



Interpret Proper Play



Interpret Proper Play Proper dog play includes Play fights, fleeing, chasing, growling, sneezing, and mounting. Signs of good play are exaggerated and bouncy movements, play breaks from chasing and fighting, and Role's reverse or example; Chaser becomes chased, roles switches between who is on top and the bottom, and biting is back and forth. Self-handicapping: biting with no force, a large dog will lie down or let a little dog push them over.

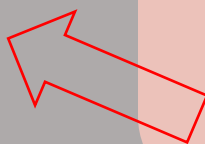
Play Body Language:



- Play Bow: The front end is lowered. (Elbows touch the ground)
- Tail: Tail up. The tail is softly and slowly wagging.
- Mouth: the mouth is open with the tongue visible. The corners of the mouth are relaxed.
- Eyes: Soft eyes. (Minimal white showing) Friendly eye contact (if the dog is confident)
- Ears: Ears up and moving back and forth.
- Head high!
- Stands equally on all four legs (weight evenly distributed)



Closely monitor any big dog and small dog. Be ready to interrupt if the chase becomes "real" or prey-like and stiff, or if 2 or more dogs chase one dog if dogs are playing with no breaks. Always be watching your dog to see if they seek you out, get interested in another object, or smell they want a break from play. If a dog rolls on their back.



Stop play when: A big dog chases a small dog, this is dangerous and can trigger the prey drive in the big dog. If you notice a "bully" when one dog does all the chasing, and biting, and is always on top, or pinning another dog so they can't get up.

Stop play body language:

- Snarl or growl without a sneeze to follow.
- Tail tucked.
- Ears pinned back.
- Tension in face.



Unleashed Private Dog Training

<https://www.unleashedwithaulilovoi.com/>