

### Introduction

- These days there is an increasing interest to get detection dogs for explosives
- Therefore public authorities need to get reliable detection dogs within a short time
- At the moment in NRW the training of those dogs occurs in special training courses that takes about twelve weeks

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### Introduction

- Dog and dog handler are sent to the training course
- It is the handler who trains his dog under the supervision of a trainer
- Therefor the training success depends strongly on the training skills of the handler



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### Introduction

- This factor is very important especially at the first training steps
- Classical Conditioning: Scent = Reward
   --> Timing: Optimum 1 Second
- Operant Conditioning: Indication = Reward
   --> Timing: Optimum 1 Second
- Next step: Duration of the indication



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IT'S NOT THE SIZE OF THE DOG IN THE FIGHT, IT'S THE SIZE OF THE FIGHT IN THE DOG

# It's not the size of the dog in the fight, it's the size of the fight in the dog (twan 2004)

### **Training**

- Generally there exist to common training ways
- 1. Rewarding the dog directly with the primary reinforcer
- 2. Using a secondary reinforcer
- In both cases a false association occurs quite often: movements of the dog handler
   → reward



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## **Training**

- Reinforcement is a process not an event
- Every event that happens before the primary reinforcer will be associated → in most cases the last event that happens for the dog is the movement of the handler
- Using a secondary reinforcer the risk is less high, but still exists



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# **Training**

- · Wanted association:
- Scent = reward
- Movement of the handler = not important

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IT'S NOT THE SIZE OF THE DOG IN THE FIGHT, IT'S THE SIZE OF THE FIGHT IN THE DOG  $_{
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# **Training**

Reinforcement:
The key to a successful training

### Factors that affect the success

Timing: When to reinforce?Criteria: What to reinforce?

– Rate of reinforcement: How often can I reinforce?

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Esther Schalke - Hans Ebbers

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# Training • Timing: — Precise timing • Criteria: — Goal: minimizing reinforcement for non-criteria responses • Rate of reinforcement: — High rate of reinforcement strengthens behaviour Esther Schalke- Hans Ebbers



