

PROFESSIONAL DOG TRAINER'S COURSE

“General Obedience & Behavioral Training

COURSE OUTLINE

- I. Introduction & Orientation to Course
- II. Philosophy
- III. Psychology
- IV. Practical Application and Use of Theories
- V. Animal Care and Medical Awareness and Recognition
- VI. Introduction to Specialist Dog Training
- VII. Police K9 and Working Dog Certification (Practical)
- VIII. Obedience Competition Training (Practical)

“General Obedience and Behavioral Training”

I. INTRODUCTION AND ORIENTATION TO COURSE

This is a comprehensive course in theory, methods, techniques, principles and practical application of dog training. It includes instruction on Natural Behavior and to teach and train when we apply that natural behavior, modification, philosophy, psychology and gentle understanding and approach with using a primary positive reinforcement method. During this course you will also be exposed to negative methods that we disapprove of.

A. Orientation for General Behavior and Obedience

1. Orientation Lecture
2. Hygiene and Safety
3. Coat + Feet
4. Kennel Rules
5. Rules for P.D.T.I.
6. Syllabus

B. Instruction (Presented by Three Methods – 800 + methods)

1. Theory and Live Lecture 100 hours
2. Practical Application – (Demonstration) 350 hours
3. Practical Application 350 hours

C. History of Professional Dog Training and Clubs

1. How it began.
2. As it is.
3. How it should be.

D. Testing – This includes passing necessary oral, written and practical application tests demonstrating proficiency attained and required to teach and train both dogs and people.

1. Exposure – Attendance is mandatory.
2. Comprehensive – wheel evaluations by students and instructors.
3. Expression – Organize/Write by memory, articulate by memory.
4. Application – Use it with dogs being trained and be effective with clients.

E. Additional Work required

1. A required reading list will be assigned during the course. (This will be on the Exams.)
2. Student must be self-motivated. Must complete practical with all levels of dogs.
3. Student is responsible for all paperwork. The student will not be graduated if training records and reports are not kept current once approved.

II. PHILOSOPHY OF PROFESSIONAL DOG TRAINING

A. Orientation of Instructors – Professional Information

1. Definition of philosophy relation to dog training and this training course.
 2. General Information.
 - a. Philosophy of Psychology and Behaviorism. (Difference between them)
 - b. Communication, Button Pushing and Past Learning. (Dog and Human)
 3. Difference between Professional Dog Training Instructor, Professional Dog Trainer, Dog Trainer, Professional Handler and Handler.
 4. Difference between, Method, Technique and Employment.
 5. Basic concepts and methods.
 6. Principles of Dog training.
 7. Teaching – Training - Taming
 8. Four Points of View. Left-vs-Right perception
 9. Handling phone inquiries on training - public relations.
- B. Client & Professional Information (Information amplified for P.D.T.I)
1. Value system, Beliefs and Attitude (Facts: Perceptions; opinions; conclusions)
 2. Teaching – Declare Amplify and Illustrate
 3. Hearer vs Doer (buyer: participate: spectator)
 4. Meta-Noia = Repent and Confess (change of mind)
 5. Love Languages and Senses
 6. Motivation and Praise, B-T-T, GOODS
 7. Correction/Chastisement/Discipline (confusion, afraid, timid, lack of understanding, slow)
 8. Love=Trust (security/predictability/consistency)
 9. Trust=commitment – compromise – AAIO, P, PCCK, SWGP
 10. Body, Soul / Nephesh (Greek word for spirit)
 11. Philosophy of Pack behavior; Membership/Acceptance/Leadership
 12. Intelligence-Education-Knowledge-Wisdom
 13. Training Do's and Don'ts
 14. Rules for Class
 15. Remote Training – Long Lines
 16. Physiology and Posturing – Its relationship to training.
 - a. Physiology in relation to ability.
 - b. Psychology in relation to physiology
 - c. Posturing/Body Language behavior (See Principles)

III. PSYCHOLOGY The Dog, The Human, The Instructor

The behavior of dogs can be attributed to the result of many influencing factors: Don't ASS U ME anything. Investigate all possible avenues before making a diagnosis.

1. Introduction to Psychology
 - a. Orientation and definition of psychology
 - b. Genetics in relation to Psychology and Behavior.
2. Basic Senses
 - a. Sight
 - b. Sound
 - c. Touch
 - d. Taste
 - e. Smell
3. Stress (see instincts)
 - a. Emotional effects
 - b. Biological effects
 - c. Life stress scales
 - d. Anxiety reactions
4. Critical States of Development
5. Social Relationships
 - a. Psychology of pack behavior
 - b. Acceptance / Relationship / Leadership – Taught / Caught / Influence – Justice / Understanding / Mercy
6. Critical Distances – Intimate; Personal; Territory; Home Range; F-F-F-F
7. Behavior Characteristics
 - a. Sensitivity – Over and Under
 - b. Willingness
 - c. Intelligence
 - d. Motivation – Aloof, stubborn, playful, hunting, fighting, fear, sex drive, deliberation
 - e. Energy – low and high energy; too exuberant, reckless, wild, nervous.
 - f. Aggressive – Assertive / Hostile / Neither, Shy, reserved, determined, fresh
 - g. Introduction to behavior disorders – Hyperactive / Hyperkinetic
8. Instincts
 - a. Auger's / Primary / Supportive
 - b. Basic Drives: predetermined – food-aggression/hostile-toy (play) +
9. Sex Characteristics (male and female)
10. Introductions to group and breed characteristics.
11. Environment – Perception
 - a. Physical, Emotional, Intellectual
12. Temperament and Character – Value System
13. Evaluation Sheet – Compromises of a psychological profile of a dog.
 - a. Collect information Objectively, carefully, and accurately for best results.

- b. 0 Primary – () Secondary
- 14. Psychology the human student.
 - a. How to communicate with people while handling their dog.
 - b. Communication, Button pushing and past learning (human and dog)
- 15. Learning Styles – Left/Mix/Right Brain Classifications

IV. COURSES AVAILABLE FOR DOGS (Types of Training)

A. Courses

- 1. Puppy
- 2. Basic Obedience; Sub Novice – AKC Obedience Show
- 3. General Obedience
- 4. Novice; Companion Dog, C.D. - AKC Obedience Show
- 5. Advance General Obedience – Competition Obedience
- 6. Problem Dogs
- 7. Housebreaking
- 8. Confidence Course
- 9. Agility (AKC Course)
- 10. Remote Training (long lines)

B. Types of Training

- 1. Group
- 2. Private
- 3. In Home
- 4. Campus

C. Physiology and Posturing – Its relationship to training.

- 1. Teaching – Declare / Amplify / Illustrate
- 2. Exposure – Comprehension / Expression / Application
- 3. Physical – Mechanics / Timing / Variables
- 4. Psychological – Emotional / Instincts / Alternatives
- 5. Instincts – Aware / Manipulate / Advantage
- 6. Intellect- - Education / Knowledge / Wisdom
- 7. Individual – Experience / Relationship / Influence
- 8. Innate biological brain difference (male/female – right/left/mix)
- 9. Regulation – Commands / Directives / Exceptions

V. PROFESSIONAL DOG TRAINING SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

- 1. Maintaining training records
- 2. Business forms and contracts
- 3. Accounting records

4. Pricing cost effectiveness
5. Advertising
6. Business brochure vs Cards
7. Fliers
8. Demonstrations
9. Volunteer work
10. Veterinary relations

VI. ANIMAL CARE AND MEDICAL AWARENESS

1. Nutrition
2. Internal Parasites
3. External parasites
4. Distemper complex
5. Hepatitis
6. Leptospirosis
7. Parainfluenza – Tracheal Bronchitis – Kennel Cough
8. Bordatella
9. Lyme Disease
10. Parvovirus
11. Coronavirus
12. Daily maintenance grooming – not professional
13. First Aid for dogs