

Stand

What does the behavior look like?

When cued, your dog will move to a position where he is upright and balanced evenly on all paws with no movement.

Why should we learn it?

“Stand” can be used in a variety of settings and environments. You can use this behavior for towel drying your dog, for grooming, at the veterinarian’s office so the doctor can easily access the chest and abdomen. It is also a separate behavior position used in Obedience and Rally competitions. It is a strong alternative behavior for teaching dogs to avoid jumping up. It also provides another stationary behavior for advanced cue discrimination training.

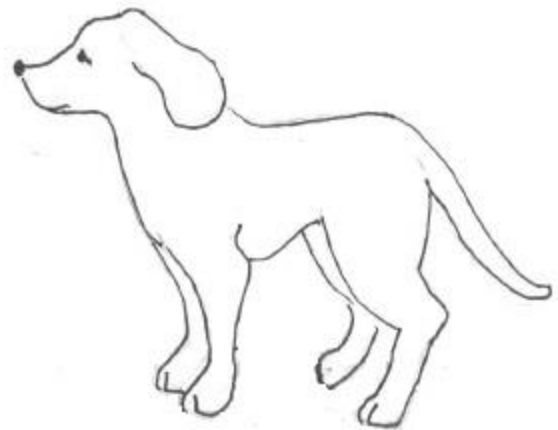
Training:

Capture the Stand:

When your dog is already in a “Stand,” say “Good Stand.” Mark the behavior and reward.

Lure the Stand:

1. Get your dog’s attention. Start out by standing in front of him.
2. Ask for another behavior like sit.
3. With a lure in your hand, place it next to his nose. Slowly bring the lure even with his nose and straight forward toward the handler. The lure should not be too high over the head as to cause your dog to jump or too low as to prompt a down.
4. Say “Stand” as your dog’s back legs begin to lift.
5. Mark the behavior or click, if using a clicker, and present the lure as the reward for the behavior. (Please review our ***Marker & Release Cues*** handout.)
6. Duration of the behavior can be achieved by keeping the rate of reinforcement steady while your dog is standing.
7. After a few seconds, say your “Release” cue.



Use “Touch” to cue the Stand:

With the “Touch” hand in line with your dog’s muzzle but just slightly in front of him cue “Touch” and mark your dog moving slightly forward into a stand position in order to touch your hand.

Advanced Training and Application:

Losing the Lure:

Food in your hand will become part of the cue if you do not follow through with losing the lure as soon as possible.

1. Following the steps above to get the initial behavior of “Stand,” keep your hand in the same shape as if you had a lure and cue the behavior.
2. When your dog stands, using your non-cue hand, pull a treat from the treat bag and present to your dog so he does not have to move out of position.
3. Try a process of using a food lure three times, and the fourth time without a food lure.

Building Duration Using Your Release Cue:

Duration comes as a result of clear understanding of the preceding behavior and the “Release” cue. As with any new behavior, building duration should be done slowly.

1. Cue your dog to do a behavior like “Stand.”
2. You can generally control duration using a steady rate of reinforcement.
3. End the reinforcements three to four seconds before giving the “Release” cue.
4. Say your “Release” cue and move slightly to invite your dog to move out of the stand.

Training Tips:

- Make sure your dog is not forced to move out of position in order to access the reward.
- Build duration slowly.
- Build duration first, before adding other distractions like handler movement near your dog or another dog, a bouncing ball or other environmental stimuli.
- Use a platform to build understanding of staying in place for the “Stand.” (Please review our ***Platform & Mat Training*** handout.)

Training Resources:

Marin Humane’s **Behavior & Training** conducts various training classes. Sign up on our [Behavior & Training](#) page for the next available class series.

We also provide **Dog Training Instructors** and **Consultants** available for private training or consultations (on-site or in-home) at 415.506.6280 or OhBeHAVE@MarinHumane.org.

Remember to license your dog (It’s the LAW)! If your dog gets lost, a license tag on your dog’s collar is the fastest way to reunite you and your dog. Even if your dog is microchipped, a license tag is immediately visible and doesn’t require a scanning device to read. For more information about licensing, microchipping, and other services provided by **Marin Humane**, visit us at MarinHumane.org or stop by at 171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd, Novato, CA.