



# Puppy



# Tracks

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## Puppy Training by Beth Logan

**T**raining a dog is important for both the humans and the dogs. Without it, a puppy does not know what is acceptable and unacceptable nor do they know how to respond to requests from humans. This makes life stressful and difficult for everyone involved, including the dog.

After teaching several puppy kindergarten classes, I noticed that there are three general views of puppies. First is that they should play and be cute all the time. Second is that they should behave all the time. The third view is the best and somewhere in between the others — lots of play but only behaviors within the range that is acceptable and appropriate for the puppy's age. For example, at 8 weeks, a puppy is likely to piddle in a house if excited. At one year, he should not.

This balance is tough as every dog has good and bad days. If your dog has been great for 3 weeks and then has a set back, don't over react but don't ignore it either. Also, make sure that your expectations fit your dog's age, ability, and experience.

### 8-12 weeks

Most states have restrictions on the sale of puppies younger than 7 or 8 weeks. From this age until about 12 weeks, the owners should teach the dog to use the great outdoors as



its bathroom. Most trainers suggest crate training. The Seeing Eye Dog group just leashes the puppies to the foot of the human's bed at night with a blanket or dog bed on which to sleep. Almost all the puppies will whine if they need to go potty. It really is the same idea as crate training. Basically the dog does not want to go where they sleep, so they learn to wait until they are let outside. Of course, they can only wait so long, because their bladders are still small and their muscles and the controlling nervous sys-

tem are not fully developed.

Puppies this young can also be taught their name. My sister's strategy is to say the dog's name constantly but this can cause the dog to hear his name like the Peanuts comic strip characters hear adults and the puppy doesn't even respond. The best strategy is to say the dog's name a lot but only when something positive is about to happen, such as: the dog is about to be fed, be petted, be given a treat or a new toy. Do NOT say the dog's name for things the dog dislikes — getting its ears cleaned, being reprimanded, etc. How many people cringe at their full name because that was what their mother called them when they were in trouble? You really don't want your dog to cringe at his name. The rule of thumb is that a dog needs 300-500 repetitions to learn something completely. Therefore, plan on saying the dog's name and giving him something positive (treat, toy, petting, etc.) afterwards at least 300 times. After 300-500 times, start giving the reward randomly with a high frequency and eventually

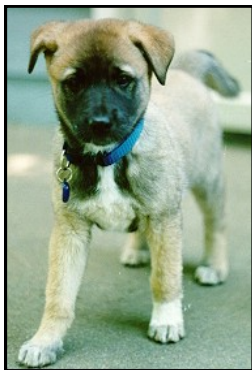
## Invitation to All

Much of the material in Puppy Tracks originally appeared in Desert Tracks, the award-winning newsletter of the ICDCA. If you'd like to stay informed about the Canaan Dog breed, we invite you to fill out the enclosed membership application and join the ICDCA. As part of your membership, you'll receive our quarterly newsletter.

## Puppy Training (cont)

(thousands of times later) rarely rewarding. For the rest of the dog's life, he should receive rewards on occasion for responding to his name.

In my dog obedience classes, I start by asking each owner if the dog knows his name. They all say yes. Then I ask them to say their dog's name when the dog is looking away. Only about 10% of the dogs turn and look at the owner. I am convinced that most dogs do not know their name — at least they don't know that their name means that they should pay attention to you. The positive reinforcement described in the paragraph above will solve this problem.



If your puppy does something that you don't want him to do, you need to tell him from day one. Be realistic about the puppy's understanding. Decide on a word that means the dog should stop his actions. Most people use "bad" or "no". Use only this word, not his name, and do not give him positive attention, like petting or treats. Be firm and consistent. As an

example, let's say that you do not want your 50-pound Canaan to lie on the couch. Then do not let your 15-pound puppy on the couch. If he tries to get up on the couch, say your word firmly. If he does not get off the couch, say your word again and pick up the puppy and put him on the floor. Then immediately let go of the puppy and turn your back to him (but keep on eye that he doesn't jump back up). If you continue to hold him, it is positive attention, like petting. Turning your back is another way to let the puppy know that you are not happy with his (or her) behavior.

### 12-24 weeks

This is a great time to bring your dog to puppy kindergarten, which is a class for 3-6 month old puppies. Puppy-K is not intended to train your dog to sit and obey but to teach your dog to socialize with other dogs. A good Puppy-K class will also expose your dog to other people and other things. Many classes will play 'pass the puppy' which is essentially just having the other puppy owners take your puppy and pet him. This lets your dog experience strangers in a positive environment. I also would bring bicycles, rolling suitcases, backpacks, hats, etc. to class. Once I was fortunate enough to have a person confined to a wheelchair join us. Some dogs that do not get exposed to these things until later in life will react nervously to them. The main point of Puppy-K is to let your dog play with other puppies. During this time, the puppies will learn good behavior through socialization. You

would not want to play with rude or mean people, and the puppies will let a misbehaving dog know that they don't want to play with him.

This is also the time to teach the 'positive marker' and also teach the dog to look at you. A 'positive marker' is a sound that tells the dog he has done something good. Most people say "good dog", "good girl", or "good boy". Many trainers are also recommending clickers, which are small devices that make a clicking noise and can be purchased for a few dollars at most pet stores. The sharp noise is easier for most dogs to interpret. If you use a clicker, then I recommend that you also use a word just in case you are without your clicker at some time. Herders use whistles for commands, including the positive marker.

Now that you have selected the sound, you need to teach the dog what the sound means. When your dog is paying some attention to you, make the sound. As long as the dog continues to give you some attention, give the dog a reward: treat, toy, petting, massage, etc. Again, you need to do about 300-500 of these before the puppy will truly understand. You should not do all 300 in one day, but over a few weeks. After those first 300-500, slowly reduce the reward to randomly but no less than 50% of the time. This is the way that the dog knows he did something right. If your boss constantly praises you but never gives a raise, you will eventually not believe his praises.

This age is a good time to teach your dog to focus on you. It will be easiest to train your dog if he looks at you when you are giving him commands. As you have taught your dog his name, it is time to use it. Say his name. When he looks at you, give him a treat immediately. Then begin to lengthen the time between him looking at you and when he gets the treat. Initially, make it one second and then add about a second every week. Eventually, you can get it to about 10 seconds but beyond that is tough especially for an active puppy.

Many people start obedience training at this time. There are some things you can teach by using the dog's behavior to train him. A dog will naturally sit, lie down, stand, bow (as in play), and more. If you want to teach these things, say the command as your dog is doing the behavior. Then praise him or reward him. He will eventually put the command with the behavior.

This technique can also be used for teaching the 'recall' command, which is the command to tell a dog to come to you. Again, pick a command and stick with it. Many people use "come" in classes and then use "come here" which sounds more like "confer". This can confuse your dog. Whatever sound or word you select, stick with it. Only say the recall command if your dog is walking toward you and is pretty close, so you know he will make it all the way to you. Then praise him greatly. A good recall is essential so this is the command that gets the most praise when done correctly and gets no punishment when done incorrectly, at least while the dog is under a year old.

## Puppy Training (cont)

Again, only use the command when the dog is heading toward you, looking at you, and within 4 feet. Give lots of praise, petting, treats, etc.

I recommend rewarding calm behavior. If you praise your puppy for lying calmly, he will be more likely to be calm and not beg or nudge throughout his life. I used to just wander over to my dog when he was lying down quietly and give him a treat without getting him excited.

### 4 months to 2 years

This is ideally when most obedience training occurs and a dog learns self-control. Sign up for a class with an instructor that uses positive reinforcement. Even though you can teach many things at home, a qualified trainer and the distraction of other dogs and people is important to the success of the training. Without the distractions, you will likely have a dog that responds at home, but not anywhere else. Although I say that this is for dogs up to two years, it's never too late. If your dog is 6 years old and still doesn't know obedience, it is not too late.

Obedience training is when you can teach commands. In the early example, I discussed putting a command with an already-occurring behavior. You can also use a toy or treat to lure the dog into a behavior and then add a command. For example, moving a treat above and close to a dog's head will lure him into a sit. You can then add the word "sit" as the dog starts to perform the behavior regularly.

Although it is best to take a class, there are two things you can teach at home - self control and bite inhibition. Self control is basically the ability to resist demanding instant gratification. Your dog may want dinner at 7 pm, but you may not always be able to get it to him on schedule. He should understand that waiting will lead to a reward even if it is just the dinner he gets every night. The focus training from above will help, but I also use dinner to work on this. All my dogs know that they cannot dive into dinner or jump on me while I am carrying their bowls. I place the bowl on the floor and do not let the dogs eat until I give them a command. Usually this is only about 10-20 seconds after the bowls are placed down, but I may also have left the room and returned. With puppies, I start by just placing the bowl down and picking it up if the dog comes toward it. I do not let the dog eat until I am standing. As soon as I



stand up, I say the command. They catch on quickly. After a few weeks of that, I start placing the bowl down, standing up, and waiting a few seconds before saying the command. Over time, I wait a little longer. I stand close to the bowl and will pick it up if the dog does not wait for the command.

Teaching bite inhibition is critical. While a puppy's nips are cute, a dog's teeth on anyone is not good. If your puppy places his teeth on you, say your bad word ("bad" or "no" or whatever you use) and walk away immediately. Get something that the puppy can chew and bring it to them. Most puppies nip because they are teething, so you need to provide them something to massage their gums. Do not let them put their teeth on you.

Every dog trainer has their own style and method, but most are based on positive reinforcement and a good dog-human relationship. This article uses those techniques.

Enjoy your puppy, let him play, and teach him his name and a positive marker. You will have a great basis for training and a good relationship with your dog.

*Beth Logan has taught Puppy Kindergarten and dog obedience classes. She trained her own dogs including two that were over 8 years old when she got them. This article first appeared in the Winter 2006 issue of Desert Tracks, the newsletter of the Israel Canaan Dog Club of America, Inc.*



## Woof to a Canaani Puppy by Jerry Halberstadt

Well, you have gotten a home with humans! I am sure your mother and father have taught you the basic skills for survival. I would like to add some ideas to help you in your new life.

You have important jobs. The most important job is to train your humans. Give them lots of love and positive reinforcement, give them kisses, and follow them around. Then when you have their attention, encourage them to give you treats. Make sure they think they are training you; a willing human is a happy human. Once you have them trained, you will be able to get the best food and the most comfortable spots for sleeping.

Be very patient with your people, humans are not skilled at listening and speaking clearly. They mean well but can be very confusing. Be sure to take them to obedience classes! They will think you are being trained, but actually these classes are to teach DSL (Dog as a Second Language) to people. You will find they are much easier to live with once they understand you.

Another job is to know how to play. Be sure to get out of the house to meet and play with other dogs and other humans. You need to learn how to get along with all kinds of dogs and people so you can be the leader. You should also practice training new people every chance you get.

Be sure to exercise your teeth and jaws every chance you



get; humans have lots of stuff that is good to chew on, like slippers, blankets, and books.

Another important job is teaching your humans to be aware of their surroundings. (Young humans already know this). Try to take your humans for long walks in beautiful places that have lots of neat smells, get your human to listen to the wind and watch the birds. They will be better people for it and they need your help badly.

You have a very important job, the Canaan motto is "to warn and to protect." Your job is to always be on the alert for anything that comes near your human and their place. So be sure and practice your barks, your growls, and your fierce looks. This will protect your people and they will come help you defend the territory. Even if your people try to make you be quiet, you must keep on giving the alarm because - who knows? - the intruder might be really dangerous.

Finally, remember that the Canaan Dog comes from a long line of desert dogs; we are resourceful, strong, brave, and we never give up. Good luck in your new home!

Keren, the Dogged Canaan

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## Essential Dog Items by ICDCA Members

### Collars and leashes

- A 5/8-wide latigo leather 6 ft leash (lead).
- Greyhound type collar - looks like two intersecting rings, a big one and a little one - this collar is like a choker but has an adjustable hard stop so the dog is never harmed and yet can't slip out of the collar. With the lupine-combo collar (the one that snugs up against the skin and used by the greyhound owners) you can leave it very loose (so loose that it can be taken off at night very easily) but when the dog is leashed, he cannot escape!
- Take your dogs' collars and ID tags (name/address and county tag) to the shoe repair store and have them rivet the tags lengthwise on the collars. They don't rattle and more importantly they do not discolor their throats/chest (white to grey/black).

### Grooming tools

- An undercoat rake comb to pull out undercoat.
- A cordless nail grinder or a dremel tool for toenail trimming instead of a guillotine-style clipper
- Shedding blade.
- PSI pin brush.
- Zoom Groom.

### At home and away

- A dog crate.
- Simple Solution or Nature's Miracle (for those times when the furry family member decides to decorate inappropriately).
- A doggie door.
- An easy way to correct unwelcome Canaani behavior: an empty water plastic water bottle filled with a handful of coins. One light shake and the unwanted behavior is stopped!
- A bird feeder. It attracts squirrels. The dog then gets to chase the squirrels. This is fun for everyone involved (including the squirrels, I could swear it!).
- I have a twist step attachment to my Ford Expedition's trailer hitch. Since the Expedition is so high off the ground, the dogs have a hard time jumping up into the back cargo area and I don't like when they jump down and put so much jarring pressure on their front joints. The twist step adds a step for them to get in/out of the SUV much more easily...and saves my back.

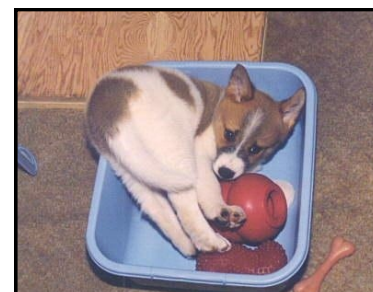


### Toys

- The Kong – alone or stuffed with treats. No dog owner should be without it. The Kong is the ONLY toy that has kept my dog fascinated for YEARS. Kongs can be stuffed with treats to increase interest and are virtually indestructible - and some of my dogs have really tried...! For dogs with separation anxiety, fill a Kong with treats and peanut butter or cream cheese and give it to your dog as you leave the house, The dog will have a snack and entertainment – almost as good as having you there.
- Any plush toy, especially the "chewmen," and the long necked yellow/white ducks.
- Tennis balls or tennis ball material toys.
- Laser pointer – chasing that little red dot around is great exercise on a rainy day.
- Toys that require thought and provide some exercise, such as the balls or cubes you fill with little kibble and the dog rolls it around to get the treats out. (Some versions are really loud on hardwood floors).

### Treats

- Bully Sticks by Red Barn.
- Greenies.
- Filet Mignon NutriDent chews.
- Sterilized hollow bones stuffed with canned dog food and frozen.
- Beef knuckles, but feed them outside because of the mess.
- Use hot dog pieces for training.
- Let us conclude with this piece of wisdom: No dog owner should be without "the magic of cheese."



## Puppy Tips by ICDCA Members

We asked our readers "What's the best tip you could give the new owner of a Canaan Dog puppy?" As expected, we got some great advice.

- 1) Any prospective new owner needs to observe the puppy or puppies they might be interested in adopting before they make their choice. A lot of temperament is inherited from the parents, but a good piece of it also comes from the individual personality of the puppy and the pecking order, as they sort out their hierarchy within the litter. My wife and I had two litters of puppies to choose from when we adopted our dog, Rami. At first, we were leaning towards a beautiful, cream-colored female. But on closer observation, we realized that she would have a real dog-aggression problem, that would better be left to a more experienced trainer. Our breeder had wisely suggested that we choose carefully, and we made two different trips to observe the litters before we made our final choice. The puppy that we finally selected was also at the top of his litter, but had a very different personality. Although he was used to being at the top of the pecking order, he didn't have the same aggressiveness toward his litter-mates that we had observed in the female. He also was more people-oriented (more interested in what people were doing), than were most of the puppies that we observed. He was clearly his mother's pup in every way except the color of his coat (she was black while he is a mixture of red and cream color). We never regretted our choice. Any family would do well to do their homework before they decide which puppy is right for them. Finding the puppy that is the right fit for your lifestyle and expectations can make the transition go much smoother. (John Golan)
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- 2) Start reading even before you bring the puppy home. Anything by Dr. Ian Dunbar or Dr. Patricia McConnell is good. (Lee Boyd)
  - 3) When you pick up your puppy, bring a towel and rub it on the puppy's mother. That will bring her scent to the new home and the puppy won't be so anxious. (Laura Lashley)
  - 4) Some owners may have no experience with house-breaking a dog (I've always sworn by crate training). (John Golan)
  - 5) I never had a Canaan Dog puppy, only an adult, but for previous pups I insisted on crating from first night on. I used a full size crate with the back blocked off until the dog grew into it. I also only allowed the pup access to one room at a time until all areas that were permitted to enter were introduced. That way the dog never had permission to go into certain rooms so I didn't have to "break him" of forbidden areas. Naturally the linoleum areas were first to be allowed and carpeted areas were allowed only after being house trained. (Bill Aurand)
  - 6) Crate training was a tough issue with Mystery Girl. We would put her in and she would cry and cry. We finally got her used to it with much effort. With Lila we fed her every meal in her crate and always kept the door open. After a while she was going to the crate and waiting there every time she got hungry. That simple change made crate training so much easier with Lila. She loves being in her crate. (Diane and Allan Gantt)
  - 7) Obviously "puppy kindergarten" (basic obedience lessons and familiarizing the dog with how to behave around other dogs) is also important. (John & Liat Golan)
  - 8) Puppy kindergarten, well-run doggie day care programs, supervised interactions at dog parks, more puppy kindergarten, and as many other positive experiences as you can engineer. If you live in a rural area this means you will have to work hard at broadening the dog's horizons. It is well worth it! (Lee Boyd)
  - 9) If you don't have children, introduce and spend time with children continually as puppy grows, especially young kids, or the puppy might grow up to be afraid of them. Also, take the puppy into many different types of buildings, especially big open ones (warehouse type) that echo. (Helen Day)
  - 10) Be sure that your puppy knows from the beginning that you are the pack leader. This means being consistent, not allowing him to do one thing one day and then changing it the next, not giving him commands that you can't enforce, showing him that you make the decisions and that when he follows your lead, life is good! (Myrna Shibolet) Be the "pack leader" or "Alpha" with your puppy in all matters, large and small. This doesn't mean to be a dictator or tyrant, but to have the final say in what the puppy is allowed to do or not do. (Denise Gordon)
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## Puppy Tips (cont)

- 11) Teach the puppy early to stay off the furniture. A dominant Canaan Dog will tower over you as an adult on furniture and can be a threat to a visitor. Encourage lap sitting by sitting on the floor with the puppy first. Then graduate to a kitchen chair and encourage "up in my lap" with only partial body up. Then as they get older they can partially come up for a petting session. An Ian Dunbar method works well for a persistent "furniture jumper"; a crinkly paper, with a tower of EMPTY soda cans that crash down and surprise the puppy when you are there. When you are not present, crate that puppy. (Caren Curtiss)
- 12) As Canaans are not very food-oriented, if you intend to use food as a training aid, get the puppy accustomed to getting food rewards from a young age; he then will have more interest. Waiting until he is older may result in him ignoring food rewards completely. (Myrna Shibolet)
- 13) Obedience Training. At least the basics. (Lorraine Stephens)
- 14) An unseen 6 month old puppy is ALWAYS up to no good. If they aren't in their crate and they aren't in your sight, then they are up to no good. (Kathy Bogner)
- 15) A citronella spray anti-bark collar. It's great for living in an apartment or a subdivision where neighbors don't care for barking dogs. It doesn't shock the dog like an electronic anti-bark collar, just sprays citronella whenever it detects (via microphone) constant barking and breaks the cycle. The owner should be nearby to give the "Quiet" command so that the dog learns to stop barking on command. (Denise Gordon)
- 16) Of course crate training, obedience classes, puppy-proofing the house, chew toys (no rawhide, but cow hooves, pig ears and smoked bones), positive reinforcement and lots of love and tenderness... (Laura Lashley)



## Be a Responsible Dog Owner by Beth Logan

The best way to keep your dog out of "trouble with the law" is to understand the local restrictions, regulations, and laws governing dogs, dog ownership, and noise. Most vets know the ordinances for the town in which they work but that may not be your town. A quick call to your local town or county government should provide all the information you need. Here are some of the most common ones, but they do vary by locale:

- All dogs over 16 weeks must have current rabies vaccine (most states require vaccination at 16 weeks, then 1 year later, and then every 3 years).
- In many states, dogs must be licensed with the town or county (usually \$5-\$20 per year per dog)
- Most areas have leash laws that state all dogs must be under the owner's control and on a 6 foot leash. In fact, the leash length and even the leash are not the real issue here. The most important thing is to have your dog under control at all times. People with loose dogs can have legal problems if their dogs bother other people in any way. This includes just "jumping up to say hello." Remember, some people are scared or allergic to dogs and others just do not like them. Dogs, even unintentionally, do have the ability to harm.
- Cleaning up after your dog, and this includes parks and hiking areas. This is not just about stepping in it. Dog feces contribute to the spread of *E. coli* in rivers and streams. These are the same rivers and streams in which your dog and people play and swim.
- Most areas have noise ordinances and barking dogs are commonly cited for making too much noise.
- While dog owners know how wonderful dogs are and that their barking is just a warning to us, other people do not always understand. The best thing dog owners can do is to have respect for others and not let them view dogs as a nuisance. These people are going to be grumpier than we are because they are missing out on a great joy in life -- a dog!

## Introducing the Israel Canaan Dog Club of America, Inc

### Reasons for the Formation of the ICDCA

The Israel Canaan Dog Club of America (ICDCA) was formed in 1994 by Canaan Dog enthusiasts who had seen the breed in its native land of Israel and who were concerned that Canaan Dogs in this country were becoming very different in conformation and temperament from those abroad. They felt that the creation of an Americanized version of the Canaan Dog would be detrimental to the breed's conservation. The goals of the ICDCA are to preserve the Canaan Dog as found in its homeland, and to protect the health and welfare of the breed.



### Integrity

Thanks to the rigors of natural selection, the Canaan Dog is a very healthy breed. Maintaining this health is of paramount importance to the ICDCA, and members will not sacrifice it for breed popularity or show ring wins. Our dogs must retain the survival traits which make them so intriguing and able to thrive in harsh environments. The ICDCA encourages the importation of new stock to broaden the US gene pool. The ICDCA maintains health records which provide a wealth of data on the breed. Members register their dogs with United Kennel Club (UKC) and are welcome to dual-register their dogs with other registries such as AKC.

All ICDCA members sign a Code of Ethics designed to protect the welfare of the breed. ICDCA breeders plan their litters carefully; quality puppies from a reputable breeder who stands behind what they sell are well worth the wait.

ICDCA breeders adhere to the UKC breed standard, which is based upon the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI) standard. The FCI standard is the description of the breed developed by the country of origin (Israel) and is followed closely throughout the world, with the exception of the American Kennel Club (AKC) which adopted a divergent standard. The ICDCA has been named UKC's National Breed Club (provisional) for the Canaan Dog.

### ICDCA Membership

Many members of the ICDCA Board have been to Israel to see Canaan Dogs in their native land. One of our members helped unload the first four imports to the USA when they arrived in 1965. We have members from other countries in addition to our American membership. Friendly relations exist with breeders and owners living in Israel, Canada, Bermuda, England, Finland, Germany, and Italy, and many members belong to several clubs. We value our members, whether they are pet owners, breeders, or competitors, and encourage all to participate in the life of the Club and express their opinions freely.

### Benefits of Joining the ICDCA

The Canaan Dog is a rare breed and can be a challenge to own. Even well-informed and expert professional dog trainers have little experience with the breed, and this is why the expertise of ICDCA members is so important. The ICDCA is a friendly network of supportive people interested in exchanging information on the breed and representing the breed honestly. We maintain an award-winning web site, and publish a quarterly newsletter which won the Dog Writer's Association of America's Maxwell Medallion as the best National Club Newsletter of 1997. Belonging to the Club keeps you up-to-date on breed specifics, such as training tips, health concerns, etc. We have a wide array of Canaan Dog merchandise that is unavailable elsewhere, including the only video and books about the breed. We hold a yearly Specialty to which all are invited. This is a time to socialize with other Canaan owners and their dogs, as well as participate in dog-related events, win trophies, and bid on great auction items. There are even classes for spayed and neutered dogs. Everyone can participate on some level. We value the versatility of the breed and award Versatility Titles in addition to awards for achievement in individual sports. The Club provides a circle of people in addition to the breeder of your dog who can help you with the unfortunate circumstance of having to place or replace your dog. The Club also provides opportunities to volunteer in promoting the breed we love.

### Our Mission

Members of the ICDCA are dedicated to promoting quality Canaan Dogs that would be recognized as such anywhere in the world; dogs who retain the health, intelligence, and agility bequeathed them through centuries of natural selection. We maintain good relationships with the world-wide community of Canaan Dog owners who share our ideals, and work together to benefit the breed. We pledge information, respect, and support to those who have a true interest in preserving this Israeli breed.



**ICDCA - Code of Ethics**

# Israel Canaan Dog Club of America, Inc.

## CODE OF ETHICS

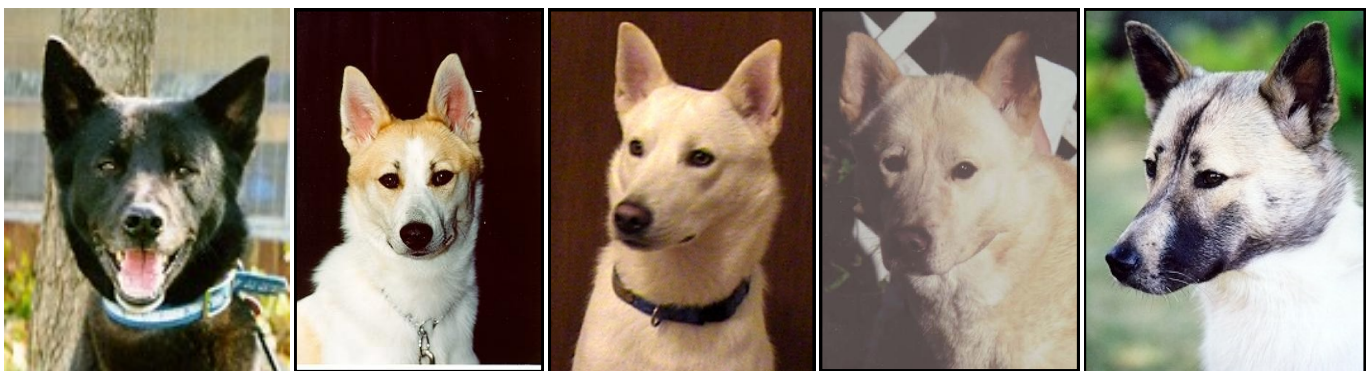
As the health and welfare of the breed rests squarely in the hands of its owners and breeders, we follow this Code of Ethics.

As an owner,

- I will not commit any act that will risk the health and well-being of an individual dog of my own, or of the breed as a whole.
- I will provide appropriate socialization, attention and interaction, health care, food and housing for my dog(s).
- I will register my dogs with the United Kennel Club if in the USA, or otherwise with the registry of my country. I will spay or neuter any Canaan Dog without proper registry identification.

Additionally, if a breeder,

- The health and welfare of my individual dog(s), and of the breed as a whole are above my own personal gain.
- I will honestly represent the breed in all advertising and promotional material including verbal discussion with prospective purchasers.
- I will not crossbreed, nor will I mate dogs that do not meet the breed's official standard as set by the United Kennel Club, Inc.
- I will safeguard against unplanned matings of my dog(s) and will breed only adult dogs that are physically and temperamentally sound. I will not breed bitches until they are at least one year old and past their first heat. I will screen for common canine genetic defects and be scrupulously honest in disclosing the genetic health of my stock. Dogs showing any major hereditary defects will be spayed or neutered to prevent these traits from spreading in our healthy breed.
- I will register my litters with the United Kennel Club if in the USA, or otherwise with the registry of my country. I will keep accurate records of pedigrees, mating and whelping dates. A pedigree and registration application will be provided with every puppy sold. I will only sell pet quality puppies on spay/neuter contracts.
- I will give and honor a warranty with every dog that I sell.
- I will sell dogs only to individuals whom I believe will be responsible owners. I will not sell puppies to wholesalers, pet stores or middlemen of any kind. Puppies leaving my possession will be at least eight weeks old, in good condition, and up-to-date on veterinary care. I will provide new owners with suitable information regarding care of their dog(s) and will continue to be a resource for information and advice.



## Favorite Dog Books *by Lee Boyd and Beth Logan*

### Understanding Dogs

Clothier, Suzanne. 2002. *Bones Would Rain From The Sky: deepening our relationships with dogs.* Warner Books, NY.

*Guaranteed to make you think, and may make you cry.*

Coren, Stanley. 2000. *How to Speak Dog.* Fireside Books.

Donaldson, Jean. 1996. *The Culture Clash.* James & Kenneth Publishers. Berkeley, CA.  
*One of the earliest to revolutionize our thinking.*

Dunbar, Ian. 1999. *Dog Behavior.* Howell Book House, NY.

*I credit Dunbar with really changing the way we train dogs. He has written a lot, all of it good. If you've read some of his books, you don't need to read them all, as he has packaged similar content in several different ways.*

Fogle, Bruce. 1990. *The Dog's Mind: understanding your dog's behavior.* Howell Book House, NY.

McConnell, Patricia. 2002. *The Other End of the Leash: why we do what we do around dogs.* Ballantine Books, NY.

*I don't know what to say about this book except that it is astonishing. One of the few books I've ever read twice back-to-back.*

Rugaas, Turid. 1997. *On Talking Terms With Dogs: calming signals.* Legacy By Mail, HI.

*There is also an excellent video available to accompany this book. Knowledge of this important aspect of canine communication is helpful in living with and training your dog, and socializing him or her with others.*

### Training

Dunbar, Ian. *Sirius Puppy Training (videotape).* James & Kenneth Distributers.

*Still the best, bar none. Includes proper behavior of children around dogs and involving kids in training.*

Pryor, Karen. 1984. *Don't Shoot the Dog: the new art of teaching and training.* Bantam Books, NY.

*The maven of operant conditioning and clicker training. If I could only own one training book this would be it, in spite of the fact that it wasn't written specifically for dog training.*

Handler, Barbara. 1991. *Successful Obedience Handling.* Alpine Publications, CO.

*The latest revisions of this book are invaluable in preparing for formal obedience competition.*

Miller, Pat. 2001. *The Power of Positive Dog Training.* Howell Book House, NY.

### Conformation and Breeding

Elliot, Rachel Page. many editions. *Dog Steps.*

*The videotape which now accompanies the book is also great.*

Gilbert, Edward and Thelma Brown. 1995. *K-9 Structure & Terminology.* Howell Book House, NY.

Holst, Phyllis. 1985. *Canine Reproduction: a breeder's guide.* Alpine Publications, CO.

Sponenberg, D. Phillip and Carolyn Christman. 1995. *A Conservation Breeding Handbook.* The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, Pittsboro, NC.

*Targeted at livestock, but much is relevant to rare dog breeds.*

Willis, Malcolm. 1989. *Genetics of the Dog.* Howell Book House, NY.



## Favorite Dog Books *by Lee Boyd and Beth Logan*

*I haven't read anything newer which I felt is better.*

### Canaan Dog Books

Boyd, Lee and Victor Kaftal. 2000. Canaan Dog: a complete and reliable handbook. TFH Publications, NJ.

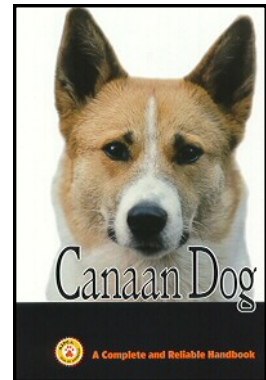
Shiboleth, Myrna. 1994. The Israel Canaan Dog. Alpine Publications, Loveland, Colorado.

### Health and First Aid

Shojai, Amy. 2001. The First Aid Companion for Dogs & Cats. Rodale Press.

Mammato, Bobbie. 1997. Pet First Aid: Cats & Dogs. The American Red Cross/Mosby.

Pitcairn, Richard and Susan Pitcairn. 2005. Dr. Pitcairn's New Complete Guide to Natural Health for Dogs and Cats, Rodale Press.



### Behavior Problems:

#### Aggression (see also Shyness if there is a fearful basis to the behavior)

Aloff, Brenda. 2002. Aggression in Dogs: practical management, prevention & behaviour modification. Fundcraft, TN. *Expensive, extensive, superb enough to be nearly worth the cost.*

Donaldson, Jean. 2004. Fight!: a practical guide to the treatment of dog-dog aggression. The San Francisco SPCA.

McConnell, Patricia and Karen London. 2003. Feisty Fido: help for the leash aggressive dog. Dog's Best Friend, Black Earth, WI.  
*For reactive dogs that lunge and growl at other dogs while on leash.*

Rogerson, John. The Dominant Dog (videotape).  
*Covers dominance aggression toward owners.*

#### Separation Anxiety

McConnell, Patricia. 2000. I'll Be Home Soon: how to prevent and treat separation anxiety. Dog's Best Friend, Black Earth, WI.

#### Shyness

Brown, Ali. 2004. Scaredy Dog!: understanding and rehabilitating your reactive dog. Tanacacia Press, PA.

McConnell, Patricia. 1998. The Cautious Canine: how to help dogs conquer their fears. Dog's Best Friend, Black Earth, WI.

Smith, Cheryl. Biting Barking Lunging Growling: retraining an anxious fearful dog without intimidation.

Wood, Deborah. 1999. Help for Your Shy Dog: turning your terrified dog into a terrific pet. Howell Book House, NY.



## ISRAEL CANAAN DOG CLUB OF AMERICA, INC

*The Israel Canaan Dog Club of America, Inc. was formed to celebrate this distinctive breed, to promote the Canaan Dog as found in its native land of Israel and to further Dr. Menzel's efforts to preserve the Canaan Dog as a natural dog.*

More Info on the Web:  
[www.canaandogs.org](http://www.canaandogs.org)



## Your Adolescent Canaan Dog by Lee Boyd

Around 6 months of age that loving, eager-to-please Canaan puppy who follows you attentively will reach adolescence. Many owners, having read about independent, aloof, status-conscious Canaan Dogs think, "Not my puppy; this one is different". They might be right, but more often than not, whether neutered or not, their puppy will go through inevitable behavioral changes as it matures. These changes are not unique to Canaan Dogs, but being more primitive and therefore less neotenic (child-like) than other breeds, the transition to adulthood can be more problematic. It is important that owners not be caught unprepared and neglect training through complacency.

Your previously attentive puppy will suddenly seem not to hear you when you call him or ask him to sit. This selective deafness is unlikely to be willful misbehavior. In the wild a puppy will cling to and focus on his parents as a source of food and safety. But as he reaches adolescence he must shift his focus to the environment around him, if he is to survive approaching independence. When your dog reaches adolescence, if there are exciting sights and smells, your commands are like "white noise". As a teenager, how many times did you murmur "uh-huh, uh-huh" to your parent's chatter while completely tuning them out in favor of continuing to read your book or listen to music?

That friendly puppy typically suddenly becomes suspicious of strangers, both human and canine. When young it was learning the members of its pack, centered around the den (your home). Now it is old enough to be away from the den and unfamiliar individuals might mean it harm. Cautious canines tend to live longer in the wild, so neophobia is not unexpected.

As your puppy approaches adulthood, he will test to find his place in the pack hierarchy. In the wild, the top ranking members of the pack have priority access to whatever resource they desire, so high rank is coveted. Once the rank order is worked out, serious squabbles are minimized - which is beneficial even to low-ranking individuals. So what's to be done?

Introduce your puppy to everything imaginable while it is young and accepting. Well-run puppy kindergarten classes and dog day care are invaluable for socialization to humans and canines. Dog parks may be too, with adequate supervision. Take the puppy everywhere you can and make sure it sees a variety of people

and dogs of different ages, colors and sizes. Make sure it sees ceiling fans, people wearing hats, cats, horses, you name it. If you live in the country or suburbia you are going to have to work harder at it than I do living in town. Make the experiences pleasant and the outcome will surprise you. One of my dog's puppy kindergarten classes (we attended two) was in my vet's office and he still loves to go there. Positively reinforce boldness, don't comfort shyness. Fortunately most Canaan Dogs are very adaptable, otherwise in the wild they'd miss out on lots of good opportunities.

No matter your dog's age it is a good idea to remind yourself periodically that every interaction with your dog is training; training does not only take place during formal obedience classes. Reinforce behavior you want, try ignoring what you don't want in the hope that it will extinguish. For example, reinforce quietness with treats and ignore pestering. Or divert the dog into more acceptable behavior; asking the dog to "sit" and "down" before petting or playing with it. Being positive is not synonymous with being permissive. You and every family member should have clearly in mind what is acceptable behavior and what is not. Young dogs need to have boundaries set for them just as children do.

Act like the pack leader by being clear, fair, consistent, and in charge. You can use leashes, long lines, head halters, and crates to ensure compliance. All good things (toys, treats, interactions) come from you in return for compliance. If your adolescent ignores your command to come, let him drag a long-line that you can step on. Use food as a lure to improve compliance until the behavior becomes rote. You can try running in the opposite direction to entice him to follow. You control the direction of the walk, not he. The general messages you want the youngster to learn are: 1) Behaving nicely is far more rewarding than behaving badly; 2) My owner is the most interesting thing in the universe. How long does adolescence last? Well, you should never cease training or socializing your dog, but sometime between your dog's second and third birthday, you will find yourself thinking what a great dog you have raised.

*This article first appeared in the Spring 2005 issue of Desert Tracks, the newsletter of the Israel Canaan Dog Club of America, Inc.*

# Israel Canaan Dog Club of America

## Membership Application

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Type of Application: \_\_\_\_\_ Single (1 vote) \_\_\_\_\_ Family (1 household, 2 votes, 1 newsletter)

\*\*\*\*\*

Member's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Other phone numbers (mobile, fax, work, etc): \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ (Membership renewals and infrequent notices  
will be emailed when possible to reduce club expenses.)

If family membership, 2<sup>nd</sup> Adult's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Children's names: \_\_\_\_\_

Kennel Name (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

How did you hear about the breed? \_\_\_\_\_

How did you hear about the club? \_\_\_\_\_

Average number of dogs you have: \_\_\_\_\_ Breeds: \_\_\_\_\_

If you have a Canaan: When did you acquire your first? \_\_\_\_\_ How many do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

If you do not have a Canaan: Do you plan to get one in the next year? \_\_\_\_\_

If so, what breeder, if any, have you selected? \_\_\_\_\_

List all dog related clubs to which you have belonged or do belong, dates of membership and positions held:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In what sports/activities do you and your dog(s) currently participate? (please circle)

Pet Breeding Conformation Obedience Agility Herding Tracking Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of future interest: (please circle)

Pet Breeding Conformation Obedience Agility Herding Tracking Other: \_\_\_\_\_

List all Canaans you have had in the last 5 years (please use additional page if more space is needed).

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Call name: _____                          | Call name: _____                          |
| DOB: _____                                | DOB: _____                                |
| Breeder: _____                            | Breeder: _____                            |
| Registered name: _____                    | Registered name: _____                    |
| All titles earned: _____                  | All titles earned: _____                  |
| Registries: _____                         | Registries: _____                         |
| Male or Female: _____                     | Male or Female: _____                     |
| Intact or Neutered: _____                 | Intact or Neutered: _____                 |
| Number of litters sired or whelped: _____ | Number of litters sired or whelped: _____ |

If you have been a breeder during the last 5 years, list the breed and numbers of litters of each breed you have whelped other than the Canaans listed above:

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List championships or titles that you have completed other than the Canaans listed above:

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The ICDCA is an all volunteer organization. Please circle the areas in which you can help.

- \* desktop publishing , e.g., producing a newsletter, premium list, catalog, other club's publication projects
- \* other computer skills, e.g., databases, web pages, etc
- \* art, crafts, photography, photo editing, movie production (videotape of course)
- \* writing, e.g., contributing articles, brochures, posting on bulletin boards, etc
- \* people skills, e.g., contacts with members, with the general public
- \* PR skills, e.g., enhancing the visibility of the Club in the dog world
- \* professional skills, e.g., knowledge of law, veterinary, genetics, accounting, other \_\_\_\_\_
- \* dog show experience, e.g., specialty tasks: show secretary, steward, trophies, hospitality, etc
- \* other skills \_\_\_\_\_

Please explain why you wish to be a member of the ICDCA:

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I agree to abide by the Constitution, By-Laws, and the Code of Ethics of the ICDCA and by the rules and regulations of the United Kennel Club. I understand that until my application is approved, I will be a Provisional Member of the ICDCA with all the membership privileges but without the right to vote. In case my application were not approved, the ICDCA is not be obligated to make the reasons known to me and my Provisional Membership will be converted to a newsletter subscription.

Signature(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_