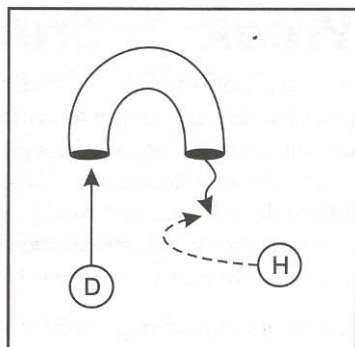
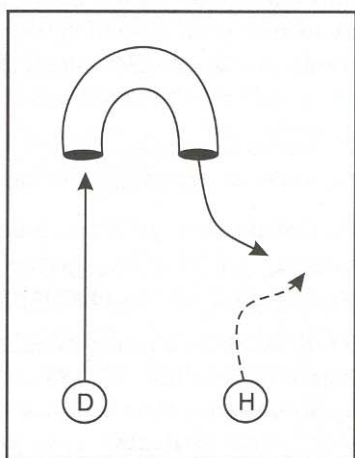
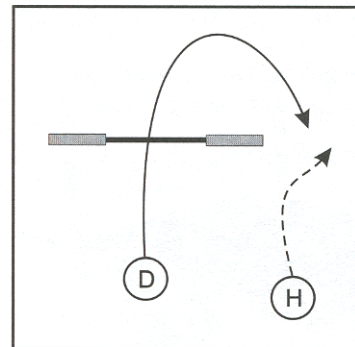


Adding Distance



If you are using a jump, begin by approaching the jump with your dog as shown in the illustration on the right. Then call your dog back to you, praise him, and give him a treat.

If you are using a tunnel, put a bend in the tunnel so that your dog comes straight back to you as shown in the illustration on the left. Meet your dog at the tunnel exit, praise him, and give him a treat.

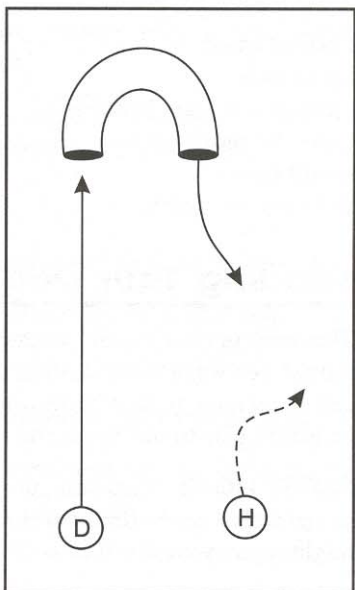
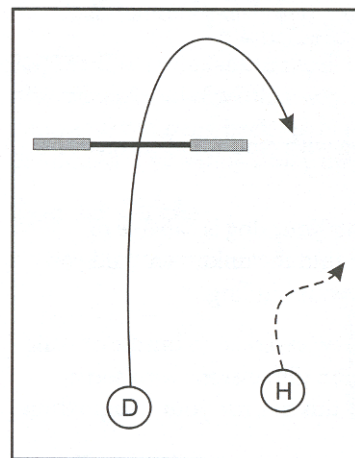


As your dog gets the idea that all he has to do for praise and a treat is to go and do the obstacle, gradually start to back up as shown in the illustration on the left and the one on the right.

If your dog turns back to you and fails to go all the way to the obstacle, you should do two things:

1. Withhold the dog's reward-the dog does not get praise or a treat. Don't get angry or correct the dog.

2. Start closer to the obstacle and slowly work back out again.



Continue to gradually increase the distance from which you send your dog to perform the obstacle. There is really no limit to how far you can back up, except that the dog has to be able to see the obstacle.

After the dog performs the jump or tunnel, move forward slightly and step out to the side to call the dog away from the obstacle as shown in these two illustrations. If you're using a jump, do *not* allow the dog to come back over the jump (called a back-jump). It might look cute or you may even think it's desirable for the dog to volunteer to do an obstacle; but it's neither cute, nor desirable. One of your objectives is for the dog to do an obstacle *only* when you direct him to do so.

