

Training a Great Pyrenees

Number one in dog training is get it done when they're young. Issues with a small dog can easily turn into issues that are worse with a large dog. Being the Great Pyrenees is one of the oldest dog breeds developed, we try to focus on establishing the pack leader, which is the owners. It also is important to do obedience training. The common stuff you want your dog to know is who is the leader, to sit, go down, leave it, drop it, come, stay, and walk on a leash (this one can be hard). Everything else is supposed to be prevented by training it out. Things you want to train out of your dog is jumping, over excitement, biting (which is very re in this breed), and dominance (by far the hardest). To prevent jumping you must start when they are small even if it seems harmless, and what you are doing is mean. If they jump on to you when little firmly step onto their back feet and push them down saying NO. This should train it out of them. If you allow them to jump when little they will not know any better when they are 120lbs and jump on you (which can knock someone down). Biting usually comes from an unstable or overprotective dog. Since they are so large they are rarely unstable unless abused as a small pup (which then leads to much more than just biting). It is important to let the dog know that you are in control of the food. Place a bowl of food in front of it. Once it starts eating take it away, and correct the puppy if it growls. Repeat this process many times per feeding, to prevent aggression and dominance over food. If your dog becomes dominant over anything bad behaviors start instantly. Suddenly he feels as if he is king over the front yard, than the porch, then you. Letting the dog do this is hard to train it out of once the habit is established. It is important to let the dog know, "hey, I am still in charge." To get this across the dog's brain, put him on his side so he is laying down, and hold him down against his neck, and upper back. Hold it there until you feel it will not move if you let go. Then you can let go and make him wait there laying down for about 10 seconds. This process calms the dog, replaces it on a less dominant position, and makes it submissive towards its leader. Make sure to socialize your Great Pyrenees. It needs to know most people are okay, and the neighbor's pets probably aren't out to hurt you. One thing with socializing is not to overdo it if it is to be a guardian. Over socialization will make it forget its

guarding instincts, but it is important to socialize enough (total of about 4-6 hours). Barking is just a natural part of a guardian. So do not be surprised if it barks at a lot of different things. This is not always the case, our sire Titus only barks when needed (to scare something off, or warn us of something. When training your dog with animals it is important to keep extremely close supervision on him. **YOU DO NOT WANT A DOG THAT CHASSES YOUR ANIMALS!!!** If the dog seems to be getting bored take him away on a walk or groom him. Then bring him back. Slowly you build pasture time, and trust with the dog over your herds, and flocks. To get a Pyrenees to walk on a leash tug then the leash to force him to walk, when he stops, tug again, it is always good to reward it with a treat when a desired behavior is accomplished. It will eventually get the point, and walk with you. If you do not fix your dog, we suggest getting an invisible fence. They will roam for miles searching which can lead to death by a car, are getting lost. Fixing your dog will make it more of a companion, and most likely **ELIMINATE** roaming.