

**ASSOCIATION OF
PET DOG TRAINERS**



**GOOD
COMPANION
AWARDS**



APDT UK
ASSOCIATION OF
PET DOG TRAINERS



**GUARDIAN
INFORMATION
PACK**

INTRODUCTION

This Guardian Information Pack is designed to support the APDT Good Companion Awards. It provides guardians with reference information relating to how their dogs learn and communicate, their dog's needs, UK law and building a mutually rewarding relationship with their dog.

The Good Companion Awards (GCA) comprise awards at four different levels that can be achieved by pet dog guardians together with their dogs. Designed to be non-competitive, guardians and their dogs work together as a partnership to reach set criteria in various life skills. These life skills help to enable dogs to become well-mannered members of society; they are open to all breeds and types of dogs, no matter their age. Guardians are assessed on their dog training skills as well as their understanding of training principles and knowledge of dog welfare, wellbeing and all-round good companionship.

Taking part in the GCA provides an opportunity to understand and learn more about your dog and build your bond, to become companions for life.



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How your dog learns

Learning

Dogs don't come pre-programmed; they are learning all the time, whether or not we are guiding their experiences. With a better understanding of our dogs, we can teach them things that will help them adapt to our lifestyles. This enables them to enjoy more of their lives out and about with us, and vice versa. To enable you to teach your dog, an understanding of how they learn is important. Things we might do to help make our relationship be safer and more effective include:

- Interpret dogs' body language and assess their motivation correctly
- Mimic appropriate elements of the dog's normal behaviour (e.g., playbowing)
- Avoid threatening dogs, their young, and their resources
- Mingle with well-mannered dogs to help with social learning
- Provide useful information (e.g., by pointing at objects and caches of interest)

Factors affecting learning:

- How often you pair the behaviour with the same outcome, i.e. repetition and rehearsal (Frequency)
- How valuable is the reinforcer/experience? (Saliency)
- Timing of pairing the behaviour with the consequence (Contiguity)
- Were you paying attention to what you did or what you received, were more than one stimulus presented at the same time? (Overshadowing)
- How predictable is it that the outcome will occur? (Predictability)
- Memories of a previous experience are so strong (important to the animal) that they inhibit new learning (Blocking)
- How the natural behaviours of the animal's species influences what they are / are not prepared to learn about (Preparedness)

Habituation

Learning what to pay attention to and what to ignore. No fear experienced as experiences are gradually introduced and then repeated in different contexts (places / times of day / moving etc). An ongoing process throughout life.

Sensitisation

Pay great attention to something in the moment.



How your dog learns continued

Perceptual learning

Frequent exposure to the same things makes them familiar and therefore more appealing later on.

Socialisation

Learning how to recognise and interact with their group members in order to:

- Interact with others confidently
- Have good social skills
- Have healthy relationships with others Have good emotional control
- Have good learning capabilities

Classical Learning (conditioning)

Your dog experiences a reflex feeling to an experience they have, which we can pair with a stimulus to aid learning.

Examples of reflexes:

- Familiar, social contact = good feelings
- Unfamiliar, social contact = bad feelings
- Acquisition of food = good feelings
- Pain = bad feeling
- Social isolation / social pain = bad feeling
- Novelty = can produce fear

Examples of stimuli:

- The sound of a clicker
- A thumbs-up signal

What may cause fear to arise?

- Lack of habituation
- Lack of socialisation
- Sensitisation leading to classical learning
- Observational learning as part of fearful encounters
- Pain
- Frustration
- Inherited memories / genetic tendencies

How your dog learns continued

Observational Learning

Dogs may observe another individual (human or dog) doing a behaviour and then copy this themselves.

Operant Learning (conditioning)

Also known as instrumental learning, Operant conditioning is a process by which humans and animals learn to behave in such a way as to obtain rewards (reinforcers) and avoid punishments (aversives).

Operant conditioning is the most frequently used method for dog training. Dogs learn that when presented with a cue (Antecedent) and they perform a Behaviour there will be a Consequence to that Behaviour (ABC).

If the dog enjoys that Consequence (eg a tasty treat), they are likely to repeat (strengthen) that Behaviour when presented with the same cue (Antecedent); conversely if the dog does not like the Consequence (eg being ignored), they will be less likely to repeat the Behaviour.

APDT training instructors teach using positive, science and evidence-based methods that are kind, fair and effective





How your dog communicates

Body language

Our dogs' primary method of communication is through their body language. In order to be safe in our interactions with dogs, ensure their wellbeing and understand whether they are feeling relaxed or uncomfortable, we need to be mindful of this.

If we fail to notice and take action when a dog is feeling uncomfortable or stressed, this may lead to an escalation of fear. Ignoring the warning signs means the dog will be more likely to resort to more serious strategies to alleviate this feeling.

Dogs may show fear in a number of different ways:

- Flight - run away
- Fight
- Freeze - stops in their tracks and keeps still
- Fiddle about - may be seen in appeasement activities or displacement activities

Appeasement:

- Lip / nose licking
- Licking of other's mouths
- Air licking
- Head and neck / posture lower
- Lowered tail wag
- Yawn (and / or head turn)
- Paw lift
- Roll over expose belly
- Roll over and urinate
- Head shake

Displacement:

- Yawn
- Head shake
- Body shake
- Scratching at own ears / sides
- Rolling around
- Chewing (objects)

A dog that is comfortable in a given situation will have a relaxed body. Happy dogs tend to have wiggly bodies, soft eyes and a relaxed jaw (smile). But the specific type or breed of dog will influence how they use their body to convey their state of mind. Context is also vitally important. Our dog's mouth, eyes and ears, position of their head, tail and body posture can all give us clues as to what the dog is feeling. Tail wagging, for example, can have several different meanings, depending on height, speed and breadth of the wag, along with the other signals the dog is giving and what exactly is happening at the time.

Social play makes up the most common type of play in the domesticated dog. Solitary play is less common but where social play is limited (no littermates, loss / removal of littermates, loss / removal of mother) then solitary play frequency will increase. If young mammals do not play, it can lead to a rebound effect or a surge in play after a long absence. Play is needed for development by mimicking adult behaviours such as wrestling, mating behaviours and predatory skills.

Play is often considered a behaviour indicative of positive emotional states / environmental factors and therefore associated with good welfare. However, play is also seen to be increased during periods of hunger, reduced parental care and immediately following stressful events (rebound) so we need to deepen our understanding before we can assume play patterns in pet dogs are truly positive indicators. The relationship between human and dog and the emotional state of the human during play may affect the physiological benefit of play.

Social play

Locomotor play:

- Chase
- Play fighting
- Play mounting

Object play:

- Tug
- Toss (and grab)

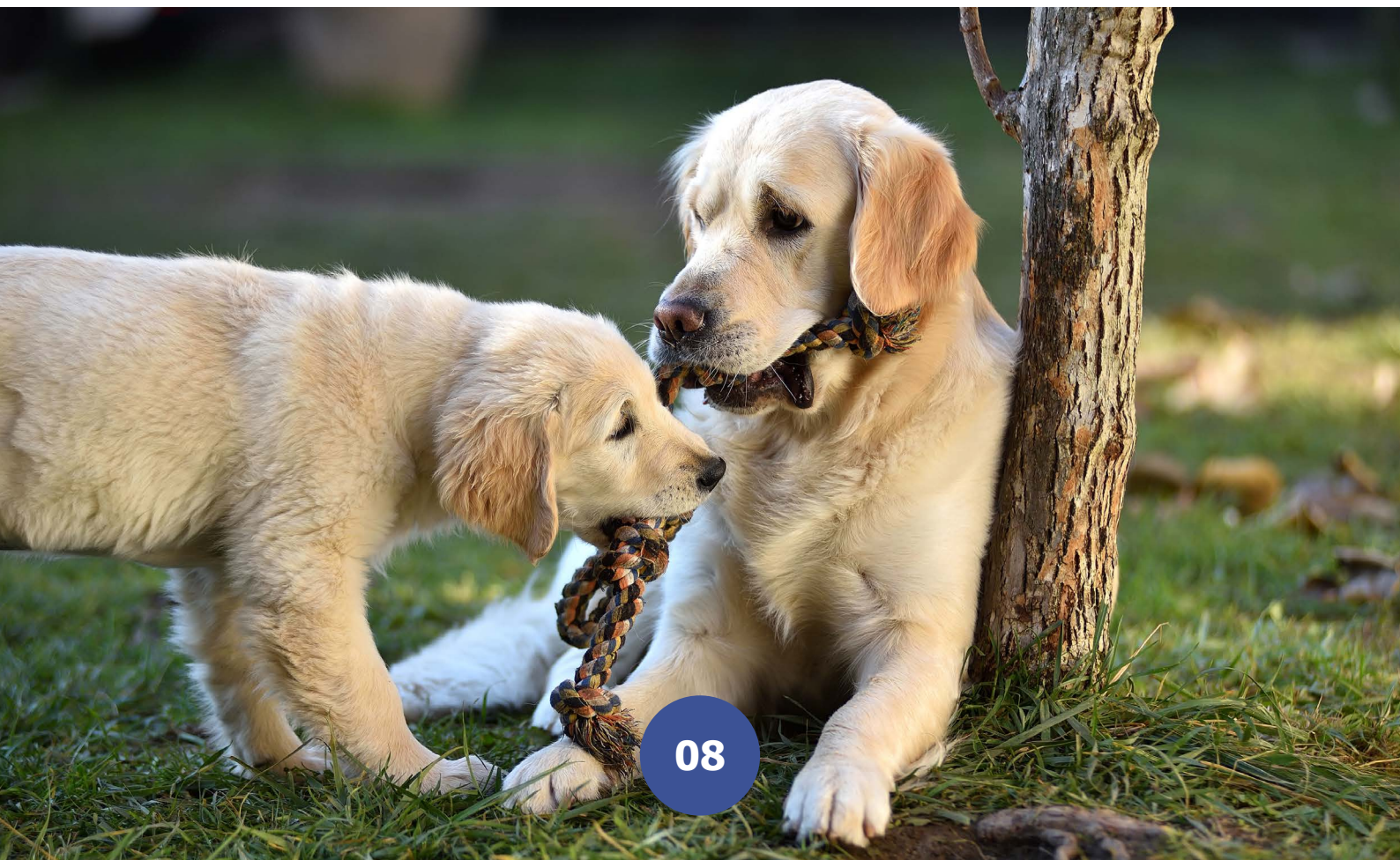
Solitary play

Chase:

- Zoomies
- Objects eg: leaves
- Play mounting

Object:

- Tug
- Toss and pounce
- Shred





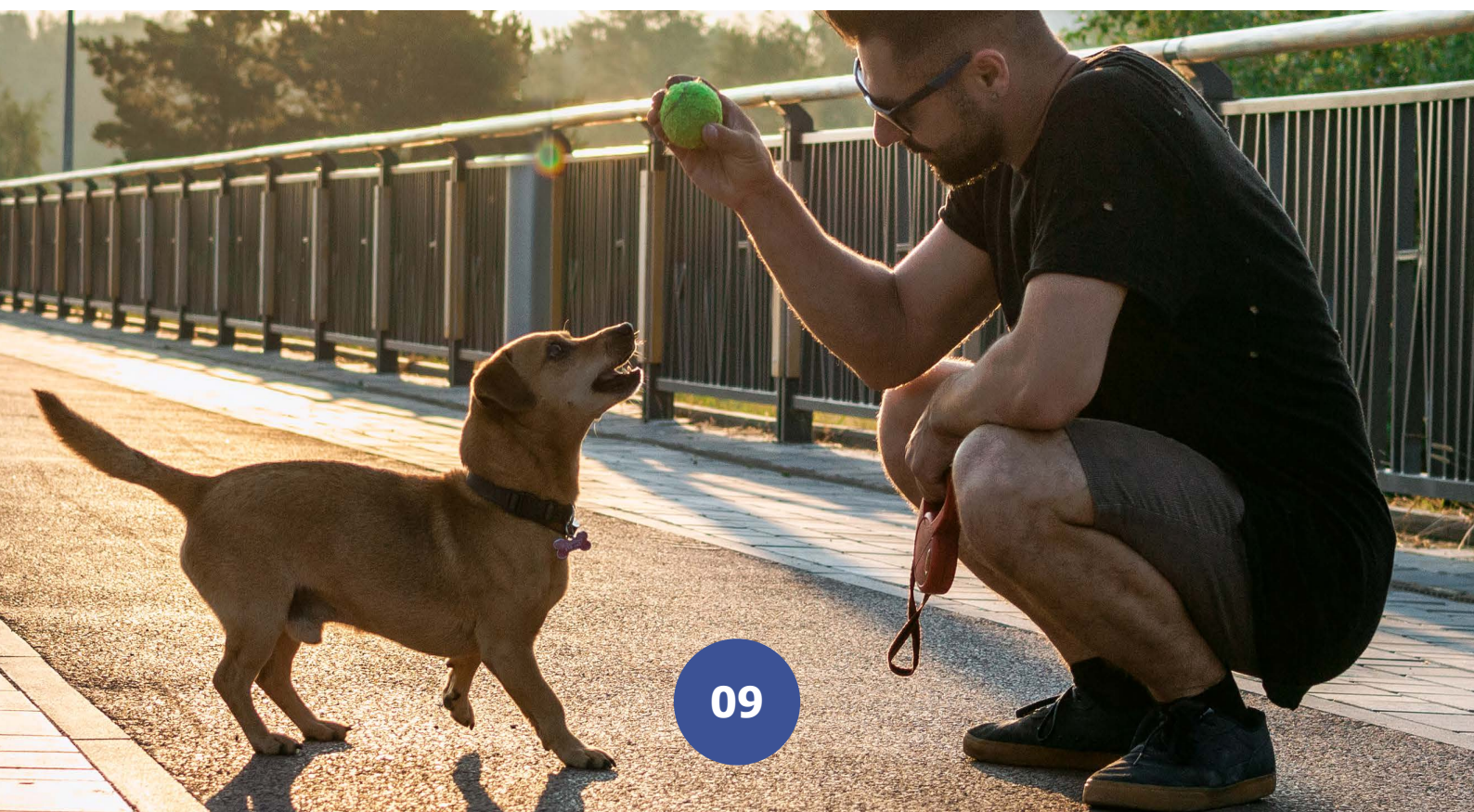
Play continued

Skills acquired through play:

- Bite inhibition (how hard / soft to use your mouth)
- Body language
- Ability to balance
- Ability to run away / chase after
- Mounting and thrusting (how to do it, how it feels to have it done)
- Physical fitness (aerobic vs anaerobic)
- Motor lateralisation (preference to use one side of body / paws more than the other)
- Group cohesion (increased bonding, co operation, increased understanding of other's strengths / weaknesses)

Play with dog guardians:

- It is important to understand what individual dogs like to do through observation instead of human centered / directed play
- Watch for clear body signals – play bow, soft relaxed facial features, “sniff” dog “laugh”
- It is not about winning, its about connection
- Ball throwing/rough tugging is part of play but in limited amounts. Be aware of force – puppies are fragile
- It is important to be aware of floor surfaces – consider non-slip when in play
- Incorporate pauses during play to give the opportunity to investigate or to have a rest
- Play hide and seek with puppies (not too hard which builds frustration or fear of abandonment)
- Rough and tumble – but gentle initiation, gentle pushes - think of it more as body contact and need to be at their level so sit on ground, not towering over



Exercise and enrichment

Physical

Aerobic

This type of exercise is normally low to medium in intensity and can be performed for extended periods of time. An example is slow, dog-led walks with exploring opportunities.

Anaerobic

This process relies on energy stored in muscle cells that can be mobilised quickly without the use of oxygen resulting in the production of lactic acid which may cause cramp. This type of exercise is high in intensity and can only be sustained for short periods of time. Bursts of fast exercise e.g. social play, chase leaves, "zoomies" etc are normal but should result in a natural choice to slow down within several minutes.

Flexibility and balance

Used to improve the range of motion of joints and the mobility of muscles.

Balance exercises

Used to improve core muscular strength and strengthen awareness of body position.





Exercise and enrichment continued

Mental

Mental exercise is the structured use of cognitive techniques aimed at improving specific brain functions:

- Scent work influences calmness with mental stimulation and puzzle solving opportunities.
- Choices - allowing a dog to make their own mind up
- Exploration - provides novel experiences for the dog
- Games - provide an opportunity for thinking

DOG SIZE	DOG BREEDS	WEIGHT RANGE (KG)	RAPID GROWTH RATE	TIMESCALE TO FULLY GROWN (ENTIRE)
TOY	Chihuahua, Pomeranian, Maltese, Toy Poodle	<5	Birth - 11 weeks	6 - 12 months
SMALL	Jack Russell Terrier, Dachshund, Pug, Miniature Schnauzer	5 - 10	Birth - 14 weeks	8 - 12 months
MEDIUM	Border Collie, Cocker Spaniel, Beagle	10 - 25	Birth - 16 weeks	8 - 18 months
LARGE	German Shepard, Labrador Retriever, Golden Retriever, Bulldog, Boxer, Siberian Husky	25 - 40	Birth - 18 weeks	11 - 18 months
GIANT	Great Dane, Mastiff, St. Bernard	>40	Birth - 20 weeks	12 - 24 months

From: Lewis G, 2019 Musculoskeletal Development of the puppy. Animal Therapy Magazine 15



Health information

First Aid for dogs

First Aid is described as the immediate treatment of injured animals or those suffering from sudden illness. Any person is permitted by law to administer first aid but only as an interim measure, designed to preserve life and alleviate suffering, until a veterinary surgeon is able to attend the animal.

There are three aims:

- To preserve life
- To prevent suffering
- To prevent the situation deteriorating

There are four rules to follow:

DON'T PANIC	AIRWAY	BREATHING	CIRCULATION
<p>REMEMBER YOUR ABC</p>	<p>Check and maintain airway by removing any obstructions from throat; place animal in the recovery position if lying down – on its side, forelegs forward, neck extended</p>	<p>Check animal is breathing and note how it is breathing. If not, artificially respire</p>	<p>Check the animal's gum colour is pink and control bleeding; check capillary refill time is less than one second by pressing with your finger on the gum and releasing</p>

Dogs' vital signs:

BODY TEMPERATURE	PULSE RATE	RESPIRATION RATE
<p>38.3°C - 39.2°C (100.9F - 102.5F) - take temperature by rectum, never by mouth</p>	<p>70-100 beats per minute - locate the depression on the inside of the dog's thigh – practice this on a healthy animal so that you can find it in an emergency situation. Count for 15 seconds and multiply by four</p>	<p>15-30 breaths per minute - watch the rise and fall of their chest and time the movements. Count for 15 seconds and multiply by four</p>

Health information continued

Veterinary

By law, only vets may treat your dog and diagnose problems. Prescription Only Medicines (POM) may be sold by your vet, or you can gain a prescription to buy elsewhere.

First impressions last, on a first visit to a vet a puppy may experience:

PAIN

REstraint

FEAR

- from the scent of other dogs
- from the sound of other dogs
- touch by stranger
- unexpected touch
- lack of flight options

To support your dog at the veterinary surgery, take familiar items (e.g. bed / mat. toys) with you, practice cooperative care techniques at home beforehand so they are not a surprise to the dog, and advocate for your dog.





Life stages of your dog

Development stages - puppy

Safety

- Remove / tie up, electrical cords, lights, vacuum cleaner, hair dryer etc
- Remove any toxic plants / flowers or securely barrier them if outdoors (and barrier off any ponds)
[Dogs Trust fact sheet](#)
- Remove / child lock cupboards dangerous chemicals e.g.
Home fragrances' (such as reed diffusers), medicines, cleaning products
- Where will your bin be?
- Shoes / clothes / bags / mobile phones / TV remotes or any battery containing toys / fire
- Kids' toys
- Puppy-proof garden fencing
- Use puppy pens / stairgates to restrict access to unwanted areas

Chewing

Puppies explore, chew, consume! It's their natural behaviour! Plan for mistakes in advance - what do you do when your puppy gets hold of something that is possibly dangerous or something you really do not want harmed?

- Provide appropriate items for your dog to chew
- Tasty treats - dried meat or moist treats work best. Make sure the treats are rapid access (open the bag and reseal in advance, keep in an easy access for humans cupboard)
- Lick and chew items that can be kept with rapid access - lick mats smeared with tasty meat and veg puree or puppy biscuits soaked in flavoured stock, kept in the freezer
- Rubber toys that can be filled with food (should have two openings for safety)

Sleep

Puppies need a lot of sleep - up to 18 hours in each 24. Sleep deprivation is more problematic than a lack of food!
Things to consider:

- Puppies like company when asleep
- Puppies need to feel safe when they sleep - so keep children, other dogs etc. away
- Sleep is difficult if highly aroused so make sure there are opportunities for calming activities
- Puppies have poor ability to regulate their own temperature, so may need to be able to move areas while sleeping



Life stages of your dog continued

Development stages - adolescence

Adolescence in the domestic dog is frequently described as occurring between six to nine months in male dogs and six to 16 months of age in females.

It is defined as:



The transition from juvenile to adult and may be comprised of phases; early, middle and late, all of which encompass physical and psychological change

Adolescence is a developmental transition from dependence on caregivers to independence from caregivers.

Behavioural changes include:

- Increases in motivated behaviours such as aggression due to mating
- Increases in motivated behaviours such as resource guarding particularly food and shelter, territorial defence, competition for potential mates leading to aggression
- Increase territorial marking, cocking the leg to urinate (male dogs) leg lifting when urinating (female dogs)
- Decreases in certain social behaviours including play
- Increased social exploration (running off, poorer recall etc)
- Awakening of breed specific behaviours e.g. guarding, herding - see genetics

Physical changes:

- Increase in weakened immune system (pyoderma, other skin infections)

Responsiveness to training:

- Adolescents are initially motivated by the actual reward itself, but as they get older, it is the anticipation of the reward that begins to trigger dopamine release
- A good relationship with the caregiver will increase obedience
- Younger dogs are more intolerant of frustration - adolescence may be the time when frustration (due to a variety of factors) is at its highest

To limit frustration during training, teenagers should be given appropriate tasks to learn for their current abilities, with easy to earn rewards and with appropriate attention paid to body language suggesting that the individual would prefer to avoid, or is becoming anxious. Like in all training, ensuring a low stress day-to-day environment, including assessment of attachment relationship with owners / guardians, is an essential element.

Life stages of your dog continued

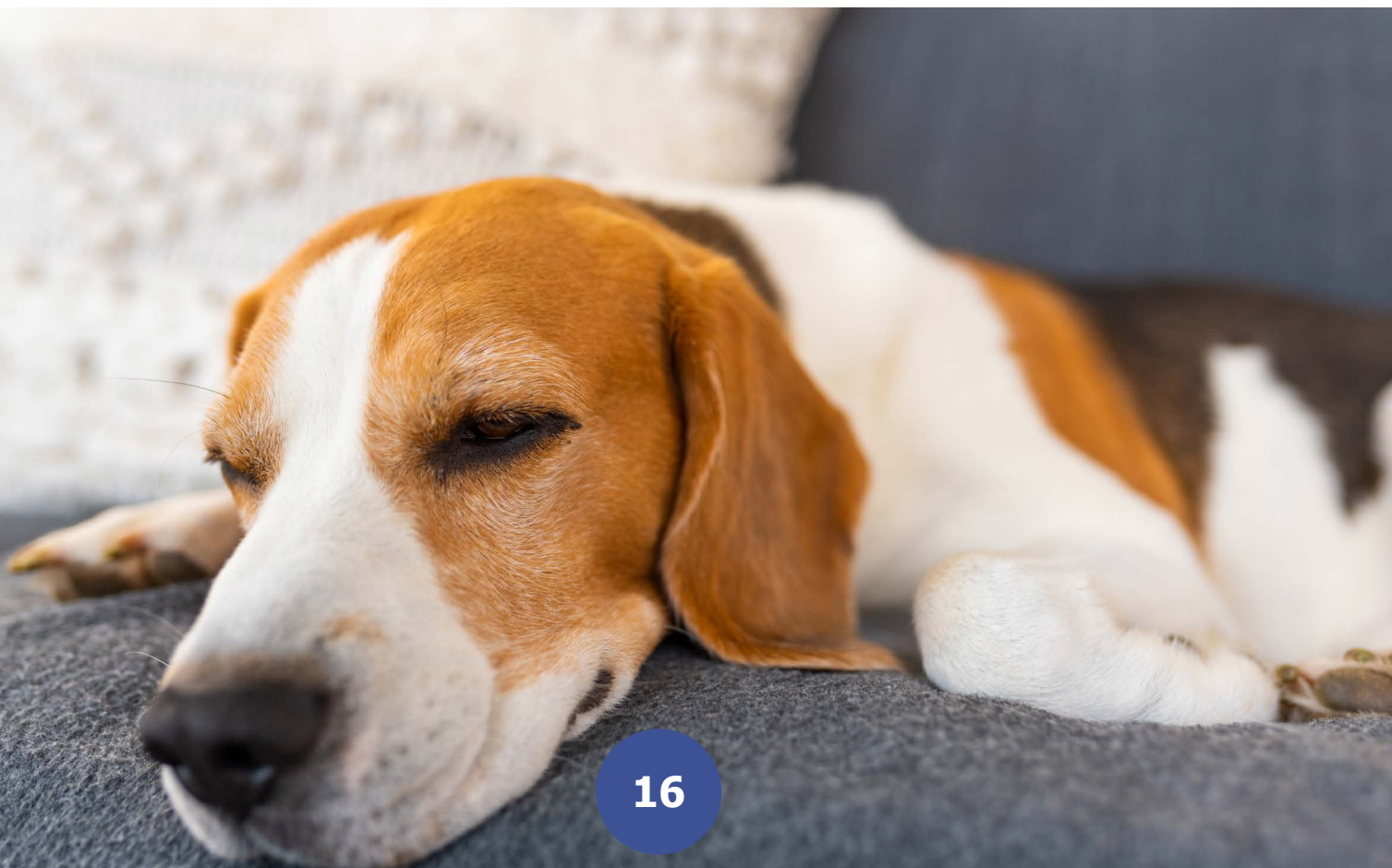
Development stages - adult

Environmental enrichment for dogs - consider how they would naturally behave and how would they choose to spend their time in a way that keeps the body and brain in balance:

- Social - dogs are social creatures
- Predominantly scent driven
- Scavengers (rarely predating)
- Food acquisition is less than 5% of every 24 hours
- Moderately territorial environment exploration is common but most frequently within a 'home range'
- Mostly walking exercise, running around is uncommon. Most faster exercise is done in social play
- 12+ hours of sleep in every 24 hours

Normal sleep patterns as a behaviour in the dog:

- Polyphasic - many bouts
- Predominantly nocturnal but includes up to 40% sleep in mornings and evenings (diurnal)
- Between 10.5 and 16 hours in every 24 hours
- Average adult dog 20 - 25% total sleep as REM
- Social (86% dogs chose social contact for sleep)
- Preference for warmth, comfort and elevation





Life stages of your dog continued

Development stages - elderly

Up to 80% of dogs referred to behaviour specialists for undesired behaviours, were found to have pain as a contributing factor to their problem.

Recognising pain in pets:

- Behaviour changes
- Body language
- Postural / movement changes
- Physiological changes (eg increased Heart Rate, Respiration Rate)
- Vocalisations

WHY does pain change behaviours?

- Self defence - the need to protect tissues from further damage or pain results in increased expression of the Four F's (Fight, Flight, Freeze, Fiddle about)
- Pain (and fear of pain) may trigger the stress pathways
- Acute stress (adrenalin and noradrenalin) may actually dampen the perception of pain but chronic stress (present more than minutes) often increases the perception of pain

PAIN INCREASES STRESS, STRESS INCREASES PAIN

Pain may result in the reduction of certain behaviours that influence the body/brains balance:

- Sleep
- Eating
- Moving to feel safer, regulate body temperature
- Focussing on pain, may prevent the brain from responding to/ paying attention to, other stimuli, therefore dogs experiencing pain may appear distracted, unfocussed and learn more slowly



Dog law

Control of dogs order, 1992

A dog should wear a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on it when in public. Failure to do so means the owner or person in charge of the dog is committing a criminal offence, for which an unlimited fine may be imposed.

Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010

A Dog Control Notice (DCN) may be issued by Local Authority appointed 'authorised officers', if the dog is not being kept under control effectively and consistently by the proper person (generally the owner) and its behaviour gives rise to alarm, or apprehensiveness on the part of any individual, and the individual's alarm or apprehensiveness is, in all circumstances, reasonable.

Microchipping

Dogs should be microchipped by eight weeks of age; breeders must microchip and register the dog to their name before the sale – not doing so is a criminal offence. A dog should be registered in the name of the person with whom the dog normally resides – known as the 'Keeper'. The address of the keeper should be kept up-to-date. Entry of a person's name on a database does not conclusively prove ownership.

Animal Welfare Act, 2006

A person in charge of a dog, whether on permanent or temporary basis, commits an offence if they allow a dog to suffer if it could have reasonably been avoided or reduced, or is to the benefit of the dog or protection of a person. They should prevent harm, eg mutilation, docking of dogs' tails, administration of poison or organised fighting, while promoting welfare, which for the purposes of this Act, an animal's needs shall be taken to include:

- Its need for a suitable environment
- Its need for a suitable diet
- Any need it has to be housed with, or apart from, other animals
- Its need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease

Dog law continued

Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act, 1953

An Act to provide for the punishment of persons whose dogs worry livestock on agricultural land; and for purposes connected with the matter aforesaid. Livestock is counted as cattle, sheep, goats, swine, equines or poultry, worrying is described as attacking, chasing in a way that is likely to lead to injury or suffering or being at large (ie not on a lead or close control) in a field where there are sheep.

Dangerous Dogs Act, 1991 Section 3

If a dog is dangerously out of control in any place, the owner and any person in charge of the dog is guilty of an offence. This may be classed as aggravated if there is injury to a person or assistance dog. The dog may be regarded as dangerously out of control when there is reasonable apprehension that it will injure a person or assistance dog, regardless of whether it actually does. The owner may have a legitimate defence if the dog was left with someone they believe was a fit and proper person. The act applies on public or private property, so includes inside your home or garden, unless the victim is a trespasser of your dwelling.



Types of Natural Dogs

Akita
Alaskan Malamute
Basenji
Canaan Dog
Chow Chow
Eurasier
Finish Spitz
German Spitz
Japanese Spitz
Keeshond
Norwegian Elkhound
Samoyed
Shar-Pei
Shiba Inu
Siberian Husky

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



Areas where conflict can arise

- Predatory behaviour towards other animals, especially smaller ones
- Not coming when called
- Wandering or running away
- Struggles when confined to crates, rooms, gardens etc.
- Dislikes being handled and restrained - at home, at the vet or at the groomers, etc
- Wariness and defensiveness towards strangers
- Destructive behaviour in indoor environments
- Trouble following cues or responding to training

Types of Sight Hounds

Afghan Hound
Azawakh
Borzoi
Deerhound
Greyhound
Ibizan Hound
Irish Wolfhound
Italian Greyhound
Pharaoh Hound
Saluki
Sloughi
Whippet

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



Areas where conflict can arise

- Predatory behaviour towards other animals
- Not coming when called
- Independent nature
- Uneasiness with small children and sudden invasions of personal space
- Occasional wariness of strangers or protectiveness of their safe place and family

Types of Guardians

Anatolian Shepherd
Bernese Mountain Dog
Boerboel
Bullmastiff
Cane Corso
Dogue de Bordeaux
Mastiff
Great Dane
Pyrenean Mountain Dog
Great Swiss Mountain Dog
Leonberger
Komondor
Maremma Sheepdog
Neapolitan Mastiff
Newfoundland
St Bernard
Tibetan Mastiff

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



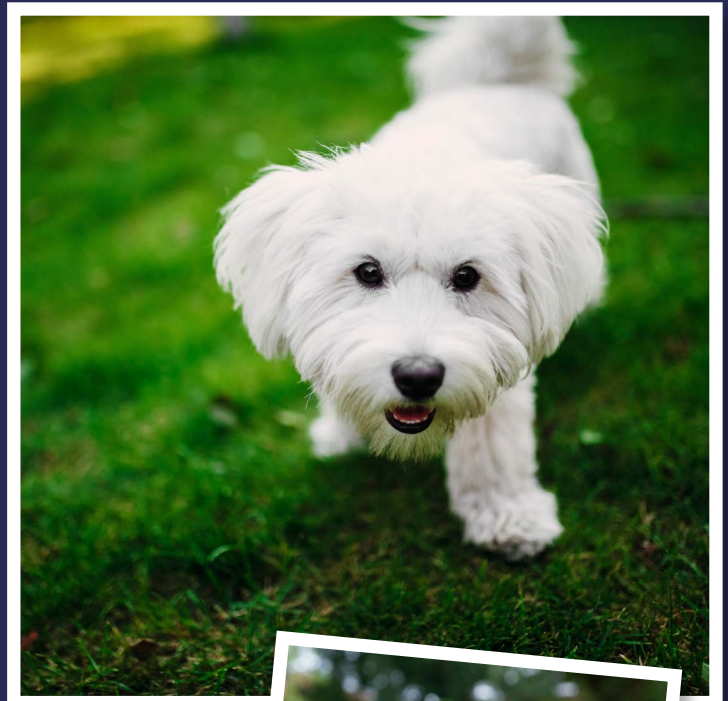
Areas where conflict can arise

- Uncomfortable around unfamiliar people or animals, particularly near their home
- Wandering off
- Not coming when called
- Protectiveness of owners or other pets
- Territorial barking
- It can be hard to find the right reinforcers when training, leading to misunderstandings and inability to follow directions
- Male-to-male dog conflicts

Types of Toy Dogs

Bichon Frise
Bolognese
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
Chihuahua
Chinese Crested
Cotton De Tulear
Havanese
Japanese Chin
Lhasa Apso
Maltese
Papillon
Pekingese
Pomeranian
Pug
Shih Tzu
Tibetan Spaniel

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



Areas where conflict can arise

- Separation Related Behaviours
- House soiling / difficulty house training
- Perception of "stranger-danger" at home and in public
- Protectiveness of their person
- Wariness around small children
- Excessive barking
- Handling and grooming intolerance
- Barking, lunging, distance increasing behaviours toward other dogs

Types of Scent Hounds

Basset Hound
Beagle
Black and Tan Coonhound
Bloodhound
Foxhound
Harrier
Otterhound
Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



Areas where conflict can arise

- Excessive barking
- Predatory behaviour towards other animals
- Failure to come when called
- Lunging, spinning, pulling on the lead when stimulated by other animals
- Quick to take action towards threats to space, safety, or other resources
- Difficulty with confinement to smaller spaces/indoor living

Types of Gun Dogs

American Cocker Spaniel
Barbet
Brittany Spaniel
Chesapeake Bay Retriever
Clumber Spaniel
Cocker Spaniel
Pointer
English Setter
Springer Spaniel
Field Spaniel
Flat-Coated Retriever
German Shorthaired Pointer
German Wirehaired Pointer
Golden Retriever
Gordon Setter
Irish Red and White Setter
Irish Setter
Irish Water Spaniel
Labrador Retriever
Lagotto Romagnolo
Munsterlander
Portuguese Water Dog
Spinone Italiano
Poodle
Sussex Spaniel
Hungarian Vizsla
Weimeraner
Welsh Springer Spaniel

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



Areas where conflict can arise

- Distracted easily and quick to fool around
- Excitable greeting behaviour with people, such as jumping, licking
- Destructiveness to home or personal belongings
- Hyperactivity or restlessness
- Sensitivity to loud noises and storms
- Oral fixations, including incessant ball play, sock hunting, consumption
- "I'll never grow up" Peter Pan personality

Types of Terrier

Airdale Terrier
Australian Terrier
Border Terrier
Cairn Terrier
Fox Terrier
Irish Terrier
Jack Russell Terrier
Kerry Blue Terrier
Lakeland Terrier
Manchester Terrier
Miniature Schnauzer
Norfolk Terrier
Scottish Terrier
Sealyham Terrier
Skye Terrier
Welsh Terrier
West Highland Terrier
Wheaton Terrier
Yorkshire Terrier

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



Areas where conflict can arise

- Difficulty following directions
- Lunging, spinning, pulling on the lead when stimulated by other animals
- Excessive barking in the house or garden
- Mischief-making, such as digging up your garden or rummaging through the laundry basket; can easily learn to pester for attention and play; Stealing things and ripping them into unrecognisable pieces
- Predatory behaviour towards animals
- Obsessive spinning, tail chasing, or preoccupation with toys or other targets like the TV

Types of **Bulldog**

Bulldog
Boxer
Bull Mastiff
Bull Terrier
French Bulldog
Staffordshire Bull Terrier

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**



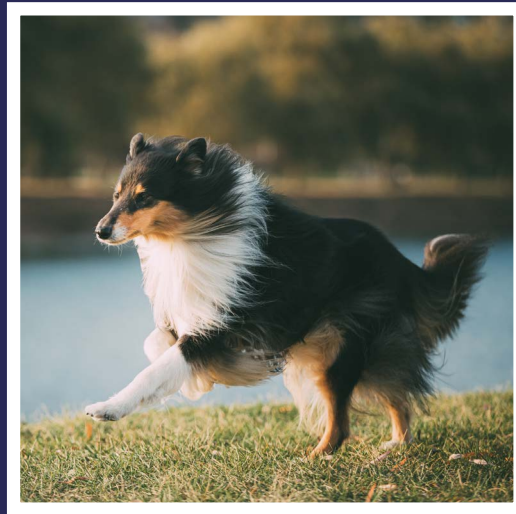
Areas where conflict can arise

- Destructive behaviour, especially when left alone or unsupervised
- Incredible power and excitability on lead, especially around other animals and people
- Overenthusiastic behaviour toward people - jumping, mouthing, roughhousing
- Protectiveness of one or more family members toward other people and animals
- Can inflict severe injuries on other animals in altercations due to strength (though not necessarily starting the altercation)
- General over-arousal in any number of high stimulation circumstances

Types of Herding Dog

Australian Cattle Dog
Australian Kelpie
Australian Shepherd
Bearded Collie
Beauceron
Belgian Shepherd Dog
**(Groenendael/Lakenois/
Malinois/Tervuren)**
Border Collie
Briard
Cardigan Welsh Corgi
German Shepherd
Old English Sheepdog
Pembroke Welsh Corgi
Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Picardy Sheepdog
Pyrenean Sheepdog
Shetland Sheepdog
Swedish Vallhund

**Mixes of any of the
above breeds**

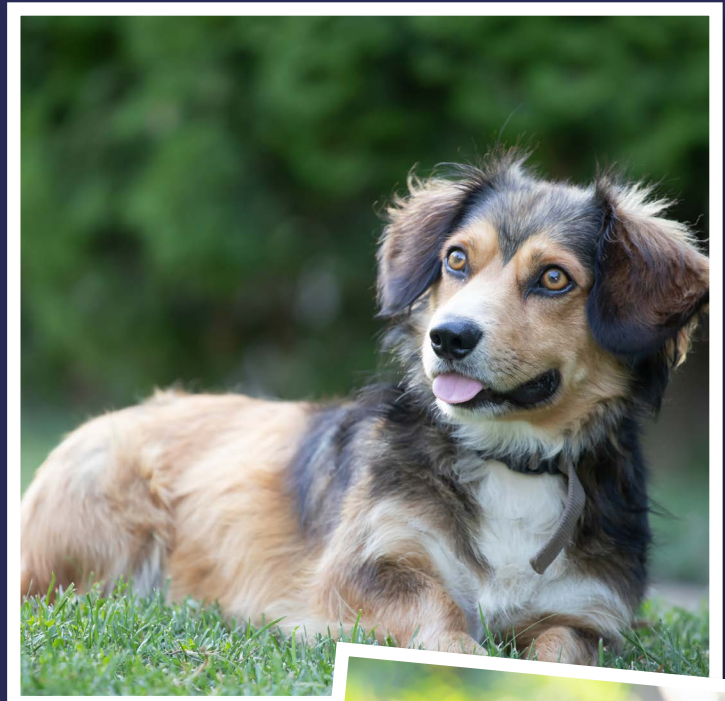


Areas where conflict can arise

- Chasing fast-moving objects like cars, bikes, skateboards, joggers, cats and children
- Herding behaviour towards other pets or family members possibly manifesting as nipping the feet or legs of people or animals
- Neurotic / Sensory hypersensitivity: to lights, shadows, sounds and motion, repetitive and obsessive behaviours/OCD such as spinning, tail chasing, constant retrieving, circling and barking
- Excessive barking - at events, at her environment and at people and animals
- Protectiveness of safe space and social members
- Barking, lunging, distance increasing behaviour towards visitors
- Hyperactivity, agitation or restless behaviour

Types of World Dogs

World dogs are not breeds created by humans with closed gene pools or artificially selected jobs. Nature is the breeder in this case and has continued to create these dogs all over the world. Their physical forms indicate that they have no specific predominant job in their ancestry, other than to be good at simply being a dog



Areas where conflict can arise

- Any number of common dog behaviours that can get on your nerves
- Peeing in the house
- Chewing on things that don't belong to her
- Barking at the neighbour's cat
- Jumping on people
- Pulling on the leash
- Genetically bred to live independent from humans
- Sensitivity to habitat
- Wariness around thresholds
- Not used to domesticated life or confinement



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