furniture far away from the door. Unexpected visitor? Remove your dog to a back room before answering the door. Bring quiet, calm back to your home while allowing your pooch to decompress.

GET YOUR GEAR

THE PHYSICAL TOOLS OF TRAINING



Treat Bag

Front-Clip Harness

Buckle or Snap Collar

6 Foot Leash

Marker

- Voice,
- Clicker or
- Whistle

Visit your WDU Resources pages for where to purchase.

Treat Bag - Dogs are primarily visual learners. Fumbling for treats from a plastic bag or pocket creates confusion and distraction. Use a treat bag that can be reached into easily and clips behind your back. Otherwise, you'll miss opportunities to reinforce. Your dog's brain is only able to associate her behavior and consequences within a 3 second window of time.

Front Clip Harness - Wonder Dog shakes her head, "why aren't all harnesses made like this?" Super easy to put on your dog, they manage pulling on walks (making training easier) and prevent pressure on the neck, which can increase excitability in dogs and create long term health issues related to thyroid and spinal misalignment. The leash clips to the chest ring. Back-attach harnesses create Opposition Reflex, pulling like a sled dog. The front clip harness minimizes this as you have a hold of the front of her center of gravity. For safety, remove the harness if playing with other dogs and after walks to prevent chewing temptation.

Collar for ID Tag - A flat buckle or snap collar for ID Tags is the quickest way home for a loose dog. For dogs that back out of harnesses, the leash clip can be double clipped to both the harness and collar rings at the same time to prevent this.

6 Foot Leash - Retractable leash? No, thank you. Horror stories abound. Wonder Dog witnessed two such tales;



a person's finger sheathed clean from the leash and an escaped dog running desperately down a busy street as the bulky handle "chased" him. This aside, it's impossible to provide needed guidance and vibrational feedback. This is entirely possible with a regular leash of leather, hemp or nylon. In fact, leash skills are an often overlooked part of the human side of training. Knowing how to work your leash without ever pulling or snapping it back is classy training.

Marker Device - The marker tells your dog, "I like what you were doing when

you heard the marker. I liked it so much, here's a treat." Because of the treat, your dog will start to pay close attention to when she hears the marker sound, because she knows it means a reward is coming afterwards. As she notices when you marked, she will be incentivized to focus and repeat the behavior she was doing when she heard the mark. Once those ideas are paired in her mind, she understands that the marked behavior is what got her the reward and will repeat those behaviors more readily.

REINFORCERS

ITEMS YOUR DOG FINDS REWARDING



Food

Verbal Praise

Play

Environmental Access

Pay Check! - All beings act upon incentive, and behaviors that are rewarded (reinforced) are more likely to occur in the future. You want to save for a vacation. You skip the cafe latte a few times this month. You see it add up toward your trip. Reaping rewards for your efforts is important. Rewards come in many varieties. You get a paycheck for showing up to work regularly, right? No one pushes you into the shower every morning to face the day. You are motivated by rewards for your consistency, dedication and attention to detail. You may even be lucky enough to have fun at work and a sense of connection to the things you do. The same is true for our thinking dogs. They want the good things to keep happening and the bad things to go away. If we reward them for showing up and doing a good job and do not reward them for our perceived “bad” things, they understand that. “Pay that” is something you hear modern trainers say when coaching a person training their dog. Does your dog need a raise?

Food - This is *the most efficient way* to pay a pooch and quickly repeat a training exercise for continued, rapid learning. It’s motivating, enjoyed quickly and leaves your dog happy and ready for the next step. Plus dogs do not come hard wired to understand our language, but they do understand body movements with extreme proficiency. Food works great in guiding your dog’s

nose so her body follows and learns muscle memory for a movement quickly. Only a pea-size piece is needed, so cut or break them up. Decrease your dog's meal quantity on training days to allow for the extra calorie intake. Reward value and variety is important as well.

Reward Value - Not all food is as temptingly tasty to us, and the same is true for each individual dog. Take time to discover which items your dog ranks lowest to highest value and start with the lowest value working your way up as needed based on the following.

Low Stimulation Environment - Inside with little distraction present and or working on easier skills. Use soft, meat based training treats.

Higher Stimulation Environment - Inside with distraction present or Outside with distraction present and or working on difficult skills. Use fresh or freeze-dried, irresistibly yummy meat or cheese.

Verbal Praise - Tone of voice and volume should be used carefully to not overexcite or confuse a dog. Wonder Dog is amazed at how many people expect their pooch to understand a word or phrase they’ve not taken the time to teach their dog in a purposeful way. Even worse is the tendency to repeat a word thinking a dog will somehow grasp your meaning if it’s said over and over. We humans are lucky dogs are so forgiving of our silly assumptions and behaviors. It’s truly

amazing dogs learn how to live in our world given our lack of ability to communicate in a way they primarily understand. Praise your dog when they are doing well. Lay on the lovin’! But keep in mind there’s a clear way to use your voice and we will teach you more about this further along in this section.

Play & Environmental Access - Though valuable, these reinforcers take longer to deliver and to be enjoyed by your dog, delaying time to the next training repetition. A rapid rate of reinforcement is most effective when training a new skill so learning is focused and fluid. The more time between training repetitions, the weaker the connection your dog makes in establishing a behavior. In certain scenarios, once past the initial training phase, play and the environment are powerful rewards. In Recall, wave a favorite toy excitedly then call your dog. When she arrives, enjoy a play session for a few moments. After your dog walks politely with a loose leash, praise and cue, “Go Sniff” for a double reward of approval and scenting for a bit of joy.



FOUNDATION SKILLS

THE BASICS OF COMMUNICATION



Charging the Marker

Non-Reward Marker (NRM)

Adding the Verbal Cue

Release Cue

Positive Interrupters

These foundation pieces apply to almost all training you will do. Take time to work through these before moving forward. You and your dog will find them very helpful in communicating. Practice in only 15-20 minute sessions once or twice a day.

Stimulus Control - Each new skill must be taught where distractions are at a minimum and in various locations. Only then can you begin to add stimuli and begin training the same skills outside. Once outside, you must start from the beginning of the teaching cycle again. She will be more stimulated and need your help to focus.

Lure/Reward Training - As the term says, this form of training uses treats, a toy or a target to lure your dog physically into a position (marking that behavior - see more on that below), then delivering the treat to her mouth once in the position you lured. It's the absolute quickest way to get behavior. Instead of "molding" her body into a Sit by pushing her behind down or collapsing her rear via pressure behind her hind legs. This luring and rewarding method creates that new brain neuron connection we talked about on pages 6 and 10. Remember, when you first learned how to drive a car? Your teacher guided you with slow, careful instruction with one piece building on the next. As you became proficient at each stage, the difficulty level was increased over time until you were able to safely and accurately drive a vehicle. At first, you had to take time to think through every step as you did them.

It was important to have a patient, experienced driver helping you who didn't pressure your immediate success. Over time your muscle memory improved and you know longer had to think so hard to accomplish the task at hand. Guidance and encouragement was replaced with the reward of freedom to go places.

Capturing - This useful training method work similarly. However there's no luring. Though very powerful and the best way to accomplish certain results, it does take longer and more precise attention to detail and timing on the trainer's part. So, how do we get a dog to do a behavior if not luring? Wait for her to Down on her own. The moment her elbows touch the floor in Down, you would mark and slowly reward on the floor between her paws to reinforce the position even further.

Capturing is useful for teaching a nervous dog to Down. Proximity in Luring may feel intimidating to more anxious pup. Capturing is also great for turning behaviors your dog offers on her own into tricks, i.e., placing a paw over her face to wipe her eyes. Click and treat that!

Targeting - Some skills are more easily learned using Targeting. Use your hand, a targeting stick with a ball on the end or any item that creates a point of focus for your dog to interact with. This is also helpful for dogs that become over-excited by the presentation of food. Use your hand or object as the lure instead. Once the dog touches the target, then mark and present the reward.

Targeting could be used to teach your dog to turn her head to the side by placing your hand to the side of her head. When she turns her head, touches your hand with her nose, mark and reward.

Marking Behavior - A marker can be a clicker device, a verbal word or a whistle. If using a verbal marker, choose "Yes" or "Yep." We need to give a marker meaning it does not have otherwise to a dog. This is called charging the marker. Ten treats behind your back, mark, pause a second and feed or toss a treat to the floor for your dog. Repeat nine more times, then turn away for a moment. When your dog's no longer focused on you, but still in proximity, mark again. If your dog's head whips around acknowledging the sound, the marker has been charged with meaning. Treat that dog! If you don't get this reaction, repeat the charging process ten more times to better help create that association. Remove focus from your dog again, click and see if you now get that head whip. Yes? Treat that dog! You now have a powerful marker. Like taking a photo, timing is important. Use the wrong timing and a photo is blurry. If your marking timing is off, the dog's image of what you marked will be unclear. Lure your dog with a treat into the correct position. Mark the exact moment your dog's body gets into position. i.e., for Sit, the moment her bottom hits the floor. Follow with a treat. Repeat ten times.

Adding the Cue - Once she's following very well, only then do we add the verbal cue. Say the cue (i.e., "Down"), pause for one second then lure again as before. Avoid repeating the cue. Instead, if needed, help her, luring again to communicate what you want. Once she knows the behavior, use your empty hand without a treat in it to lure, then deliver the treat from behind your back with the other hand. This helps your gesture turn into a visual cue. Once the behavior is solid, replace the food with praise (no marker) and only an occasional mark and treat.

Release Cue - This signals your dog she can move from the position she's in, i.e. "Sit Stay." At first, simply pat your thighs, back away and say, "All Done" or "Free" to let her know she can get up and move freely. Another popular Release Cue is "OK." I like this one for certain instances, but, in real-life use, it can be confusing to dogs since we say it often in other context. I only use it to release my own dogs from a Wait.

Non-Reward Marker - This lets your dog know when she got it wrong. If she pops up out of a Down before you have given the Release Cue. Say, "Uh-Oh" or "Oops," remove the treat from in front of her you were using to lure, slightly lean your body away or remove eye contact. The removal of the reinforcer or your attention after the "Uh-Oh" visually shows your dog you are disengaging a potential reward and that

she did something incorrectly. It also assists you in not repeating that verbal cue, which is not helpful. You'll be amazed at how helpful this is!

Positive Interrupters - Use a "kissie" or "clicking" sound (like done with a horse) when your dog is distracted and you'd like to get her attention. Interrupt before the distraction turns into hyper-focussing. Dogs respond well to this. It takes repeating your dog's name out of the equation so she does not start to ignore her name due to it being over-used. It also prevents the use of "No," (which is not instructive) or other aversive cues which can become escalated by the handler in volume and intensity when the dog does not tune into those cues. We want calm and purposeful instruction in all interactions. Once you have your dog's brain back and focused on you, it's easier to then guide her into what you'd like next.

IMPORTANT STEP:

Fading Out Treats - Because dogs are visual learners and do not speak English, we use treats to explain what we want. It is important to teach your dog to respond to a verbal cue or hand signal only with no treat luring. This is crucial so your dog responds to your voice when she can't see you or a hand signal with no food. If you reply on treats to assure your dog will perform a certain behavior when asked, your dog is trained, but the skill is "treat reliant." The first step to teaching her to

respond without food present is to test your verbal cue to see if your dog really understands what it means. Say the cue and wait to see if your dog does what you've asked. If she understands and does the behavior every time cued, you are ready to fade out those treats. If not, pull back on the training by saying the cue, take a few beats of time then use your hand with no treat in it to prompt her as if luring with a treat. This helps her better pair the word with the hand signal. Continue this process with more subtle hand gestures as she improves. Be patient. This is one of the hardest steps for a dog. Softly praise if she seems to be trying to understand, i.e. asking for a Down and she looks at the floor. Once she is responding every time to the verbal cue only or the hand signal only, you're ready to fade out those treats. Do this in a methodical, slow process or your dog will become confused and disinterested since she used to get a treat every time. Every other time you ask for a behavior and she does it, treat. When not treating, praise encouragingly instead. Success at that stage and you can treat more randomly. Keep treats on you. There will always be times when you want to use them to bring the message home that she did a great job; when she responded with distractions present, when she did a more difficult task or when she did a skill with super efficiency and timing.

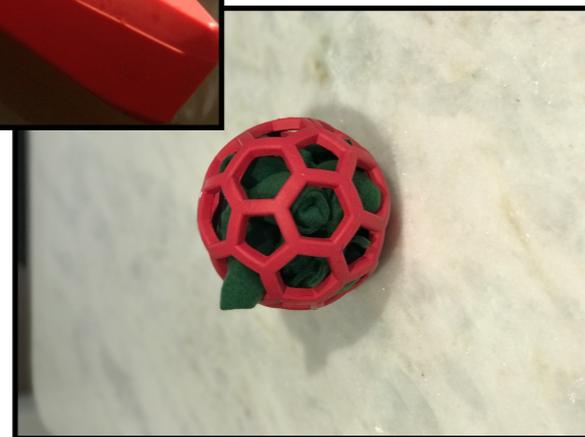
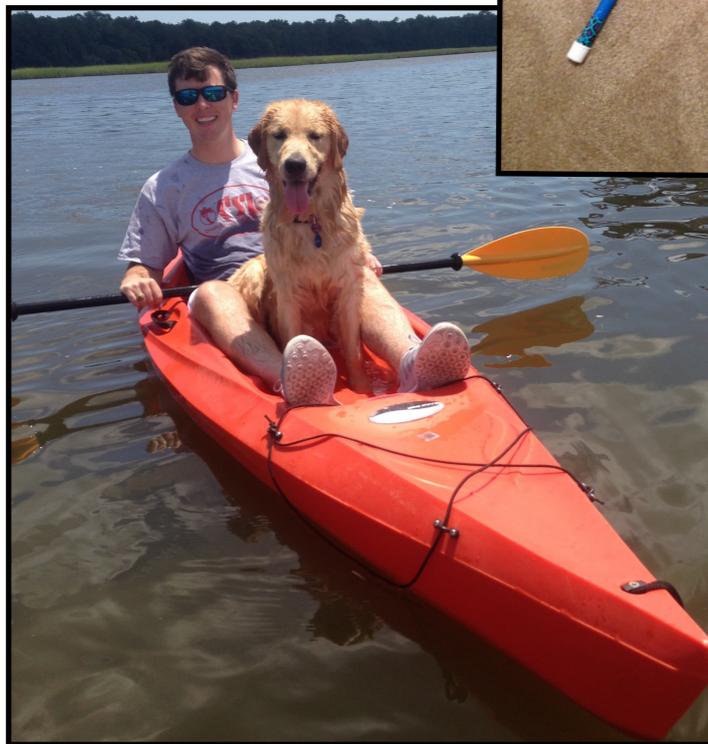
ENRICHMENT

MAKING LIFE FUN & FULL

Mental Stimulation

- **Interactive Toys**
- **Environmental Changes**
- **Socialization**
- **Training!**

Physical Stimulation



As you are surely aware, dogs need physical exercise, but did you know that, just like us, they burn even more energy via mental stimulation. Yep! Aren't you spent after a long day at the job using your noggin? The same is true for our pooches.

Interactive Feeding - "Ban the Bowl" and feed meals from one or more of the feeding toys available at all pet supply stores. If you ate the same meal out of the same bowl every day of your life, might you want to poke your eye out from boredom? We live in a time when we know so much more about animals' needs than yesteryear, and these fun feeders are everywhere! They not only slow the rate of eating, improving digestion, but also give your dog mental and physical stimulation. Very important. You can even up-cycle household items, like cardboard paper towel rolls, plastic bottles, etc. for fun food toys. The possibilities are truly endless. Check out the Resources section of the site for ideas!

TIPS: When introducing these items, fill the toy while your dog watches so she understands it's an exciting thing that this toy holds her kibble. It's also a good idea to "lace" the kibble with smelly treats the first few times to make the toy extra enticing. Shy or nervous dog? Avoid hard plastic toys that make more noise. Start with an easier to empty toy. Increase difficulty over time as she gains confidence and ability. If more than one dog in the home at any time, give each a separate room to eat in,

as this can be very stimulating and fun for them. You want to be sure each has their own space to eat and interact with the toy(s) with no interruption or competition for food or toy.

Find It - WDU's favorite example of making training a game that's full of enrichment. It uses all a dog's senses for maximum fun! Once your dog knows this cue, use it for major mental stimulation. Stand with fifteen small, soft treats in your hand behind your back. Say, "Find It," pause one second and then toss one treat a few feet for your dog to seek-out and eat. Repeat until treats are gone. Now place your dog in another room or have someone hold her back while you hide 10 treats in the room. Make it super easy at first. Wins encourage your dog to play any game more. Release her, say her name and "Find It!" Don't hesitate to help her by moving toward the hidden morsel and orienting your shoulders, hips and head toward the hidden treat. Big "Yes!" and onto the next treat location every time she finds a treat. Not in the mood at dinner time to train? Play Find It! Twenty minutes of this concentrated canine effort equals pooped pup. Years ago, as the Behavior and Training Manager at a shelter, on rainy days my team and I would work the dogs' brains to satisfy their energy expenditure needs. The noisy adoption floor turned quiet and peaceful after a round of nose work. It's also an extremely useful skill. Out on walks, it prompts your dog to turn away

from a distraction before she becomes hyper-focused. Also, Find It creates a cue that lets her know when she can eat something you have placed on the ground, so all other items should be off limits. When greeting someone, use it as management before she can jump. While she eats that treat, gently step on her leash with a bit of slack then ask for a Sit.

Self Guided Play - The differences in a dog running free at a fenced park vs. you jogging with your dog are many. The first is Self Guided Play. Your dog can zoom around as fast as she wants or take a break when wanted or needed. She gets to stop and sniff at will, extremely satisfying. If other dogs are present and want to play, she also benefits from intense dog play and social time we cannot provide. Your guided play provides exercise, fun and bonding time. Just be sure to incorporate both into your life together for a dog that's well balanced socially, mentally and physically. Let your dog's age, breed history and personal temperament dictate how much is needed.



BONUS!... ATTITUDE

GOOD ONES MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE



Plan Training Into Your Schedule

Shift Your Brain

Make Training Effortless

Invite Friends to the Party

Location, Location, Location

Give You & Your Pooch a Break

Make Sure Your Needs are Met

Switch It Up Regularly

People are very busy. Working or retired your calendar gets full. Carving out time for any extras can be a challenge. Training can seem daunting once people realize there are no quick fixes when it comes to behavior. However, any goal worth achieving succeeds with a plan that's broken down into manageable pieces. Here's an easy jump start. Train at meal time. Use your dog's kibble as rewards. You only need 10-15 minutes each session, so what better time to cash in on your dog's focus than when her appetite is primed? Look at you! You've just locked in two daily training sessions that add up to serious progress and bonding time with your dog.

Picture your end goal using positive proactivity in describing your desires. For instance, instead of "I want my dog to stop jumping on people she meets," wouldn't "I want my dog to sit calmly when she meets people" frame your pictured goal better? Shifting *your* brain benefits you and your dog for a lifetime of joy together.

I just know you have your bathroom items set up, at the ready, so your morning routine runs smoothly. Why wouldn't you? You repeat certain items every morning. It just makes sense. Do the same with your treat bag, treats and leash already attached to harness. Keep it all in the same location for easy access. If trying to capture real life moments in training, stash several containers of treats and toys up high around the house for quick access and fewer missed opportunities to reinforce in



moments needed. Have the day off? Load your treat bag and have it on you all day.

Train two dogs at once with your partner or friend handling one dog and you the other. Both dogs will love the quality time and learn. Even if one is an angel and the other your problem child, training will always reap rewards and, if those dogs live together, training together builds big wins in the home. Both dogs will tire from the mental stimulation and you can relax after.

Been wanting to check out that new local restaurant? Take it on the road working on your dog's settle skill sitting on the edge of the outdoor seating where it's easiest to

get a win and enjoy a glass of wine and an appetizer. You need rewards too!

On days when you or your pooch are feeling stressed or burned out, take a break. Learning is far more difficult for any being when stress is present. Latent learning is a powerful thing too, so both you and your dog's brains will still be processing skills from previous sessions during that short break.

Train in comfort. Studies show that even thirst can interfere with learning. Have some available for both of you. Work in comfortable temperatures and clothing. Fill the journey with ease and freedom.

THE BREAK DOWN

YOUR 20 PRO SECRETS



MANAGEMENT

Removal From Environment
Confinement Area
Visual Barriers
Tethering



GET YOUR GEAR:

Treat Bag
Front Clip Harness
Buckle or Snap Collar
6 Foot Leash
Marker



REINFORCERS

Food
Praise
Play
Physical Touch



FOUNDATION SKILLS

Charging the Marker
Non-Reward Marker
Adding the Verbal Cue
Release Cue
Positive Interrupter



ENRICHMENT

Mental Stimulation
Physical Stimulation



A GOOD ATTITUDE

It's A BONUS!

When you say to your dog, “You ready to train?” Does she get excited? Wonder Dog University dogs do! WDU training helps people communicate clearly with their pet while having fun. With gentle structure and consistency your pet’s world is less confusing and you accomplish more for real life joy together.

HOW TRAINING METHODS HAVE EVOLVED

Behavioral scientists and trainers have moved to force-free, science-based training methods. Foster a strong relationship between you and your pets, teaching them based on how dogs really learn. An animal’s behavior is reward driven. Using strategies that harness this help pets learn faster. Animals repeat rewarded behavior. Positive based dog training controls outcomes by guiding dogs toward our preferred behaviors. By removing punishment, coercion, learned helplessness, emotional shutdown, fear, confusion and aggression, we improve your pet’s ability to learn. Training should brighten spirits, be fun and bring instant benefits to all.

THE MODERN WAY

Old fashioned training attempted to reduce a behavior like jumping with physical punishment or force, a knee to the chest or a yank of a leash. Devices such as choke, prong or electric shock collars (e-collars) were even used. Modern methods eliminate the use of such tactics. In this modern age of behavioral knowledge, we know better. We understand your pet’s perspective and deliver training your pet can grasp instantly.

WHY DON'T ALL TRAINERS USE THESE METHODS?

There are still skeptics on the subject of force-free, science-based training. Some believe forcing obedience can get quicker results. But a dog is only learning to avoid emotional and or physical discomfort. It takes work to learn how to teach in a science based, data driven manner. Many trainers don’t want to take the time to learn and the continuing education required. Also, putting old ideas aside can be difficult for some when those ideas are what you shaped your beliefs and business upon, even if disproved long ago. As an example, some still insist the greater an aggressive behavior in a dog, the more force is needed. This is especially untrue in helping an animal with aggressive behaviors. Aggression most often stems from fear and is only manifesting as aggressive behaviors. WDU’s success helping these dogs is proof enough.



With over 20 years in pet care, C.C. has seen it all and learned a lot. She wants to help you cut through the noise and have access to her many layers of expertise. When there is a behavior problem, time is of the essence. Spinning your wheels with little to no improvement, or even worsening the issues, is avoidable.

Behavior is not spaghetti! Stop throwing random ideas on the wall to see if they stick. You can rely on WDU as your trusted resource for behavior done right. It won’t leave a bad taste in your mouth and your dog will scarf it up.



C.C. Bourgeois
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