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THE USE OF MANAGEMENT DEVICES IN DOG TRAINING: TO CHOKE OR NOT TO CHOKE

What is a good way to train my dog?

The goal of training is to teach the pet a response that is desirable and to put that response on cue (command). To be successful, the owner must first be able to get the pet to exhibit the desired response when the command is given. To achieve this, the owner can use a lure such as a food or toy (lure-reward training) or a closed hand target (target training) to encourage or lead the dog to the correct response. Alternately, training devices such as a head halter and leash can be used to prompt the dog into the response. The dog should then be rewarded. Although primary reinforcers such as food or a favored toy should be used initially to immediately mark the desired response, over time secondary reinforcers (e.g. clicker, praise) should intermittently replace these. Over time the training can then progress to gradually more complex or more accurate responses (shaping).

What is a clicker and how does it work?

Clicker training pairs a noise in this case the clicker with a favored food treat so that the clicker soon becomes a consistent predictor of the treat. The clicker can then be used to immediately mark and reward desired responses, and the food given shortly thereafter. Once the clicker has been effectively paired with the treat, the clicker can also be used as a bridging stimulus since the clicker can be used as an immediate reinforcer, which signals the pet that food is coming even if it takes a short time to get the pet to the food treat (or the food treat to the pet). If you are interested in clicker training see an obedience instructor or check www.clickertraining.com on the web.

What about punishing the incorrect behavior so the dog learns to do the right thing?

Unfortunately, punishment is still being used as a training method, when in fact, it is intended to reduce or “discourage” or undesirable behavior rather than train and encourage desirable



behavior. This is not training because punishment does not teach the dog what it is “supposed” to do. Punishment can also cause fear, anxiety, increased aggression and discomfort or harm to the pet. Some dogs may even retaliate or defend themselves by attacking the person who is administering the punishment. Therefore, it is not a logical, scientifically sound, or acceptable method of training and may in fact be counterproductive.

What is perhaps confusing is that many dogs appear to have been successfully trained with punishment. However, many of these dogs have actually trained with negative reinforcement where the discomfort is applied until the desired behavior is achieved and then immediately released when the correct response is displayed. This is a difficult concept to teach and requires “impeccable” timing. In addition, dogs that have been trained with punishment may be fearful of misbehaving in the trainer’s presence. Some of these dogs are then labeled as “one-man-dogs” because the dog is only responsive to a trainer who can successfully administer the punishment. On the other hand, dogs trained with rewards and shaping should respond to the commands of any family member as long as the commands are consistent and positive.

What types of training devices are available?

There are a wide variety of leash, halter, and harness systems that can be used for walking and training. In fact, a control device attached to the head, neck or body is essential when leash control is mandatory, as well as for those dogs that do not yet stay with the owners or come (recall) consistently on command. Choke, pinch and prong collars have been designed to control and train in a manner that makes it increasingly uncomfortable if the dog does not obey. As the dog pulls forward, or the owner pulls backward on the leash, the collar tightens around the neck and may put pressure against the trachea. Therefore, the more the pet pulls, the greater the discomfort and the greater the chance of tracheal damage. With a leash and neck restraint, the dog can use its neck muscles and forelegs to propel itself forward. Choke collar training may be useful as a means of negative reinforcement. This can be accomplished by giving the appropriate command and if the pet does not immediately respond the leash can be pulled to get the desired response and immediately released as soon as the dog complies (obeys). In other words release from discomfort indicates to the dog that the desired response is now being exhibited. Unfortunately, since many owners are unskilled, untrained or unsuccessful in the use of negative reinforcement, the choke, pinch, and prong collars are primarily used to correct or punish undesirable behavior. In the short run, these corrections may cause sufficient discomfort for the behavior to cease. However, with repeated exposure and training, the dog’s fear and anxiety may actually increase each time it is exposed to the stimulus (because previous exposures have been uncomfortable or aversive). Conversely, some dogs may become so accustomed (desensitized) to the effects of the choke or pinch device that it

becomes ineffective. Although many trainers still train with devices that are intended to pull, jerk, choke, punish or “correct”, the most effective and humane means of training is through motivation, positive reinforcement and shaping.



Body harnesses or head halter restraint are two alternatives to neck collars. Some body harnesses merely serve as restraint devices while others such as the K9 Pull Control™, Lupi™ and No Pull Halter™ have been specially designed to stop pulling since by pulling the forelegs back when the dog attempts to lunge forward. However these devices do little to aid in training or control. There are also numerous head control devices.

Are there different types of head halters?

Broadly speaking there are two types of head halters. By far the most common are ones that act like a horse's head collar with the lead attached under the chin. These work on the principle that wherever the head goes the body will follow. Less common, is a halter with a lead attachment at the back of the head. These may work well to control pulling, but may not provide sufficient mouth and muzzle control for improving undesirable behavior. The Gentle Leader™ has both a neck and nose strap adjustment, so that it can be used either to control the dog when the owner is holding the leash, or with a leash or "drag" line left attached and dangling, for immediate "remote" control. Therefore it might also be referred to as a *head collar*. Similarly the Snoot Loop™ might be fitted to remain on the dog with a leash attached, since it has side



adjustments to allow for a snugger muzzle fit. The Halti™ is a head halter, which is an effective leash control device but might be pulled off if the dog is not properly supervised, since it does not have an adjustable nose strap.

How might I use a head collar / head halter for control?

One of the most effective means of gaining control, and ensuring that the pet responds quickly to each command is to use a leash and head halter such as the Gentle Leader™ for training. With the Gentle Leader™, the owner gains control through pressure exerted behind the neck and around the muzzle. The head halter acts as a tool to help achieve the desired response without punishment and to communicate the owner's intentions. With a gentle pull in the right direction the pet can be

prompted to exhibit the desired response, which can then be immediately reinforced. Although animals as large as horses are commonly managed with devices that control the head and muzzle, since "where the nose goes the body follows", most dog owners continue to try and control dogs with neck restraint (often with limited success). With a head halter the owner can gain eye contact and reorient the dog to perform the desirable response with a minimum of physical effort ("power steering"). With the head halter properly fitted and the leash slack, the dog is not restricted from panting, eating, drinking, chewing, barking, jumping up, biting, lunging forward, or stealing from the table or the garbage. On the other hand, with a leash attached the head halter can be used to prevent or immediately curtail problems such as food stealing, garbage raiding, jumping up, house-soiling, barking, chewing etc. Outdoor problems such as digging or stool eating can be prevented or interrupted by leaving a head halter attached to a longer outdoor line. The head halter and remote leash can also be used to prompt the dog to respond to a command (e.g. "Come", "Sit", "Watch or Focus", "Quiet" for barking, etc.). A release indicates to the dog that it is performing the desired behavior. Although head halters may be used as a training aid for all dogs, they are



particularly useful for dogs that are not immediately responsive to commands, and for most behavior problems ranging including fears, phobias and aggression. They are also particularly useful in dogs of any age, including puppies that are excitable, unruly or difficult to train, and those that exhibit undesirable oral behaviors including chewing and play biting. In one study, puppies that wore head halters were less likely to be relinquished as adults for undesirable behavior.

How does the head halter work?

Pets tend to oppose or pull against pressure. Dogs that walk or lunge ahead of their owners are therefore more likely to pull even harder if the owner pulls back on the leash. Therefore when the owner pulls upward and forward the dog is likely to move backward into a sit. In addition, the mouth will be closed, and the dog's attention can be refocused on the owner and away from the target of its distraction (or misbehavior). A continuous pull rather than a tug or jerk should be used until the desired behavior is achieved. The second hand can also be used to gently guide the head into position. Immediately releasing tension then indicates to the dog that it is now responding acceptably.

For further details on fitting and use of head halters see our Head halter Usage Guide.

*This client information sheet is based on material written by Debra Horwitz, DVM, Diplomate ACVB & Gary Landsberg, DVM, Diplomate ACVB
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