
How To Use Latent Learning



Application

It's critical that everyone understands that if they wish to help dogs without using tools or giving them treats. It can only be done completely latently, which means no dog training is required. I'm referring to operant conditioning when I say "zero dog training." Other than operant conditioning, there are other ways to learn, which I believe trainers don't examine very often.

Latent learning is not about "what to do" or "how to go about it," but rather about "what not to do," such as the desire to protect your dog from natural environmental

discomfort. Dogs need to experience and learn from their surroundings, but when you micromanage and blindly condition them to hyperfocus on you and your commands, you are constantly interrupting them from taking in information from their surroundings because you are selfishly bringing all of the attention back on to yourself, rather than giving what the dogs needs first, before asking for your own needs and demands in return.

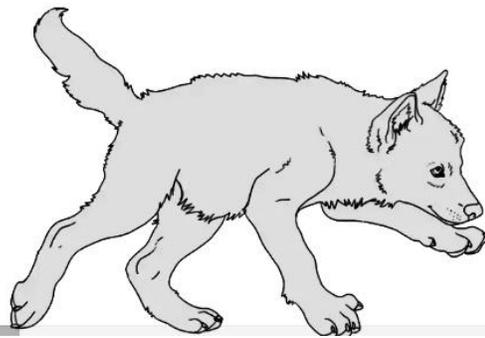
Over the years, I've made some fascinating discoveries and relationships that have brought me to where I am now. I have learned that It's difficult to teach latent learning to owners and trainers who have been using operant conditioning for so many years, including myself; in fact, many trainers and owners wrongly condition themselves, not just their dogs, and become caught in a mindset that prevents them from evolving. Owners and trainers are so conditioned to think in operant conditioning terms that they can't see or understand anything else. It's as if you've gone back to square one and have to learn how to work with dogs all over again!

Yes, you have to start over, and most owners and trainers don't want to, so they become resistant to change, much like the martial arts community did after the first UFC aired and pugilists all over the world had to rethink their fight strategies.

It's easier to help owners and trainers to evolve better on the path they are already comfortable with and slowly start throwing some clues here and there so they can evolve on their own. This often involves working with me personally and not just from reading this book. Which is the reason why my book is designed to attract a certain person or client that I feel is coachable.

In order to evolve the reader's perception, in the continuing pages, I understand the fact that many trainers and owners' beliefs are similar in many aspects. For this reason I will attempt to focus and operate within the parameters of their own belief systems. This way I avoid influencing others, in an effort to help the reader evolve and learn on their own latently. This is The Way (in my Starwars Mandalorian voice) So let's start from the beginning... Puppies!

PUPPY PROGRAM



Destructive Chewing:

To stop destructive chewing, you should first cease doing whatever it is that is causing the chewing in the first place. This involves not buying or encouraging dog toys to begin with. I know what the majority of you are thinking right now... "I thought I heard you mention that pups should not be given toys." Is it possible that I misunderstood you? Teething, boredom, irritation, anxiousness, and protecting your furnishings from being ruined are all fantastic reasons to play with toys." Yes, it's popular dog training advice on the internet, but is there a latent reason why you shouldn't use dog toys? Absolutely!

There is no such thing as dog toys! Wolves and dogs do not provide toys to entertain their pups. Toys disrupt a puppy's life and inadvertently teach 100 or more undesired micro-behaviours such as becoming familiar with chewing man made materials whenever they are bored and stressed. It draws them away from natural latent learning and encourages them to engage in non-productive, entertainment-oriented activities.

The worst of which makes it difficult for a puppy to understand the value of mental rest. Give a bone to a puppy. This isn't a toy. If the dog wants to use the bone as a toy, that's fantastic; that's excellent latent learning. What is the takeaway? There's no need to develop compulsive behavior or resource guarding when you can produce what you want with the resources you currently have. While also not having to hire a trainer for a

future behavioral issue that you caused to begin with, by blindly conditioning your dog and encouraging the use of dog toys for boredom, anxiety or frustration. This will just educate your puppy that similar-textured objects, such as the rubber bottoms of shoes or the plush substance of your furniture, are suitable outlets for boredom and irritation, just as you and toys have taught them.

Fetching with toys that can be tossed, are also completely detrimental to ruining a healthy dog's cognitive thinking. Toys are a complete waste of money. With all that wasted money, I'd rather buy a second puppy. "There should be no hunting." Nothing should be thrown for your dog to chase. Not even playing with a ball, which is a form of mock hunting. Anything that makes a young puppy go into prey drive is TOO MUCH for them to bear. It's like handing the keys to the casino to your grandparents! They will come back broke and blindly conditioned to the inconsistent reward schedule of the slot machines.

Prevention Of Small Prey Hunting And Aggression

The one exception to utilizing a dog toy. A stuffed squeaky toy is the only toy allowed, but DO NOT EVER LET YOUR PUPPY DESTROY STUFFED SQUEAKY TOYS! There are no such things as dog toys; in fact, if you look closely at the dog toy department, you'll find that they're designed to be used as tools. Your puppy is allowed to have several stuffed squeaky toys, but if they bite too hard and cause a squeak, politely tell them no and take away the toy for 30 seconds before returning it to them. Repeat this process until your puppy understands that they need to control their bite inhibition and calm down. This is not necessarily latent work, but they will quickly cease what they are doing if they accidentally cause any genuine live animal to squeak in the future by being overly harsh. You'll notice that they'll always be kind and take great care of their stuffed animals as time goes on, which will help them maintain the bite inhibition they learned from their littermates. With an adult dog, the preceding guidelines will also get you started with a dog that already has small animal prey drive.

It only takes a few seconds to figure out why squeakers are so appealing to dogs. Squeaky plush toys encourage your dog's natural hunting instincts. Terriers, for example, were developed to keep rats off the streets of the United Kingdom. When a little animal like a rat is being hunted, what noises do they make? When does a dog recognize when it's time to shred and chew its prey, how does it know? For those who said when the squeaking stops,. You've figured out why dogs only shred soft toys when the squeaker breaks and stops working! Our domestic pets' genetic code is profoundly embedded in them.

Any trainer working with controlled aggression, such as k9 protection trainers, is well aware that the best way to develop a puppy's protective instinct is to simulate hunting using toys and flirt poles. They also advise against comforting and patting a growling dog since, as protection trainers, they are already familiar with how aggression is nurtured. Traditional dog training was pioneered by the military, but most dog owners want a self-sufficient companion that they can take camping, hiking, shopping, and dining with them. A hyper focused, driven dog is not what owners want while having family over for the holidays.

The examples in the preceding paragraphs show how poor training can blindly predispose dogs to acquire behavioral disorders. Less is more when it comes to latent learning. The distinction between raising a puppy instead of training a puppy.

Puppy Mouthing OUCH!

I believe that pet owners should consider what they are doing to encourage undesirable behavior in the first place. Stopping the energy flow and the dog's behavior alters quickly once they've figured out where the energy is coming from.

Do you use a high-pitched voice to over-excite your puppy? If that's the case, STOP! In my house, there is a rule: don't mouth me. I don't waste a single second trying to

figure out why. I have no way of knowing what an animal is thinking; all I can see are its acts. It makes no difference why a puppy might bite me. I just know it's not acceptable conduct in my house.

My pets do not engage in it, because I don't do anything to encourage it in the first place, I don't need to yell, spray, or make a big fuss about it. I also feel that pet owners should think about what they are doing to encourage unwanted behavior to begin with. When you stop the flow of energy, the dog's behavior changes fast after they figure out where the energy is coming from. There aren't any in my instance. None. Zero. In the first place, neither I nor any of my other pets engage in the behavior. As a result, mouthing has a slim possibility of being established.

Puppies know that you are not a littermate right away, so they should not treat you like one. Never do anything that would lead them to assume that you are an odd-ball canine substitute. You don't want to undo the work of mother nature, when a puppy comes into your life, it's already set up for success. Let the universal truths of nature guide you. It would be a form of "extinction," which is defined as the loss of a behavior as a result of a lack of reward. It's a basic course in psychology 101.

If nipping/mouthing becomes a habit, you would have to take preventative steps. Fortunately, for my puppies I've never acquired mouthing as a bad habit. It's incredible. You don't have to deal with trashy habits that should never have developed in the first place that you have to train and fix later.

My dogs and I enjoy spending time together, and we also cherish our freedom. I reside in a forested area in North Carolina with the local deer to keep us company. My dogs must be attentive at all times. They can't possibly be barking at bears, deer, or squirrels. I have to put my faith in them to maintain their composure. I make no attempt to improve evolution. All you perceive when you look at wild creatures is magnificence. Then we, as humans, come into possession of them, and

then all we perceive are problems. Because natural learning works for me, I cling to the path of least resistance which is starting to come easily to me.

STEP ONE OF MOUTHING: What are you doing to generate the unwanted behavior to begin with? If you don't find it out, situations that should be resolved in hours will take months, if not years to resolve. So start making a list; some examples can be found below.

1. Do you over-excite your puppy by speaking in a high-pitched voice? If this is the case, come to a halt.
2. Do you encourage rough toy play, such as tug of war? Stop if this is the case.
3. Do you become irritated when he bites you and still engage with him on the floor, at his level? Come to a complete halt and walk away if this is the case.
4. Your puppy is not properly reading the human body and interaction, but instead interaction, your puppy is reacting to the human body and reaction. Hence the old saying "learn to read the room". Your puppy so to speak is not reading the room, he is reacting to it. Stop yelping and start barking. If the above structure isn't functioning, you'll need to hire an expert who can teach you how to do it properly.

Separation Anxiety (Prevention)

Remember! In the preceding pages, I indicated that latent learning is more about "what not to do" than "what to do." It's about putting an end to what's causing the issue in the first place. Puppy gates are a major no-no in the world of latent learning! Puppy gates are the number one cause of separation anxiety on our list. You might wonder why.

Puppy gates aren't really "puppy gates," but rather "baby gates!" A baby gate, also known as a kid safety gate, is a barrier that keeps babies and toddlers out of parts of the house that are potentially dangerous, such as stairwells and kitchens. Keep in mind that I just said "keeping them out," not "keeping them in." Is there a distinction? Absolutely! Barriers meant for containment like yard gates, baby gates,

dog crates, and even a leash may induce barrier frustration. This can result in a variety of micro-behavior issues such as fence fighting and separation anxiety. Separation anxiety is a component of two categories.

1. An imbalanced interest in the surroundings generated by overly enthusiastic people speaking in a high-pitched voice, overtraining, and fostering toy, ball, or food addiction in your training curriculum. in combination with..
2. The physical barrier, such as a baby gate, crate, automobile, fence, kennel, leash, or house.

When these two elements are combined, they will start to show as fixation, then obsession, then overexcitement, and finally emotional frustration.

Now, let's take a look at what you've learnt so far. With the data you've just been given. How can we avoid separation anxiety in the future? The first component should be straightforward. For starters, cease doing all you can to prevent making mistakes with the first component. Have you worked out a way to get rid of the second component? You predicted correctly if you said NO PUPPY GATES! This leads us to our next latent strategy...

Boundary Training (No puppy gates)

Remove any baby gates and teach your puppy about household limits that aren't evident. Keep in mind we are not containing a puppy to a specific area. We are choosing an area that is "off limits" to the puppy. Not being permitted in the kitchen or splitting your living room in half with your puppy on the portion furthest from the front entrance are two fantastic examples. This will also latently transfer to not rushing visitors at the door, jumping on you when you get home, bolting, and even separation anxiety.

There is no compliance, no directives, and no conversation on its part of the boundary! If your puppy approaches your side, just reposition them by the collar numerous times without saying anything. Your dog may cross the border if you are not at home; but, once you come home, you must quickly return them. After enough repetitions, the dog will associate that boundary with your body posture and expression, even outside of your home. This will demonstrate to the puppy that your actions, expressions, and body language have meaning. You have value and purpose in his/her environment.

One very crucial point to remember is that wherever you decide to set these boundaries, your puppy should be on the half-way point where you are. You are the motivator and value to the whole process to stay within the boundary, your puppy is just not allowed to follow you off the boundary. While on your side You should give your puppy the independence and bonding time it needs, as well as the opportunity to have fun and play! However if the play should extend over the boundary, you should notice that your puppy comes to a halt.

Crate Training (Don't do it!)

The second reason for separation anxiety on our list is crate training. You may be wondering why. Keep in mind that I never said crates are harmful, but the crate training process certainly may be. When you convert your crate into a lesson about attempting to persuade your puppy to use it by tossing treats or using repetitive force, you're attracting too much attention and convincing, which leads to mental irritation while learning. Even a food lure, only rewards the behavior, not the crate. Remember that operant conditioning is not cognitive learning; until the crate door closes, you really have no idea what the puppy is thinking.

So, how should you crate train your dog? When you're at home, leave the crate door open and let your puppy stay inside. It should not be trained in any way. Create an open space where your puppy is protected from environmental risks and leave his crate in the confinement area if you need to keep your puppy contained in an area. Consider it like a dog house: once in the yard, most dogs will explore and desensitize themselves to a dog house. They'll figure out how valuable it is on their own.

Over time, high-value incentives like a cow foot, marrow bone, or knuckle bone from your local butcher might be offered. Do not squander money on pet shop baked or processed hooves and bones; a butcher is a far better alternative, and a natural bone is far better for diverting unpleasant behavior in place of toys. Processed bones aren't always enough to motivate puppies to change their habits.

Collars & Harnesses (Lets get naked!)

In the house, puppies should never wear collars or harnesses. To better understand why, consider what a harness and leash are intended to do. Is it for the purpose of training and control? Then it's the polar opposite of what I'm attempting to share in the pages of this book. While you're at home, free of distractions and danger, take advantage of the opportunity to become comfortable physically handling your puppy. This aids in touch conditioning and bonding. Also, show the puppy that your behaviors, attitudes, and body language all have meaning. In his or her environment, you have worth and purpose.

I'd like to share a shared experience with service dog clients and dog trainers. Many people are unaware of how mischievous service dogs can be. I frequently receive calls reporting service dogs that are jumping, pulling, or running out the door. When their service dog vest is worn, however, their behavior in public reverts to that of a model canine citizen.

"My dog only listens to me when he's wearing a pinch collar, but once it's off, he behaves badly," another regular concern I hear from clients. Maybe your dog will only listen to you if you give him a reward. It's important to remember that canines have a strong ability to link behaviors and patterns.

Off-Leash Training (The invisible leash!)

Instead of taking the puppy for a short leash walk, take your puppy to an open location where a training line can be set up (about a 25ft light clothes line or paracord)

Play hide-and-seek and race the puppy while you still can. Get away from the puppy! Turn the tables on the dogs who are always trying to get away from us. Dogs perceive speed as a source of strength, hence it is a true trait of leadership. When a dog knows you're slower, it's tough to establish genuine leadership. In dog packs, the slower animals are not in charge.

We must create the illusion of speed by racing extremely young puppies. They'll never forget how quick we are (despite the fact that they were slow at the time). Unfortunately, we teach dogs that people are slow in a variety of ways, and we lose value to the dog as a result.

So, what do you do if the puppy gets loose? Step on your 25-foot light line and do nothing. Don't yank or tug the line, and don't yell. Just wait until your puppy knows he can't go any further and he'll start walking back in your direction.

Introducing Dogs:

When introducing a new dog, it's better to keep them completely apart at first, allowing them to gently introduce themselves latently, and then they'll naturally grow linked over time. The idea is to spend no time in the home allowing them to form any type of pack structure. The idea is to avoid having a gang of dogs. The idea is to create a community of autonomous thinkers who can work together or independently. You don't want a dog pack; you want a dog family.

Puppy Review:

1. Remove the toys, give the dog a bone, and NEVER toss toys.
2. Take down all baby gates and teach your puppy about invisible household boundaries.
3. When you're at home, keep the crate door open and teach your puppy to stay inside with the door open.
4. In the house, the puppy is always naked (meaning No equipment or collars)
5. Never take the puppy on a short leash walk; instead, take him to an open area with a training line.
6. Invisible Latent Leash. Play hide and seek, race the puppy while you still have the chance.

It is said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and I hope that after reading this chapter, you have made the connections between current dog training and the association that fosters and blindly conditions behavioral difficulties. What if, on the other hand, your dog has already developed these problems? What can we do to undo the harm that has already been done?

Car Sickness:

The first incident of getting sick in the car could be due to many possible factors. But if it's happening more often the cause could now be anxiety related which is caused by a negative association.

This would be very similar to a Child getting sick on a roller coaster. Probably more due to too much candy before the ride. After the Association now the child anticipates the experience every time they encounter a roller coaster while in line causing anxiety or anticipation.

A Canine's negative behavior is created through past Association and Perceptions that are developed through past experiences with emotional attached trauma. Experience creates associations (negative or positive) which forms into a Perception which then forms into a reality for the animal/person involved perceiving the experience. The recovery process includes replacing old associations with new perceptions .Create a systematic desensitization plan...

- 1.) taking the time to sit with your dog everyday in the car for an hour with no intention of driving. Just read a book or watch some videos. Refrain from giving your dog any affection during its coping process. Do this for a week. Over time you will notice he will start laying down and sleeping because it starts to create an association of boredom and no longer anticipates a drive, destination or outcome. Don't move on to step 2 until this happens.

- 2.) The second week start incorporating a feeding ritual in the car to create a positive association. Very similar to crate training. If he eats in the car it means he is no longer representing stress as dogs who are stressed don't eat. Don't move on to step 3 until he eats regularly in the car, again no intentions of driving.

- 3.) Third week is the same as step one except you take the car around the block (not through the neighborhood) just a 5 minute drive and pull back in the driveway to finish your hour. This step now creates a new association that the anticipated destination should not cause any anxiety because you're just heading back home.

- 4.) The last step is to now create a positive association by incorporating fun destinations that include playdates with other balanced friends, people, places etc.

and not making destinations that the car is only used for destinations that can cause stress like the vets office etc.

Hope this helps. If you have any additional questions or want to chat on the phone you can visit