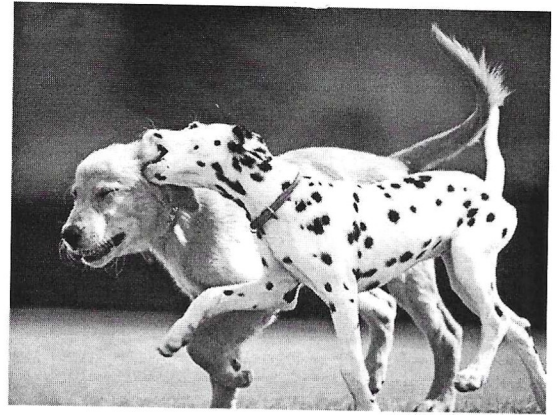


## Is this Proper play?

When it comes to allowing dogs playing with each other we seem to have a big mess on our hands lately. There are a few factors involved to explain why I say this. One is that dogs, at least in our area, are not socialized early enough. Socialization needs to start at least 8 weeks, at least. This means the puppy needs to meet friendly dogs/puppies and experience their body language and learn from them. Socialization also means introductions to surfaces, sounds, people, car rides, leashes, confinement, handling, grooming, etc. etc. Not being socialized early is a big factor in how your dog sees or fears dogs they don't know.



Second is that dogs are not properly socialized. This means that the small dogs are getting pounced-on and from day one becoming defensive (and rightfully so!). Larger dogs are being allowed to rough house at extreme measures and no one is intervening. The old school days of "Let them work it out" is NOT how we do things anymore because we've discovered that early intervention can prevent a lot of aggression, fear and behavior problems.

With both of those factors in play we seem to have an epidemic of social issues. The outcome is that when you let the dog play with his housemates or neighbor's dogs or worse – the dog park - the dog jumps on the dog's head, bites its feet, and bullies the dog into a corner or in turn has this done to them. This is what we are seeing time and time again and this is NOT proper play.

True dog play involves ritualistic play behaviors and is a back and forth GAME. It involves play-bows, respected disconnects (when a dog says I need a break and the other dog respects this) back and forth chase, curvy bodies and open mouths. NOT neck biting, leg biting or cornering.

When it is one sided and one dog is being chased or cornered – this is bullying and you need to intervene! When one dog is grabbing the other by the neck – intervene! When one is hiding under the table – intervene!! Just simply interrupt the play and refocus them onto something else such as following you, a toy or end play all together. Even if it looks like they are coming back for more – intervening will help this from going too far and the inevitable fight or loss of trust. Most of the so-called "play" you see at a dog park is just tolerance. Dogs are good at tolerating.... But then one day – they've had enough. This is when I get a call.... "my dog is showing signs of aggression".

Remember – your dog is YOUR friend. Once you have properly socialized your dog - he does not need dog friends. He will be living with YOU for the next 12 – 15 years – not dog friends. If you aren't the most important person in his/her life – you need to start there. And playing/training your dog for 20 minutes a day will help both of you feel relaxed and complete.

Happy Doggie Zen everyone!

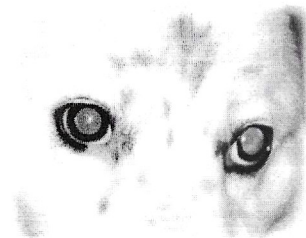
## Canine Body Language

When you think about how dogs communicate, what first comes to mind? Maybe you watch for a wagging tail? Dogs communicate with one another and with us using their own elegant, non-verbal language. They use so much more than just their tails (though tails are important!) Dogs also use facial expressions, ear positions and overall body posture to signal their intentions. Breaking body language down one body part at a time can be helpful in building your observation and interpretation skills. It is vitally important to consider the whole body and the context though, in order to truly “hear” what a dog is saying. Then you can watch the dogs in your life and start to learn what they’re telling you.

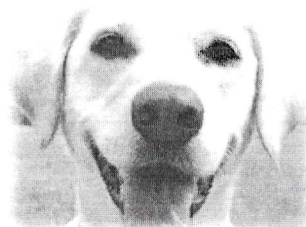
### Eyes

When looking at dog’s eyes, pay attention to the white part of the eye (the sclera), and consider the focus and intensity of the dog’s gaze.

When a dog is feeling tense, his eyes may appear rounder than normal, or they may show a lot of white around the outside (sometimes known as a “whale eye,” as shown by the spotted dog to the right.) Dilated pupils can also be a sign of fear or arousal – these can make the eyes look “glassy.” These signs indicate that a dog is feeling threatened, stressed or frightened.



A relaxed dog will often squint, so that his eyes become almond-shaped with no white showing at all, like this Labrador on the right.



### Mouth

A relaxed dog like this Labrador will likely have his mouth open and may be panting, with no facial or mouth tension. The corners of his mouth may be turned upward slightly.

A fearful or tense dog will generally keep his mouth closed, and may pull his lips back at the corners (also known as a “long lip”.) He may also be panting rapidly. A panting dog who suddenly closes his mouth in response to something in the environment may also be indicating increased stress. Drooling when no food is present can also be a sign of extreme fear or stress.

A dog displaying a physical warning may start to wrinkle the top of his muzzle, often next pulling his lips up vertically to display his front teeth. This Doberman is displaying this behavior, called an “offensive pucker,” while standing over a bone. Her muzzle is wrinkled and the corner of her mouth is short and forms a C-shape. This warning often comes with a tense forehead, hard eyes (note her round eyes with a lot of white showing, and the fully dilated pupil,) This dog was also growling when the photo was taken – all very clear warnings to anyone approaching that bone.



Some dogs display a “submissive grin” or “smile”. This is also a gesture where a dog shows his front teeth, but a smiling dog is doing just that. He usually shows a lowered head, wagging tail, flattened ears, a soft body posture and soft, squinty eyes along with those teeth. Here is the same Doberman smiling as she dances around greeting her favorite person – note the softness of her almond-

shaped eyes, with no glassiness and no white showing at all. Teeth don't always mean aggression – it is important to consider the whole body and the context to understand what a dog is saying.

Yawning and lip licking may be an early sign of stress, particularly when accompanied by a tight mouth and often a whining sound, as this dog is doing. (She is being approached by a new, strange dog.)



### **Ears**

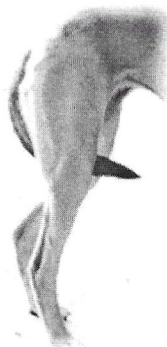
Dogs have a wide variety of ear types. Although it may be easier for us to see ear position in dogs with erect ears, even floppy-eared dogs like Basset hounds can move the base of their ears forward and back to show different emotions – just look at the direction of the base of the ear. When a dog is relaxed, his ears may be slightly back or out to the sides. As a dog becomes more aroused, the ears will move forward, pointing toward a subject of interest. When their ears are most forward their foreheads often wrinkle.

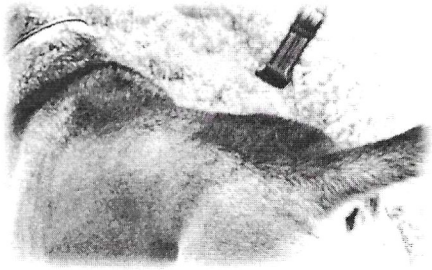


### **Tail**

When observing a dog's tail, there are two things to consider: the position of the base of the tail, and how the tail is moving. A relaxed dog holds his tail in a neutral position, extending out from the spine (the middle photo below), or may be below spine level. The movement may be a loose wag from side to side or a sweeping circular motion. As the dog become more excited or aroused, his tail usually rises above spine level, as the picture to the right shows. As he becomes more aroused, the dog may hold his tail high with little movement, or he may move his tail side to side in short, rapid movements.

A fearful dog will tuck his tail between his rear legs, as the first photo below shows. The tail may also be held rigid against the belly, or wag stiffly.



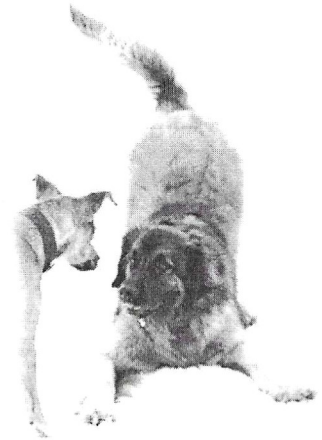


### Hair

Much like your own “goose bumps,” the hair can raise along a dog’s back when he is upset or aroused. This is also known as piloerection or “raised hackles” and can occur across the shoulders, down the spine, and above the tail. Hackles don’t always mean aggression is imminent, but they are an indicator that the dog is excited or upset about something. A frightened or stressed dog may also shed more than usual.

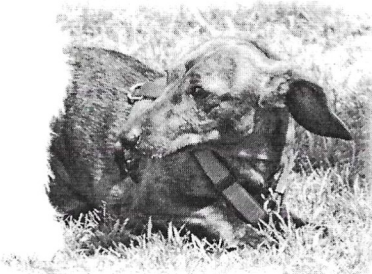
### Sweat

Dogs pant to cool themselves, but panting can also be a sign of stress, particularly rapid panting accompanied by a tight mouth with stress wrinkles around it. Dogs also have the ability to sweat through their paws. You may notice a dog leaving wet footprints on the floor if he is particularly upset.



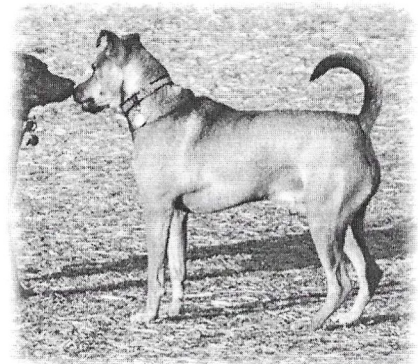
### Overall Body Posture and Body Movement

When initiating play, dogs often start with a play bow, as shown to the right, and generally follow up with exaggerated facial and body movements.



A playful dog’s body movement will be loose and wiggly, with lots of movement and brief pauses during play. A dog who seems stiff, moves slowly, or who keeps moving away may not be interested in social interaction with this playful dog. Looking away, sniffing, scratching, lying down, or other avoidance behaviors may also indicate that the play session is over.

A fearful dog may lean away, lean back, tremble, crouch, lower his body or head, or roll onto his side or back. Often, his eyes will often be fully open with large pupils, his forehead will be wrinkled, and his tail will be lowered or tucked. An extremely fearful dog may freeze completely or frantically try to escape, and he may urinate or defecate when approached.



A dog displaying aggressive body language will look large, standing with his head raised above his shoulders. His body will be tense, with weight either centered or over all four feet or leaning slightly forward onto the front legs. He may also have a wrinkled muzzle, a short lip and a hard eye.

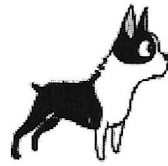
Perhaps you can take what you’ve learned here to the dog park and try to spot some of these signals and behaviors. Pay close attention to what comes before, during and after each one. How will this new knowledge enable you to better meet the needs of the dogs in your life?

# DOGGIE LANGUAGE

starring Boogie the Boston Terrier



ALERT



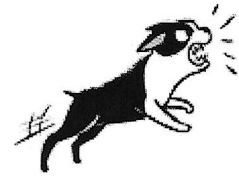
SUSPICIOUS



ANXIOUS



THREATENED



ANGRY



"PEACE!"  
look away/head turn



STRESSED  
yawn



STRESSED  
nose lick



"PEACE!"  
sniff ground



"RESPECT!"  
turn & walk away



"NEED SPACE"  
whale eye



STALKING



STRESSED  
scratching



STRESS RELEASE  
shake off



RELAXED  
soft ears, blinky eyes



"RESPECT!"  
offer his back



FRIENDLY & POLITE  
curved body



FRIENDLY



"PRETTY PLEASE"  
round puppy face



"I'M YOUR LOVEBUG"  
belly-rub pose



"HELLO I LOVE YOU!"  
greeting stretch



"I'M FRIENDLY!"  
play bow



"READY!"  
prey bow



"YOU WILL FEED ME"



CURIOUS  
head tilt



HAPPY  
(or hot)



OVERJOYED  
wiggly



"MMMM...."



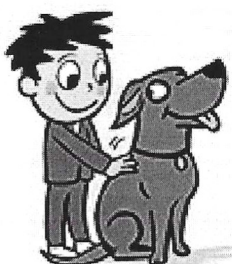
"I LOVE YOU,  
DON'T STOP"



# How Kids SHOULD Interact with Dogs

Use common sense.

Be polite and kind to pets

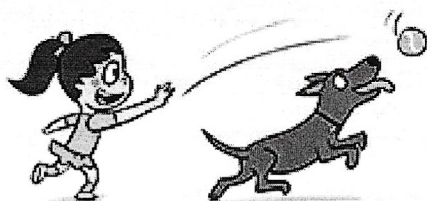


Learn to recognize when your dog is scared or anxious

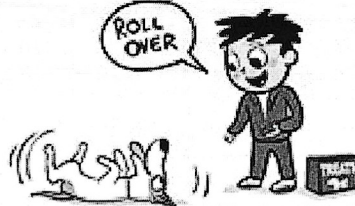


Play appropriate games with pets, such as:

Fetch

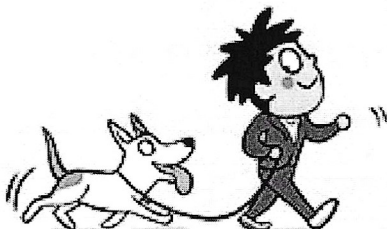


ROLL OVER

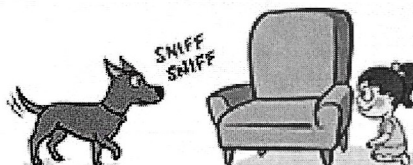


Training tricks (like roll over, shake, beg, etc.)

Walking and running with a dog



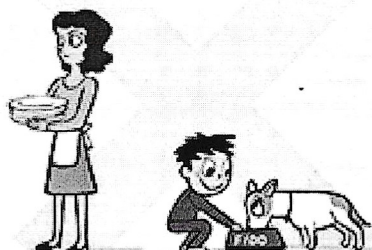
SNIFF SNIFF



Playing hide-n-seek

Always remember:

Supervise all interactions. Accidents can happen in a split second.



Train your dog to associate the kids with positive experiences so he'll be more likely to tolerate your child in case she accidentally interacts inappropriately.

