

ACCREDITED SYLLABUS - BASIC DOG OBEDIENCE TRAINING

PART 1: BASIC OBEDIENCE	Brief Description	Objective
Heeling	Dog to walk calmly close to the handler's left side, without pulling or lagging. Straight line heeling, one left turn, one right turn and one right about turn.	To ensure the dog is generally under control on leash, and is not a danger to the handler or the public, other dogs etc by lunging or misbehaving.
Sit	Dog to sit by the handler's side.	To control the dog in a stationary position while walking – for example at traffic lights, when leaving the house gate, when approaching another human / dog.
Down	Dog to go into the down position by the handler's left side.	As above - a reliable down position is especially useful for an over excitable or aggressive dog.
Recall	Handler will leave the dog on a sit stay and call the dog from a distance of 6 to 10 feet. Dog to come to the handler and sit in front.	To allow the handler to maintain control of the dog from a distance and/or in the event it escapes from its leash, house, etc
Sit Stay	Dog to remain in a sit position for a fixed period of time – say 30 sec while the handler stands 6 to 10 feet away.	To allow the handler to maintain over the dog from a distance and/or in situations of increased distractions.
Down Stay	Dog to remain in a down position for a fixed period of time – say 60 sec while the handler stands 6 to 10 feet away.	As above. Particularly useful for over excitable, aggressive dogs.

PART 2: SOCIAL INTERACTION	Brief Description	Objective
Walking Through A Crowd	Dog and handler walk around and pass close to several people to demonstrate that the dog can move about politely in pedestrian traffic and is under control in public places. Dog should not display over excitement, shyness or aggression to people and should be able to sit calmly by the handler's side while in a crowd.	To ensure the dog is comfortable around humans and especially strangers in a public place. Increased socialising among strangers would make the dog more comfortable in strange environments, among crowds etc and less likely to be become agitated, provoked and bite.
Dog V Dog Interaction	Two handlers and their dogs approach each other from a distance of about 20 feet, stop, shake hands and exchange pleasantries, and continue on for about 10 feet. This exercise should ideally be conducted between two unfamiliar dogs (i.e. not from the same household) and also with dogs of different sizes.	To ensure the dog is comfortable around strange dogs, and behaves in a neutral manner. Ideally, the dog should be indifferent to a strange dog, and not display over excitement, aggression, barking, growling, jumping etc. Again, the more the dog is exposed and de-sensitised to such situations, the more comfortable it is likely to be and less likely to react adversely.
Reaction To Distractions	The dog should be comfortable facing common distractions it is likely to encounter on the street, at the park, beach etc. The evaluator will select and present two such distracting situations. Examples of distractions include someone riding a bicycle next to the dog, having a jogger run next to the dog from front / behind, young children running around, opening an umbrella.	To ensure that the dog is comfortable and desensitised to common every day distractions which could otherwise startle, scare or agitate a dog and provoke it into reacting adversely or aggressively.