

THE PRESA OWNER'S REALITY CHECK

**A No-BS Guide to Understanding and Fixing Your
Presa Problems**



WELCOME TO THE INNER CIRCLE! (Introduction)



First and foremost: If you want help with any of this, or have questions:

- You can write me at: coach@presacoach.com
- OR Book a FREE 30m Discovery call, Where We'll discuss your Presa's current issues and talk about how they can be fixed and if you need help, or you can do it yourself (And **YES:** i work as an expert dog trainer and presa specialist...**BUT:** the only thing **i will try to get you sold on**, on this call...Is that you should do what is best for you and your presa. Because i absolutely love and care for presa's: It's THAT simple!)- Book Your Call here: <https://calendly.com/coach-presacoach/30mindiscoverycall>

Now: let's get on with this guide!

If you're reading this, chances are you're dealing with one of three situations:

1. You've got a Presa that's running your life instead of the other way around
2. You're considering getting a Presa and want to know what you're actually signing up for
3. You've tried everything else and you're frustrated and getting nowhere

Here's what I won't do: blow sunshine up your ass about how easy this breed is or pretend that love and dog treats will solve everything. That's the kind of feel-good nonsense that got you into this mess in the first place.

Here's what I will do: give you the unfiltered truth about what it takes to live successfully with a Presa Canario, based on years of working exclusively with this breed and the owners who thought they knew what they were getting into. I'll give you the insight, the knowledge, the methods and the frameworks for you to implement and get RESULTS.

Why This Guide Exists

Most dog training advice is written by people who've never lived with a true guardian breed. They'll tell you to use the same methods that work on Labs and Golden Retrievers. That's like trying to drive a motorcycle using car instructions—similar concept, completely different execution.

The Presa Canario isn't just a big dog. It's a thinking, testing, boundary-pushing guardian that was bred to make independent decisions about life-and-death situations. When you bring that genetics package into your suburban home, you better understand what you're working with.

This guide exists because I'm tired of seeing good dogs end up in shelters and good people give up on breeds they could succeed with—if they just understood the game they're playing.

Who This Is For (And Who It's Not)

This guide is for you if:

- You're committed to doing the work, not just reading about it
- You understand that owning a Presa is a lifestyle, not a hobby
- You're willing to be honest about your dog's issues and your own mistakes
- You want practical solutions, not theoretical discussions

This guide is NOT for you if:

- You want a quick fix or magic solution
- You're looking for someone to tell you it's not your fault
- You're not willing to change your own behavior
- You think love conquers all

How to Use This Guide

Each chapter builds on the previous one. Don't skip around looking for the "good parts"—the foundation chapters aren't optional. BUT: with this guide also comes a troubleshooting resource, that will guide you to the part you might need to go over immediately, to learn about how you can fix a current problem. But when you do: i would recommend going through everything, while using the PresaMentor AI, so you can get the most out of this.

When you see specific exercises or techniques, try them. Reading about training without practicing is like reading about swimming without getting in the water. (Important: this guide comes with a One-Page Checklist for implementation, as well as a One-Page Quickstartguide)

Most importantly, be honest with yourself about what you read. If something hits close to home, that's probably where you need to focus your attention.

Below is a button called "PresaMentor"... when you click this, it will open up a browser window, to a highly customized AI, that is calibrated specifically to help you with this guide and anything else you might need. It can answer questions, give advice, help you assess things, and in general, is built on my experience, as well as just about all available high quality litterature on Presa Canario's. - Give it a try. It's a great resource!

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

Finally: Go over the table of contents below and get an overview before you start, so you know what it is you got your hands on. (For FREE!!!)

Table of Contents:



(The chapters headlines are clickable links that will take you to that section)

1	CHAPTER 1: THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUR PRESA <ul style="list-style-type: none">You Didn't Get a Pet, You Got a ProjectWhy Your Presa Acts Like They Own the PlaceThe Three Things Every Presa Owner Learns the Hard Way
2	CHAPTER 2: READING YOUR DOG'S MIND <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Five Drive States That Control EverythingHow to Spot a Challenge Before It Becomes a ProblemWhat Your Presa's Body Language Is Really Saying
3	CHAPTER 3: THE HIERARCHY MISTAKE <ul style="list-style-type: none">Why "Alpha" Training Destroys PresasBuilding Real Leadership That Actually WorksThe One Command That Changes Everything
4	CHAPTER 4: FIXING THE BIG THREE PROBLEMS <ul style="list-style-type: none">Leash Pulling: Stop Being Water SkiedReactivity: When Your Guardian Goes OverboardSelective Hearing: Making Your Commands Bulletproof
5	CHAPTER 5: THE SOCIALIZATION TRAP <ul style="list-style-type: none">Why Puppy Classes Failed Your PresaHow to Build Confidence Without Creating ProblemsThe Art of Controlled Exposure
6	CHAPTER 6: CHANNELING THE GUARDIAN <ul style="list-style-type: none">Understanding Your Presa's Protection DriveWhen Guardian Behavior Goes WrongBuilding Appropriate Responses to Real Threats
7	CHAPTER 7: THE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM <ul style="list-style-type: none">Daily Routines That Keep Your Progress SolidSpotting Regression Before It Takes HoldLong-Term Success Strategies
8	CHAPTER 8: WHEN TO GET HELP <ul style="list-style-type: none">Red Flags That Require Professional InterventionQuestions to Ask Before Hiring a TrainerSetting Realistic Expectations for Your Journey
9	YOUR NEXT STEP's and The 30-Day Quick Start Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">The 30-Day Quick Start PlanResources for Continued LearningHow to Know If You're Ready for Coaching

- [APPENDIX A: GRAPHICS FOR EASY OVERVIEW](#)
- [APPENDIX B: ONE-PAGE-QUICKSTART GUIDE+ TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE+ IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST](#)
- [APPENDIX C: OVERVIEW OF THE PRESA MASTERY COACHING PROGRAM WITH PRESACOACH](#)

CHAPTER 1: THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUR PRESA



- You Didn't Get a Pet, You Got a Project
- Why Your Presa Acts Like They Own the Place
- The Three Things Every Presa Owner Learns the Hard Way



Let me start with something that might sting a little: if you're having problems with your Presa, it's probably because nobody told you what you were really getting into.

Somewhere along the way, someone sold you a fairy tale about a "loyal family guardian" without explaining that guardians aren't born knowing the difference between actual threats and the mailman. They didn't mention that "loyalty" in a guardian breed often translates to "I'll decide what's best for this family, thank you very much."

You Didn't Get a Pet, You Got a Project

Here's the first hard truth: a Presa Canario isn't a pet that happens to be protective. It's a working guardian that you're trying to turn into a family companion. That's not impossible, but it requires understanding the difference.

When your Presa pulls you down the street, lunges at other dogs, or ignores your commands when something interesting happens, they're not being stubborn or dominant. They're doing exactly what centuries of selective breeding programmed them to do: take charge when they perceive their human can't handle the situation.

Think about it from their perspective. Their ancestors were trusted to protect entire farms and make split-second decisions about threats. Your dog looks at you struggling to control them on a leash and thinks, "Clearly, this human needs my help managing this situation."

Why Your Presa Acts Like They Own the Place

Every Presa owner has that moment when they realize their dog thinks they're the one in charge. Maybe it's when your dog positions themselves between you and visitors, decides which rooms you're allowed in, or simply stares at you when you give a command they don't feel like following.

This isn't dominance in the way most people think about it. It's responsibility-taking. Your Presa genuinely believes it's their job to manage the household because nobody has clearly shown them otherwise.

The problem isn't that your dog doesn't respect you—it's that they think you need protecting from your own poor judgment. And from their perspective, the evidence is pretty compelling. You let strangers approach your territory (the mail carrier), you don't patrol the perimeter regularly (walk the fence line), and you make terrible decisions about who to trust (every person who comes to the door).

The Three Things Every Presa Owner Learns the Hard Way

1. Physical Strength Isn't Leadership

Most new Presa owners make the mistake of trying to out-muscle their dog. You'll see them yanking on leashes, pushing their dog into sits, or trying to physically dominate their way to compliance.

Here's the thing: your 120-pound Presa is always going to be stronger than you. Even if you win today's wrestling match, you're teaching your dog that every interaction is a contest of strength. Eventually, they'll decide to really show you what strength looks like.

Real leadership with a Presa comes from making better decisions than they do, consistently, until they decide you might actually know what you're talking about.

2. Treats Don't Fix Genetics

The second hard lesson is that you can't cookie-train away thousands of years of breeding. Those positive-only trainers who promise you can fix everything with enough chicken and praise? They've never lived with a dog that was bred to take down armed cattle rustlers.

This doesn't mean punishment is the answer either. It means understanding that your Presa needs different motivations and different boundaries than a retriever or a herding dog.

3. Consistency Is Everything

The third lesson destroys more Presa owners than any other: these dogs will test every boundary you set, every single day, for their entire lives. Not because they're bad dogs, but because they're genetically programmed to verify that leadership decisions are still sound.

Miss a few boundary enforcements because you're tired, busy, or just don't feel like dealing with it, and your Presa will helpfully resume making decisions for the family. After all, if you can't even maintain simple rules, how can you be trusted with complex safety decisions?

The Real Question

The question isn't whether your Presa is a good dog or a bad dog. It's whether you're ready to be the kind of owner this breed requires.

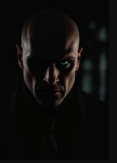
That means making decisions with your head instead of your heart. It means being consistent even when you don't feel like it. It means understanding that your dog's genetics aren't a bug to be fixed—they're a feature to be managed.

Most importantly, it means accepting that owning a Presa successfully is a skill that has to be learned, practiced, and maintained. Just like any other valuable skill, it requires effort, dedication, and honest self-assessment.

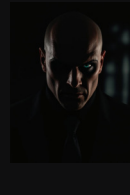
If you're not ready for that level of commitment, there's no shame in admitting it. But if you are ready, let's talk about what your dog is actually trying to tell you.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

CHAPTER 2: READING YOUR DOG'S MIND



- The Five Drive States That Control Everything
- How to Spot a Challenge Before It Becomes a Problem
- What Your Presa's Body Language Is Really Saying



The biggest mistake most Presa owners make is treating their dog like a furry human with simple motivations. "He just wants attention." "She's being spiteful." "He knows what he did wrong."

Bullshit!

Your Presa isn't plotting against you or trying to hurt your feelings. They're operating from a completely different set of drives and motivations that most people never learn to recognize, let alone work with.

Understanding these drives is like learning to speak your dog's language. Once you can read what's actually happening in their head, everything else becomes manageable.

The Five Drive States That Control Everything

Every behavior your Presa displays comes from one of five core drives. Learn to identify which drive is running the show in any given moment, and you'll know exactly how to respond.

Drive #1: Defensive Drive

This is your Presa's "protect the pack" programming. When defensive drive kicks in, your dog is scanning for threats and preparing to handle whatever they find.

What it looks like:

- Alert posture with ears forward
- Positioning between you and perceived threats
- Increased awareness of environment
- Controlled, purposeful movement

When it goes wrong: Your dog decides everything is a threat—other dogs, strangers, delivery trucks, leaves blowing in the wind.

Drive #2: Territorial Drive

This is your Presa's "this is our space" programming. Territorial drive creates the invisible boundaries your dog draws around areas they consider under their protection.

What it looks like:

- Increased alertness near property lines
- Patrolling behavior
- Different behavior on vs. off your property
- Strong reactions to boundary violations

When it goes wrong: Your dog treats the entire neighborhood as their territory or becomes really aggressive about space.

Drive #3: Social Drive

This is your Presa's "pack hierarchy" programming. Social drive determines how your dog relates to family members and where they see themselves in the household structure.

What it looks like:

- Attention to family dynamics
- Positioning near family members
- Response to emotional changes in the household
- Protective behavior toward family

When it goes wrong: Your dog decides they outrank certain family members or becomes overly protective of one person.

Drive #4: Prey Drive

This is your Presa's "chase and catch" programming. While not as strong in Presas as in hunting breeds, it still influences how they respond to movement and excitement.

What it looks like:

- Interest in moving objects
- Chase responses
- Grab-and-shake behaviors with toys
- Increased arousal around fast movement

When it goes wrong: Your dog chases everything that moves or becomes overly rough in play.

Drive #5: Recovery Drive

This is your Presa's "return to baseline" programming. Recovery drive determines how quickly and completely your dog can return to normal after arousal or stress.

What it looks like:

- Gradual calming after excitement
- Ability to settle after activity
- Return to normal behavior patterns
- Relaxation in familiar environments

When it goes wrong: Your dog stays aroused for hours after stimulation or can't relax in normal situations.

How to Spot a Challenge Before It Becomes a Problem

Most Presa problems don't appear overnight. They build through a predictable sequence that you can learn to interrupt.

Stage 1: The Setup

Your dog encounters a situation that triggers one of their drives. Maybe another dog appears at the fence line (territorial drive), or someone approaches your family (defensive drive).

Warning signs:

- Subtle posture changes
- Increased attention to the trigger
- Brief freezing or focusing
- Weight shift toward the trigger

Stage 2: The Decision Point

Your dog evaluates whether this situation requires action. This is your critical intervention window—after this point, they're committed to whatever response they've chosen.

Warning signs:

- Fixed stare at the trigger
- Body tension increasing
- Ears locked forward
- Beginning of movement toward the trigger

Stage 3: The Commitment

Your dog has decided action is necessary and commits to their chosen response. Interrupting them now will likely escalate the situation.

Warning signs:

- Forward movement begins
- Vocalization starts
- Body position becomes aggressive
- Tunnel vision on the trigger

Stage 4: The Response

Your dog executes their chosen behavior. At this point, you're in damage control mode until they naturally de-escalate or you can safely interrupt.

Warning signs:

- Full barking, lunging, or charging
- Complete focus on trigger
- Escalating behavior intensity
- Resistance to redirection

What Your Presa's Body Language Is Really Saying

Most people can recognize when their dog is obviously stressed or obviously happy. But Presas communicate in subtler ways that most owners miss completely.

The "Testing" Look

Your dog makes direct eye contact and holds it while doing something they know you don't want. This isn't defiance—it's information gathering. They're checking whether you're going to enforce your rules today.

The "Management" Position

Your dog places themselves between you and something they've decided you can't handle properly. This could be other people, other dogs, or even household activities. They're not being jealous—they're being helpful.

The "Evaluation" Freeze

Your dog stops all movement and focuses intently on something. Their body goes still while they gather information and decide what action is needed. This is your early warning system.

The "Redirect" Signal

Your dog looks back and forth between you and whatever they're focused on. They're trying to get your attention about something they think you should know about. Ignore this signal and they'll handle it themselves.

The "Shutdown" Position

Your dog withdraws, avoids eye contact, or seems to "shut down" during training. This isn't stubbornness—it's overwhelm. They've reached their learning threshold and need a break

The Most Important Skill You're Not Using

Here's the skill that separates successful Presa owners from everyone else: reading your dog's state before they act, not after.

Most owners are reactive. They wait for their dog to pull, bark, lunge, or ignore them, then try to fix the behavior after it's already happening.

Successful owners are proactive. They recognize when their dog is entering a problematic drive state and redirect that energy before it becomes a problem.

This means watching your dog's body language constantly, especially in new or challenging situations. It means recognizing the difference between alert attention (good) and fixated staring (about to become a problem). It means learning to interrupt the thought process, not just the behavior.

The Drive State Map

Start paying attention to which drives your dog defaults to in different situations:

- **New environments:** Which drive kicks in first?
- **Meeting strangers:** Defensive? Social? Territorial?
- **Around other dogs:** Prey? Defensive? Social?
- **During training:** Social? Prey? Recovery?
- **At home:** Territorial? Recovery? Social?

Once you know your dog's patterns, you can start managing them instead of just reacting to them.

Most Presa owners spend years fighting with their dog instead of learning to work with their natural drives. Stop trying to eliminate genetics and start learning to channel them.

In the next chapter, we'll talk about the biggest mistake nearly every Presa owner makes—and how to fix it before it destroys your relationship with your dog.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

CHAPTER 3: THE HIERARCHY MISTAKE



- Why "Alpha" Training Destroys Presas
- Building Real Leadership That Actually Works
- The One Command That Changes Everything



Let me guess: someone told you that your Presa needs to know "who's the alpha," right? Maybe they said you need to eat before your dog, go through doorways first, or pin them to show dominance.

If you've been following that advice, I've got bad news: you've been slowly destroying your relationship with your dog while making your problems worse.

The whole "alpha theory" was based on flawed research about wolves in captivity—research that the original scientist later retracted. But somehow, it became gospel in the dog training world, especially for guardian breeds.

Here's the truth that might save your relationship with your Presa: dominance isn't the problem, and submission isn't the solution.

Why "Alpha" Training Destroys Presas

The Presa Canario was bred to work independently, make life-or-death decisions, and handle threats without human guidance. When you try to dominate a dog with that genetic programming, you're asking them to ignore thousands of years of breeding.

But here's the real kicker: most "alpha" techniques actually create the problems they're supposed to solve.

The Confrontation Trap

When you pin your Presa, alpha roll them, or get into staring contests, you're teaching them that every interaction with you is a potential conflict. Dogs that expect confrontation become defensive, reactive, and hyper-vigilant.

Congratulations—you've just created the "aggressive" dog you were trying to prevent.

The Trust Erosion

Guardian breeds need to trust their handler's judgment completely. When you use intimidation and force, you're teaching your dog that you're unpredictable and potentially dangerous.

A Presa that doesn't trust you will start making unilateral decisions about everything, because they can't rely on you to handle situations appropriately.

The Rebellion Effect

Every Presa eventually reaches a point where they decide they've had enough of being pushed around. When a 120-pound guardian breed decides to push back, the results aren't pretty.

The dogs that end up in shelters as "aggressive" are often the ones that finally stood up to owners who confused fear with respect.

Building Real Leadership That Actually Works

Real leadership with a Presa isn't about being the toughest guy in the room. It's about being the most reliable, consistent, and trustworthy member of the team.

Consistency Over Intimidation

Your Presa needs to know what to expect from you in every situation. That means having rules that don't change based on your mood, energy level, or convenience.

If jumping on the couch isn't allowed, it's not allowed whether you're tired, busy, or feeling guilty about being gone all day. If your dog has to wait for permission to eat, that permission needs to be required every single time.

Presas respect consistency more than force. They'll follow a leader who makes fair, predictable decisions far more readily than one who rules through intimidation.

Competence Over Dominance

Your dog doesn't need you to be the alpha. They need you to be competent.

That means making better decisions than they would. It means staying calm when they're aroused. It means having a plan when unexpected situations arise.

When your Presa sees you handle challenging situations with composure and good judgment, they'll start deferring to your leadership voluntarily.

Clarity Over Confrontation

Most Presa "disobedience" is actually confusion. Your dog isn't trying to challenge you—they literally don't understand what you want.

Instead of getting angry when your dog doesn't comply, get clearer. Break down complex behaviors into smaller steps. Make sure your dog actually understands the command before expecting compliance.

Clear communication builds willing cooperation. Confrontation builds resentment.

The One Command That Changes Everything

If I could teach every Presa owner just one thing, it would be this: master the "wait" command before you worry about anything else.

Not sit. Not stay. Not down. ***Wait.***

Here's why: "wait" teaches your dog that good things come from deferring to your judgment, not from taking initiative.

How to Teach Wait (The Right Way)

Start with something your dog wants—food, toys, or access to something interesting.

1. Hold the item where your dog can see it
2. The moment they move toward it, cover it or move it away
3. Wait for them to stop trying to get it
4. The instant they stop, give it to them
5. Repeat until they automatically wait for permission

No commands needed at first. Just cause and effect: trying to take = item disappears. Waiting = item appears.

Once your dog understands the pattern, add the word "wait" just before you present the item.

Why This Works So Well

The wait command teaches three critical concepts:

1. **Impulse Control:** Your dog learns to override their immediate impulses
2. **Handler Focus:** Your dog learns to watch you for guidance instead of making independent decisions
3. **Patience Pays:** Your dog learns that waiting for your signal produces better results than taking initiative

Master the wait command with food, toys, doorways, and attention, and you'll have a dog that looks to you for guidance instead of making unilateral decisions.

The Leadership Test

Want to know if you're actually leading your Presa? Try this simple test:

When your dog wants something (food, toys, attention, access), do they:

A) Look at you and wait for permission? **B)** Try to get it themselves, then look at you when that doesn't work? **C)** Just take what they want without consulting you?

If you answered A, congratulations—you've established real leadership.

If you answered B or C, you've got work to do.

Common Leadership Mistakes

Mistake #1: Inconsistent Enforcement

You can't be the leader Monday through Friday and let your dog make decisions on weekends. Leadership is a full-time job.

Mistake #2: Emotional Reactions

Leaders don't get frustrated, angry, or flustered when things don't go according to plan. They adjust and move forward.

Mistake #3: Negotiating with Your Dog

"Come here. Come on. Please? I've got treats!" isn't leadership—it's begging. Give a command once, then make it happen.

Mistake #4: Avoiding Difficult Situations

If your dog pulls on leash, the solution isn't to avoid walks. If they're reactive to other dogs, the solution isn't to hide in your house. Leaders work through problems, they don't avoid them.

The Respect vs. Fear Test

Here's how you know whether your dog respects your leadership or just fears your reactions:

Respect looks like:

- Checking in with you voluntarily
- Relaxed body language around you
- Willingness to try new things
- Quick recovery from corrections
- Seeking your guidance in uncertain situations

Fear looks like:

- Avoiding eye contact
- Tense body language
- Reluctance to offer behaviors
- Slow recovery from corrections
- Avoiding you when they've made mistakes

If your relationship looks more like fear than respect, it's time to rebuild from the ground up using the methods in this chapter.

Remember: your Presa doesn't need you to be the alpha. They need you to be worth following.

In the next chapter, we'll tackle the three biggest behavior problems that destroy the owner-dog relationship—and show you exactly how to fix them.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

CHAPTER 4: FIXING THE BIG THREE PROBLEMS



- Leash Pulling: Stop Being Water Skied
- Reactivity: When Your Guardian Goes Overboard
- Selective Hearing: Making Your Commands Bulletproof



Every Presa owner deals with the same three problems. I don't care if your dog came from champion bloodlines or a backyard breeder, if they're 8 weeks old or 8 years old—these issues show up eventually.

The good news? Once you understand why these behaviors happen and how to address them systematically, they're completely fixable. The bad news? most owners make them worse by using the wrong approach.

Let's fix that.

Leash Pulling: Stop Being Water Skied

If you've ever been dragged down the street by your Presa while neighbors shake their heads, you know the humiliation. But here's what you probably don't know: your dog isn't pulling to be difficult. They're pulling because you've accidentally taught them that pulling works.

Why Presas Pull (And Why Normal Solutions Fail)

Your Presa pulls for three reasons:

1. **Forward momentum gets them where they want to go** (even if it takes longer)
2. **You follow when they pull** (which proves pulling is effective)
3. **The leash only matters when it's tight** (loose leash = meaningless, tight leash = guidance system)

Traditional solutions fail because they focus on stopping the pulling instead of teaching what you actually want. Prong collars, head halters, and no-pull harnesses might reduce pulling temporarily, but they don't teach your dog to choose to walk with you.

The Real Solution: Make Yourself More Interesting Than Everything Else

Here's the approach that actually works:

Step 1: The Stop and Go Method

- Start walking with your dog on a 6-foot leash
- The moment the leash gets tight, stop moving completely
- Don't say anything, don't jerk the leash, just become a tree
- Wait for your dog to look back at you or create slack in the leash
- The instant there's slack, start moving again
- Repeat for every single step if necessary

Your dog will learn that pulling makes you stop, but a loose leash makes you move. No force, no intimidation—just cause and effect.

Step 2: The Direction Change

Once your dog starts checking in with you, add this element:

- When your dog starts to pull, turn and walk in the opposite direction
- Don't announce it, don't warn them—just change direction
- When they catch up and the leash is loose, praise and continue in your original direction

This teaches your dog that they need to pay attention to where you're going, not just assume you'll follow them.

Step 3: The Engagement Protocol

- Bring high-value treats or toys on walks
- Every time your dog looks at you voluntarily, mark it and reward
- Call your dog's name occasionally and reward when they look
- Stop randomly and reward your dog for stopping with you

You're building the habit of checking in with you instead of ignoring you.

The Timeline

- ☐ Week 1: Lots of stopping, slow progress, but your dog starts looking back
- ☐ Week 2: Less pulling, more checking in, walks become less frustrating
- ☐ Week 3: Your dog starts anticipating your movements and staying connected
- ☐ Week 4+: Loose leash walking becomes the default

Common Mistakes That Sabotage Progress

- **Getting impatient and allowing "just this once" pulling**
- **Using treats to lure your dog back instead of waiting for them to choose to return**
- **Talking constantly instead of letting the leash pressure do the teaching**
- **Making walks too long before the behavior is solid**

Reactivity: When Your Guardian Goes Overboard

Reactivity is what happens when your Presa's guardian instincts kick in without proper direction. Your dog sees another dog, a stranger, or a perceived threat and goes into full defensive mode—barking, lunging, and generally making a scene.

Here's the thing most people get wrong: reactivity isn't aggression. It's fear-based overreaction combined with frustrated arousal. Your dog isn't trying to hurt anyone—they're trying to make the scary thing go away because they don't know how else to handle it.

The Reactivity Cycle

Understanding how reactivity develops helps you interrupt it:

1. **Trigger appears** (other dog, stranger, etc.)
2. **Your dog notices and becomes alert** (this is normal)
3. **Arousal builds** because your dog doesn't know what to do
4. **Reactive display** (barking, lunging) makes the trigger go away
5. **Your dog learns** that reactive behavior "works"

The key is interrupting this cycle at step 3, before the reactive display begins.

The Counter-Conditioning Protocol

This isn't about dominance or correction—it's about changing your dog's emotional response to triggers.

Phase 1: Distance Work

- Find your dog's threshold distance (how far away triggers can be before your dog reacts)
- Work at 1.5 times that distance initially
- When a trigger appears, get your dog's attention with treats or toys
- Keep sessions short (5-10 minutes) and always end on a positive note
- Gradually decrease distance as your dog stays calm and focused

Phase 2: Engagement Training

- Teach your dog that triggers predict good things from you
- The moment a trigger appears, become the most interesting thing in the environment
- Use your dog's highest value rewards (special treats, favorite games)
- Your dog should start looking to you when triggers appear, not at the trigger

Phase 3: Controlled Approaches

- With a helper, practice controlled approaches with the trigger
- Start at a distance where your dog notices but doesn't react
- Have the trigger move parallel to you, not directly toward you
- Reward calm attention to you instead of fixation on the trigger
- Only decrease distance when your dog is consistently successful

The Management Component

While you're training, you need to prevent rehearsal of reactive behavior:

- Avoid situations where your dog will likely react
- Use visual barriers (cars, trees, buildings) to block triggers
- Change direction before your dog reaches threshold
- Carry emergency distractions (squeaky toys, treats) for unexpected encounters

What Success Looks Like

- Your dog notices triggers but immediately looks to you for guidance
- Arousal stays manageable—your dog can still hear and respond to you
- Recovery is quick—your dog relaxes within minutes after trigger passes
- Voluntary engagement—your dog chooses to focus on you instead of the trigger

Selective Hearing: Making Your Commands Bulletproof

"He knows the command—he just chooses not to listen." Sound familiar?

Here's the truth: your Presa probably does know what "come" means in your living room with no distractions. But knowing a command in easy situations doesn't mean they can perform it when something interesting is happening.

The Three Levels of Command Reliability

Level 1: Perfect Environment Your dog responds immediately in familiar locations with no distractions. This is where most training stops, but it's just the beginning.

Level 2: Mild Distractions Your dog responds reliably with minor distractions present (other people, new locations, mild excitement). This is where many dogs break down.

Level 3: High Distractions Your dog responds even when highly aroused, distracted, or focused on something else. This is the level you need for real-world reliability.

Building Bulletproof Commands

The Foundation Phase

Start with your dog on leash in a boring environment:

- Give the command once
- If they comply immediately, reward enthusiastically
- If they don't comply, make it happen (gently guide them into position)
- Never repeat the command—one command, then action

The Proofing Phase

Gradually add distractions while maintaining perfect compliance:

- Start with tiny distractions (someone walking by at distance)
- Only increase difficulty when your dog is 90% reliable at current level
- If your dog fails, the distraction was too much—go back to easier level
- Build duration, distance, and distraction separately, not all at once

The Generalization Phase

Practice the command in multiple locations and situations:

- Different rooms in your house
- Front yard, back yard, driveway
- Quiet parks, busy sidewalks, pet stores
- Around other dogs, people, exciting smells

The Maintenance Phase

Randomly test commands in real situations:

- Call your dog away from something interesting
- Ask for a sit-stay when guests arrive
- Practice recalls during play or exploration
- Reward generously for compliance under pressure

Common Training Mistakes

Mistake #1: Repeating Commands Every time you say "sit, sit, SIT!" you're teaching your dog to ignore the first two commands. One command, then make it happen.

Mistake #2: Increasing Difficulty Too Fast Your dog masters "come" in the house, so you try it at the dog park. That's like learning to drive in a parking lot and then hitting the freeway. Build gradually.

Mistake #3: Only Training When You Need It You can't build reliability in the moment you need it. Practice commands when you don't need them so they work when you do.

Mistake #4: Punishment for Slow Compliance If your dog eventually comes when called, that's success—even if it took longer than you wanted. Punishing slow compliance teaches your dog not to come at all.

The Integration Protocol

Once you've addressed each issue individually, you need to integrate the solutions into real life:

Daily Structure

- Every walk includes leash training practice
- Every outing includes distraction training opportunities
- Every day includes command practice in new situations

Weekly Goals

- Week 1: Focus on one issue primarily, maintain others
- Week 2: Add complexity to your primary focus
- Week 3: Begin integrating multiple skills
- Week 4: Test integrated skills in challenging situations

Monthly Assessment

- Can you walk your dog past distractions without pulling?
- Does your dog look to you when reactive triggers appear?
- Do your commands work the first time in distracting environments?
- Are you seeing improvement, not just management?

The Mindset Shift

Here's the most important thing to understand: these aren't problems to solve once and forget about. They're skills to build and maintain throughout your dog's life.

Your Presa will periodically test boundaries, especially during adolescence, stress, or major life changes. That's normal. The difference is that now you have the tools to address issues quickly instead of letting them escalate.

Remember: every interaction with your dog is training. Every walk, every meal, every visitor teaches your dog something about how the world works and what you expect from them.

Make sure you're teaching what you actually want them to learn.

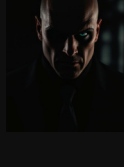
In the next chapter, we'll tackle one of the most misunderstood aspects of Presa ownership: socialization. And I'll explain why everything you think you know about it is probably wrong.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

CHAPTER 5: THE SOCIALIZATION TRAP



- Why Puppy Classes Failed Your Presa
- How to Build Confidence Without Creating Problems
- The Art of Controlled Exposure



"Just socialize your puppy and everything will be fine."

If I had a dollar for every time I heard that advice, I could retire. It's the kind of oversimplified guidance that sounds logical but creates more problems than it solves—especially with guardian breeds.

Here's what actually happens when well-meaning Presa owners follow standard socialization advice: they end up with dogs that are either overwhelmed and reactive, or overly social and lacking appropriate boundaries. Neither outcome is what you want in a guardian breed.

The problem isn't socialization itself—it's that most people have no idea what proper socialization actually looks like for a Presa Canario.

Why Puppy Classes Failed Your Presa

Picture this: you take your 12-week-old Presa puppy to a group class with ten other puppies of various breeds. The instructor tells everyone to "let the puppies play and figure it out."

Your Presa puppy, being naturally confident and physically powerful, starts playing rougher than the other dogs. Maybe they body-slam a smaller puppy or play with too much intensity. The other owners start giving you looks. The instructor suggests your puppy needs to "learn gentle play."

So what happens? *Either:*

1. Your puppy gets corrected every time they act naturally, teaching them that their instincts are wrong
2. The other puppies gang up on your puppy, creating negative associations with other dogs
3. Your puppy learns that they need to be cautious around other dogs because play always gets interrupted

None of these outcomes build confidence or appropriate social behavior.

The Real Problem with Group Puppy Classes

Standard puppy classes are designed around the needs of retriever and herding breeds—dogs that were bred to work closely with humans and other dogs. These breeds benefit from free-for-all play and constant social interaction.

Guardian breeds like the Presa were bred to be naturally suspicious of strangers and selective about their social interactions. Forcing them into constant social situations fights against their genetics instead of working with them.

What Real Socialization Looks Like

Proper socialization for a Presa isn't about making friends with everyone. It's about building confidence in various situations while maintaining appropriate boundaries.

The Three Goals of Presa Socialization

1. **Environmental Confidence:** Your dog can handle new places, sounds, surfaces, and situations without stress
2. **Neutral Coexistence:** Your dog can be around other people and dogs without needing to interact
3. **Selective Engagement:** Your dog can interact appropriately when you give permission, but doesn't seek out interaction independently

Notice what's not on that list: "loves everyone" or "wants to play with every dog." Those might be goals for a Golden Retriever, but they're inappropriate for a guardian breed.

Building Confidence Without Creating Problems

Phase 1: Environmental Foundation (8-16 weeks)

Focus on exposing your puppy to different environments, not different dogs and people.

Week 1-2: Home environment confidence

- Different surfaces (tile, carpet, concrete, grass, gravel)
- Various sounds (vacuum, dishwasher, TV, music)
- Different levels (stairs, platforms, ramps)
- Weather exposure (rain, wind, different temperatures)

Week 3-4: Controlled outdoor exposure

- Quiet neighborhood walks
- Parking lots with minimal activity
- Near (but not in) busy areas
- Different times of day

Week 5-6: Moderate activity environments

- Busier sidewalks at distance
- Parks during off-peak hours
- Pet store visits (carrying puppy initially)
- Car rides to various destinations

Week 7-8: Increased complexity

- Moderate crowds at distance
- Other dogs visible but not interacting
- Children playing (observed from distance)
- Construction sounds, traffic, urban noise

Phase 2: Controlled Social Exposure (12-20 weeks)

Now you can start adding people and dogs—but in a very controlled way.

People Interaction Protocol:

- Start with calm adults who understand guardian breeds
- Have people ignore your puppy initially
- Let your puppy approach if they choose
- Keep interactions brief and positive
- End before your puppy becomes overwhelmed

Dog Interaction Protocol:

- Start with one calm, well-socialized adult dog
- Keep initial meetings short (5-10 minutes)
- Supervise all interactions closely
- End on a positive note, before arousal gets too high
- Focus on parallel activities, not face-to-face play

Phase 3: Real-World Application (16 weeks+)

Practice appropriate behavior in realistic situations.

Public Access Training:

- Walking past other dogs without interacting
- Sitting calmly while people approach
- Appropriate response to children, joggers, cyclists
- Neutral behavior in pet stores, vet offices, public spaces

The Art of Controlled Exposure

The key to proper Presa socialization is controlling every variable to ensure positive outcomes.

Distance Management Always start at a distance where your puppy notices but doesn't react strongly. This might be 50 feet from other dogs initially—that's fine. Gradually decrease distance as your puppy stays calm and confident.

Duration Control Keep exposures brief. A confident 5-minute interaction is worth more than a 30-minute session that ends with your puppy overwhelmed.

Intensity Regulation Manage the energy level of interactions. Calm, controlled exposure builds confidence. Chaotic, high-energy situations create reactivity.

Exit Strategy Always have a plan for ending interactions before they go wrong. Don't wait for problems to develop—end on a positive note.

Reading Your Puppy's Stress Signals

Most socialization problems happen because owners miss early stress signals and continue exposing their puppy to overwhelming situations.

Early Stress Signals:

- Excessive panting when not hot
- Seeking escape routes or hiding
- Refusing treats they normally love
- Excessive drinking after exposure
- Changes in elimination patterns

Moderate Stress Signals:

- Trembling or shaking
- Excessive drooling
- Displacement behaviors (scratching, sniffing ground)
- Freezing or shutting down
- Hypervigilance

Severe Stress Signals:

- Panic responses (desperate escape attempts)
- Aggressive displays toward neutral stimuli
- Complete shutdown (won't move or respond)
- Stress-related elimination
- Recovery taking hours or days

If you see any severe stress signals, you've pushed too far too fast. Back up to easier exposures and build more gradually.

The Confidence Building Protocol

Instead of focusing on social interaction, focus on building your puppy's confidence in their own abilities.

Week 1-2: Physical Confidence

- Obstacle courses with low jumps, tunnels, platforms
- Balance exercises on wobble boards or uneven surfaces
- Climbing on and off various objects
- Walking through different textures

Week 3-4: Environmental Confidence

- Exploring new locations with you as anchor point
- Investigating novel objects at their own pace
- Problem-solving exercises (finding treats, opening containers)
- Independent decision-making in safe environments

Week 5-6: Social Confidence

- Calm interactions with familiar people
- Parallel activities with known dogs
- Brief, positive interactions with strangers
- Learning to accept handling from others

Week 7-8: Integration

- Combining physical and social challenges
- Practicing learned behaviors in new environments
- Building independence while maintaining connection
- Preparing for real-world situations

The Biggest Socialization Mistakes

Mistake #1: Quantity Over Quality Exposing your puppy to hundreds of people and dogs doesn't build confidence—it builds sensory overload. Five positive interactions are worth more than fifty overwhelming ones.

Mistake #2: Forced Interaction Never force your puppy to interact with people or dogs they're uncomfortable with. This creates negative associations that can last a lifetime.

Mistake #3: Ignoring Genetic Temperament Your Presa isn't supposed to love everyone. Trying to socialize away their natural guardian instincts creates confused, unstable dogs.

Mistake #4: Stopping Too Early Socialization doesn't end at 16 weeks—it's a lifelong process. Dogs that aren't regularly exposed to new situations become less adaptable over time.

Mistake #5: No Structure Letting your puppy "just play" without any rules or boundaries teaches them that social situations are free-for-all where anything goes.

The Adult Dog Protocol

If you have an adult Presa with socialization issues, the same principles apply but the timeline is longer.

Assessment Phase (Week 1-2):

- Identify your dog's threshold distances
- Map out specific triggers and reactions
- Establish baseline stress levels
- Build trust through successful easy exposures

Foundation Phase (Week 3-8):

- Work at comfortable distances with minimal pressure
- Focus on counter-conditioning negative associations
- Build engagement and focus skills
- Practice calm behavior around triggers

Building Phase (Week 9-16):

- Gradually decrease distances
- Add duration to exposures
- Practice in multiple environments
- Build complexity slowly

Maintenance Phase (Ongoing):

- Regular practice in controlled situations
- Periodic testing of skills
- Adjustment for life changes
- Prevention of regression

The Long-Term View

Remember: the goal isn't to create a social butterfly. The goal is to create a confident, stable dog that can handle whatever life throws at them without falling apart or overreacting.

A well-socialized Presa should be:

- Calm and confident in new environments
- Able to ignore neutral people and dogs
- Responsive to you regardless of distractions
- Appropriate in their reactions to genuine concerns
- Selective but not fearful in their social interactions

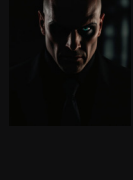
That's a very different outcome than what most puppy classes produce—and it's exactly what you want in a guardian breed.

In the next chapter, we'll dive into one of the most misunderstood aspects of Presa ownership: their natural guardian instincts and how to channel them appropriately.

CHAPTER 6: CHANNELING THE GUARDIAN



- Understanding Your Presa's Protection Drive
- When Guardian Behavior Goes Wrong
- Building Appropriate Responses to Real Threats



Here's where most dog trainers lose their minds: I'm going to tell you that your Presa's protective instincts aren't a problem to eliminate—they're a feature to manage.

Every other training guide will tell you to socialize away the guardiness, correct protective behavior, or distract your dog from their natural instincts. That approach creates confused, neurotic dogs that don't know when it's appropriate to be protective and when it's not.

Instead, I'm going to show you how to work with your dog's genetics to create appropriate, controlled guardian behavior that enhances your security without creating liability

Understanding Your Presa's Protection Drive

First, let's get clear on what protection drive actually is, because most people confuse it with aggression, reactivity, or territorial behavior.

True protection drive is:

- **Assessment-based:** Your dog evaluates the situation before responding
- **Proportional:** The response matches the actual threat level
- **Controllable:** Your dog can be redirected or called off
- **Contextual:** Your dog understands when protection is appropriate
- **Recovery-oriented:** Your dog returns to normal after the threat passes

What most people call "protection" is actually:

- **Reactive:** Your dog responds without thinking
- **Disproportionate:** Every trigger gets maximum response
- **Uncontrollable:** You can't redirect or stop the behavior
- **Contextless:** Your dog responds the same everywhere
- **Persistent:** Your dog stays aroused long after the trigger is gone

The difference between these two patterns determines whether you have a guardian or a liability.

The Three Stages of Guardian Development

Stage 1: Recognition (6-18 months)

Your young Presa starts noticing things that might be unusual or concerning. This stage is about building their observation skills and teaching them to alert you to changes without immediately taking action.

What you want to see:

- Alert posture when something unusual happens
- Looking to you for guidance
- Calm observation rather than immediate reaction
- Ability to be redirected easily

What you don't want:

- Barking at everything
- Inability to settle after alerting
- Ignoring your guidance
- Escalating arousal without clear triggers

Stage 2: Assessment (12-36 months)

Your maturing Presa starts developing judgment about what requires attention and what doesn't. This stage is about refining their decision-making and building appropriate thresholds.

What you want to see:

- Discrimination between normal and unusual events
- Graduated responses based on threat level
- Seeking your input on ambiguous situations
- Quick recovery when situations resolve

What you don't want:

- Treating everything as equally threatening
- Maximum response to minimal triggers
- Making decisions without checking with you
- Prolonged arousal after incidents

Stage 3: Response (24 months+)

Your mature Presa develops the ability to take appropriate action when genuine threats appear. This stage is about building controlled, effective responses that you can direct and modify.

What you want to see:

- Clear, purposeful responses to genuine threats
- Ability to escalate and de-escalate as situations change
- Responsiveness to your direction during incidents
- Confidence in their ability to handle challenges

What you don't want:

- Hesitation when action is actually needed
- Responses you can't control or modify
- Inability to distinguish between guidance and threats
- Overconfidence that ignores real dangers

Building Appropriate Alert Behavior

The foundation of good guardian behavior is reliable alerting—your dog notices unusual things and lets you know about them without immediately escalating to action.

The Basic Alert Training Protocol

Step 1: Establish the Alert

- Have a helper create a mild disturbance (knock on door, walk past property)
- When your dog notices and shows alert body language, mark it with "good watch" or similar
- Give brief attention and praise, then redirect to a calm activity
- The helper should retreat or stop the disturbance when you acknowledge the alert

Step 2: Add Duration Control

- Increase the time between your dog's alert and your acknowledgment
- Your dog should maintain calm attention without escalating
- Practice with alerts of different intensities
- Reward sustained observation rather than increasing arousal

Step 3: Discrimination Training

- Contrast situations that warrant alerts (unusual activity) with those that don't (normal daily activities)
- Reward appropriate discrimination—alert for unusual, calm for normal
- Use different helpers and different types of disturbances
- Practice in various locations and times of day

Step 4: Recovery Training

- After acknowledging your dog's alert, give a clear "all done" or "that's enough" signal
- Your dog should return to normal behavior within a few minutes
- Practice this recovery in increasingly stimulating situations
- Reward quick, complete recovery to baseline

Territorial Behavior vs. Resource Guarding

Many Presa owners confuse appropriate territorial behavior with problematic resource guarding. Understanding the difference is crucial for proper development.

Appropriate Territorial Behavior:

- Increased alertness on your property vs. neutral locations
- Graduated responses based on proximity to core territory
- Clear acceptance of invited guests after proper introduction
- Calm monitoring rather than constant agitation
- Respect for your decisions about who belongs

Problematic Resource Guarding:

- Treating everything as "theirs" regardless of actual ownership
- Escalating aggression over trivial items
- Inability to share space with family members
- Generalized suspicion that doesn't respond to context
- Ignoring your decisions about resource access

Building Healthy Territorial Instincts

Boundary Establishment:

- Walk your property lines regularly with your dog
- Mark key boundary points with extra attention and treats
- Practice recalls from boundary areas
- Allow appropriate alerting to boundary approaches
- Establish clear "inner sanctum" areas (house interior)

Guest Introduction Protocol:

- Meet guests at the boundary, not at your door
- Have guests ignore your dog initially
- Give a clear signal that the guest is welcome ("friend" or similar)
- Allow your dog to observe the guest's behavior
- Reward calm acceptance of welcomed guests

Territorial Threshold Management:

- Establish different rules for different zones (property line vs. house vs. bedroom)
- Practice graduated responses—alert at fence, calm acceptance inside
- Teach your dog that your permission overrides territorial instincts
- Regular exposure to appropriate boundary crossings (mail delivery, etc.)

When Guardian Behavior Goes Wrong

Problem #1: Overprotection Your dog treats every stranger as a potential threat and every unusual event as requiring maximum response.

Solution: Return to basic discrimination training. Practice extensive exposure to neutral situations without any protection expectations. Build clear "normal vs. unusual" categories through controlled experiences.

Problem #2: Inappropriate Targets Your dog shows protection behavior toward family members, children, or clearly non-threatening individuals.

Solution: This usually indicates confusion about pack hierarchy or insufficient socialization. Focus on building clear family structure and controlled positive exposures to the inappropriate targets.

Problem #3: Uncontrollable Escalation Your dog's protection responses escalate beyond your ability to direct or control them.

Solution: This indicates insufficient foundation training. Return to basic obedience and impulse control work before attempting any protection development.

Problem #4: Inability to De-escalate Your dog maintains high arousal and suspicious behavior long after threats have passed.

Solution: Focus on recovery training and stress management. Your dog needs to learn how to return to baseline after arousal.

The Handler's Role in Guardian Development

Your behavior during protection scenarios has enormous impact on your dog's development.

Most problems stem from handlers who either over-encourage protective behavior or panic when it appears.

What to Do When Your Dog Alerts:

1. **Acknowledge calmly:** "I see it" or "good watch"
2. **Assess the situation yourself:** Is this actually concerning?
3. **Give clear direction:** Either investigate together or dismiss the alert
4. **Manage the outcome:** Ensure the situation resolves appropriately
5. **Return to normal:** Clear signal that the incident is over

What NOT to Do:

- Get excited or aroused yourself
- Ignore legitimate alerts
- Punish appropriate guardian behavior
- Allow situations to escalate beyond your control
- Fail to provide clear resolution

Building Controlled Response Capability

For mature dogs with stable temperaments, you may want to develop the ability to take directed action in genuine protection scenarios.

Prerequisites for Response Training:

- Perfect obedience under distraction
- Stable temperament with no fear or aggression issues
- Clear discrimination between threats and non-threats
- Complete handler control during arousal
- Proper environmental and social foundation

Basic Response Development:

- Start with verbal deterrence only
- Add positioning (blocking) behavior
- Develop graduated intensity responses
- Practice recall and redirect commands during scenarios
- Build clear start and stop signals

Warning Signs to Stop Response Training:

- Your dog becomes more aggressive in daily life
- You lose control during training scenarios
- Your dog starts making independent decisions about threats
- Stress indicators appear or increase
- Your dog becomes less social or more reactive

The Legal and Ethical Considerations

Developing any level of protection capability in your dog comes with significant legal and ethical responsibilities:

Legal Realities:

- You're liable for any damage your dog causes
- Protection training may affect insurance coverage
- Local laws may restrict dogs with protection training
- Incidents involving "trained" dogs carry higher penalties

Ethical Responsibilities:

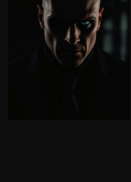
- Never use your dog to intimidate or threaten others
 - Ensure your dog can distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate targets
 - Maintain complete control in all situations
 - Regular assessment of your dog's stability and reliability
- The Bottom Line on Guardian Development**
- Your Presa was bred to be protective—trying to eliminate that instinct creates neurotic, confused dogs. Instead, channel it appropriately:
- Build observation skills before response capability
 - Focus on discrimination and control above all else
 - Develop your dog's confidence in your leadership
 - Create clear contexts for when protection is appropriate
 - Maintain the ability to direct and stop protective behavior
- Remember: a true guardian protects through presence and confidence, not through aggression and reactivity. Your goal is a dog that makes good decisions about when protection is needed and follows your guidance about how to provide it.
- In the next chapter, we'll talk about creating daily routines that maintain all the progress you've made and prevent regression.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

CHAPTER 7: THE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM



- Daily Routines That Keep Your Progress Solid
- Spotting Regression Before It Takes Hold
- Long-Term Success Strategies



Here's the harsh reality that nobody tells new Presa owners: training your dog isn't a one-time project that you complete and then forget about. It's a lifestyle that requires daily attention, consistent reinforcement, and ongoing adjustment.

Most owners work hard to fix their dog's problems, see improvement, and then gradually let their standards slip. Six months later, they're dealing with the same issues all over again—often worse than before.

This chapter is about building a maintenance system that keeps your progress solid without turning your life into a constant training session.

Why Dogs Regress (And How to Prevent It)

The Testing Cycle

Your Presa will periodically test every boundary you've established. This isn't defiance—it's quality control. Guardian breeds are genetically programmed to verify that pack leadership is still competent.

These tests typically happen:

- During adolescence (6-18 months)
- After stress or major life changes
- When routines are disrupted
- During seasonal changes
- When you're distracted or inconsistent

The key is **recognizing tests early** and addressing them **immediately**, before they become new habits.

The Erosion Pattern

Most regression follows a predictable pattern:

- Week 1: Small boundary violations that you let slide
- Week 2: Slightly bigger violations that "aren't worth fighting about"
- Week 3: Clear rule-breaking that you address inconsistently
- Week 4: Full regression to old problematic behaviors

The solution is catching and addressing violations **at Week 1**, *not* waiting until Week 4.

Daily Routines That Keep Your Progress Solid

The 10-Minute Morning Protocol

Start every day with a brief training session that reinforces your leadership and your dog's responsiveness:

- 2 minutes: Basic obedience review (sit, down, stay, come)
- 3 minutes: Impulse control exercises (wait for food, toys, doorways)
- 3 minutes: Focus and engagement work (eye contact, attention games)
- 2 minutes: Physical exercise or play as reward

This isn't about teaching new behaviors—it's about maintaining the behaviors you've already established.

The Evening Wind-Down Routine

End each day with activities that reinforce calm, settled behavior:

- Structured walk with leash training practice
- Quiet time with gentle handling and massage
- Place command practice while you watch TV
- Predictable bedtime routine in designated area

The Weekly Maintenance Checklist:

- ☐ Every week, make sure you're practicing:
- ☐ Leash walking past distractions without pulling
- ☐ Recall command in increasingly challenging situations
- ☐ Stay commands with duration and distance
- ☐ Appropriate response to doorbell, visitors, delivery people
- ☐ Calm behavior around other dogs (if applicable)
- ☐ Recovery from excitement or arousal
- ☐ Respectful resource sharing (food, toys, space)

Spotting Regression Before It Takes Hold

Early Warning Signs

Watch for these subtle changes that indicate potential regression:

- Slightly slower response to familiar commands
- Testing boundaries in small ways
- Increased attention-seeking behavior
- Minor changes in body language during interactions
- Small increases in arousal or reactivity
- Forgetting previously solid behaviors in new situations

The 24-Hour Rule

If you notice any regression signs, you have 24 hours to address them before they potentially become patterns. Don't wait to see if it was "just a bad day."

The Intervention Protocol

When you spot regression:

1. **Identify the specific behavior that's changing**
2. **Return to the training protocol that originally fixed it**
3. **Increase your consistency and attention for one week**
4. **Don't advance to new training until the regression is completely resolved**
5. **Examine what environmental factors might have triggered the regression**

Managing Life Changes

Major life changes can trigger significant regression in even well-trained dogs. Plan ahead for:

Moving to a New Home

- Re-establish territory boundaries immediately
- Practice all basic commands in the new environment
- Maintain familiar routines as much as possible
- Allow extra time for adjustment and reinforcement

New Family Members (babies, partners, roommates)

- Introduce changes gradually before they become permanent
- Adjust household rules to accommodate new dynamics
- Ensure your dog's exercise and attention needs are still met
- Practice appropriate behavior around new family members

Schedule Changes

- Modify exercise and training times to fit new schedules
- Maintain consistency even if timing changes
- Don't let busy periods become excuses for skipping maintenance
- Find ways to integrate training into new routines

Health Issues or Aging

- Adjust expectations based on physical capabilities
- Maintain mental stimulation even if physical exercise decreases
- Monitor for pain-related behavior changes
- Modify training methods to accommodate limitations

The Stress Management Component

Unmanaged stress is the biggest cause of behavioral regression. Presas are particularly sensitive to:

Environmental Stress

- Loud construction, thunderstorms, fireworks
- Unfamiliar people frequently in the home
- Disrupted sleep or eating schedules
- Overcrowded or chaotic environments

Social Stress

- Conflict between family members
- New or aggressive dogs in the neighborhood
- Overstimulation from too much social interaction
- Inconsistent handling by different family members

Physical Stress

- Inadequate exercise or mental stimulation
- Poor nutrition or feeding schedules
- Undiagnosed health issues
- Inappropriate equipment or handling methods

The Stress Recovery Protocol

When your dog shows signs of stress:

1. **Reduce environmental pressure temporarily**
2. **Return to simple, familiar routines**
3. **Increase predictability in daily schedules**
4. **Provide extra mental and physical exercise**
5. **Focus on relationship-building activities**
6. **Monitor for complete return to baseline behavior**

Creating Sustainable Exercise Routines

Physical and mental exercise prevent many behavioral problems from developing. But your routine needs to be sustainable long-term.

The Minimum Effective Dose

For most adult Presas, this means:

- 60-90 minutes of physical exercise daily
- 20-30 minutes of mental stimulation daily
- At least one longer adventure (hike, beach trip, etc.) weekly
- Regular training sessions throughout the week

Low-Maintenance Exercise Options

For busy periods or bad weather:

- Treadmill or indoor exercise equipment
- Mental stimulation toys and puzzle feeders
- Training sessions that double as exercise
- Interactive play in the house or yard

High-Impact Mental Stimulation

Mental exercise often tires dogs more effectively than physical exercise:

- Scent work and tracking games
- Problem-solving exercises with food puzzles
- Training new tricks or complex behaviors
- Structured exploration of new environments

The Equipment Maintenance System

Your training tools need regular evaluation and replacement:

Monthly Equipment Check

- Inspect leashes, collars, and harnesses for wear
- Replace or repair damaged equipment immediately
- Clean and maintain training tools
- Evaluate whether current equipment is still appropriate

Equipment Rotation

- Use different tools for different activities
- Have backup equipment for emergencies
- Gradually introduce new equipment before you need it
- Match equipment to your dog's current training level

Building Family Consistency

Everyone in your household needs to maintain the same standards, or your dog will learn to behave differently with different people.

The Family Meeting Protocol

Monthly family meetings should cover:

- Current training goals and methods
 - Consistent rules and expectations
 - Problem areas that need attention
 - Schedule coordination for exercise and training
 - Equipment and responsibility assignments
- Individual Training for Family Members**
- Each family member should be able to:
- Get immediate response to basic commands
 - Handle the dog safely in public
 - Recognize and interrupt public behaviors
 - Implement the household rules consistently
 - Provide appropriate exercise and stimulation

Long-Term Success Strategies

The Annual Assessment

Once per year, conduct a comprehensive evaluation:

- Video your dog in various situations
- Test command reliability in challenging environments
- Assess any changes in temperament or behavior
- Adjust training goals based on your dog's maturity
- Plan for upcoming challenges (aging, life changes, etc.)

Continuing Education

Stay current with:

- New training techniques and research
- Changes in local laws or regulations
- Advanced training opportunities
- Professional development resources
- Breed-specific information and communities

The Support Network

Build relationships with:

- A veterinarian familiar with guardian breeds
- Professional trainers who understand Presas
- Other responsible Presa owners
- Emergency contacts who can handle your dog
- Boarding or care facilities that meet your standards

When to Seek Professional Help

Even with excellent maintenance, some situations require professional intervention:

Immediate Professional Help Needed:

- Any bite incidents or near-misses
 - Sudden changes in temperament or behavior
 - Regression that doesn't respond to your intervention
 - New behavioral problems you can't identify the cause of
 - Health-related behavior changes
- Consider Professional Help:**
- You're not seeing progress despite consistent effort
 - Family members disagree about training approaches
 - Your dog's needs exceed your time or skill level
 - You want to advance to more complex training
 - Major life changes are approaching

The Reality Check

Here's what successful long-term Presa ownership actually looks like:

- Daily attention to training and exercise needs
- Consistent rules and boundaries that don't change based on convenience
- Regular assessment and adjustment of your approach
- Acceptance that training is ongoing, not temporary
- Recognition that your dog's genetics require specific management

It's not about being perfect—it's about being consistent. It's not about never having problems—it's about addressing problems quickly and effectively.

Your Presa can be an incredible companion and guardian, but only if you're committed to the long-term work required to develop and maintain their potential.

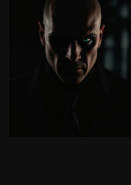
In the next chapter, we'll talk about recognizing when you need professional help and how to find the right trainer for your specific situation.

CHAPTER 8: WHEN TO GET HELP



- Red Flags That Require Professional Intervention
- Questions to Ask Before Hiring a Trainer
- Setting Realistic Expectations for Your Journey

CHAPTER 8: WHEN TO GET HELP



Let's be honest: there's a certain pride that comes with successfully training your own dog. You want to figure it out yourself, prove you can handle whatever your Presa throws at you, and build that special bond that comes from working through challenges together.

That's admirable. It's also sometimes dangerous.

There's a significant difference between normal Presa challenges that you can work through with patience and dedication, and serious behavioral issues that require professional intervention. Knowing the difference could save your dog's life—and prevent you from becoming a liability statistic.

Red Flags That Require Professional Intervention

Immediate Emergency Situations

Some behavioral issues require immediate professional help, no matter how confident you are in your training abilities:

Any Bite Incident If your dog has bitten anyone—family member, stranger, or another animal—you need professional help immediately. This includes "minor" bites that didn't break skin. Biting represents a failure in your dog's threat assessment and impulse control that will likely escalate without intervention.

Resource Guarding Against Family Members If your dog guards food, toys, space, or people against family members with aggressive displays, this is beyond normal boundary testing. Resource guarding can escalate rapidly and creates dangerous household dynamics.

Predatory Behavior Toward Small Animals or Children If your dog shows intense predatory interest in cats, small dogs, or children (stalking, intense staring, prey drive displays), this requires immediate professional assessment. The prey drive in powerful breeds can have tragic consequences.

Panic or Severe Phobias If your dog shows extreme fear responses (attempting to escape through windows, destructive panic, loss of bodily functions), these aren't training issues—they're behavioral emergencies that need specialized intervention.

Human Aggression Without Clear Triggers If your dog shows aggression toward humans in situations where no clear threat exists, this indicates a breakdown in their threat assessment system that you cannot safely address alone.

Serious Warning Signs

These issues don't require emergency intervention, but they do need professional help before they escalate:

Escalating Reactivity If your dog's reactive responses are getting more intense, lasting longer, or happening in situations where they previously remained calm, the problem is getting worse despite your efforts.

Selective Aggression Toward Specific Groups If your dog consistently shows aggression toward men, children, people in uniforms, or other specific groups, this indicates poor socialization or traumatic associations that require specialized desensitization work.

Inability to Recover from Arousal If your dog remains aroused, panting, or unable to settle for hours after exciting or stressful events, their stress management system isn't functioning properly.

Compulsive Behaviors Repetitive behaviors like excessive licking, pacing, spinning, or destructive activities that your dog can't voluntarily stop indicate underlying anxiety or neurological issues.

Complete Training Breakdown If your dog suddenly stops responding to previously reliable commands across multiple situations, something significant has changed that requires professional assessment.

Questions to Ask Before Hiring a Trainer

Not all professional trainers understand guardian breeds, and hiring the wrong trainer can make your problems worse. Here are the questions that will help you identify trainers who actually know what they're doing with Presas:

Experience and Specialization Questions

"How many Presa Canarios have you worked with specifically?"

Red flag answers: "I work with all breeds" or "Dogs are dogs" or vague responses about "guardian breeds." Good answers: Specific numbers and examples of Presa cases they've handled.

"What's your approach to working with guardian breed genetics?"

Red flag answers: Anything about eliminating protective instincts or treating Presas like other breeds. Good answers: Discussion of channeling instincts appropriately and working with breed characteristics.

"Can you describe the difference between defensive drive and prey drive in protection work?"

Red flag answers: Confusion about drive terminology or oversimplified explanations. Good answers: Clear understanding of drive states and their application in training.

Methodology Questions

"What methods do you use for addressing reactivity in powerful breeds?"

Red flag answers: Purely positive approaches or purely dominance-based approaches. Good answers: Balanced approaches that address underlying causes while maintaining safety.

"How do you assess whether a dog is suitable for protection work?"

Red flag answers: Assumptions that all Presas should do protection work or that none should. Good answers: Specific temperament evaluation criteria and honest assessment processes.

"What's your policy on training guarantees and follow-up support?"

Red flag answers: Unrealistic guarantees or no ongoing support structure. Good answers: Realistic expectations with structured follow-up and ongoing guidance.

Safety and Liability Questions

"What's your protocol if a dog shows aggression during training?"

Red flag answers: Vague responses or overconfident claims about controlling any dog. Good answers: Specific safety protocols and honest discussion of limitations.

"Have you ever refused to work with a dog, and why?"

Red flag answers: Claims they can fix any dog or reluctance to discuss limitations. Good answers: Honest examples of dogs they've referred elsewhere and why.

Different Types of Professional Help

Basic Obedience Trainers Good for: Foundation skills, puppy training, basic manners Not appropriate for: Serious behavioral issues, protection work, complex problems

Behavioral Consultants Good for: Anxiety, phobias, compulsive behaviors, complex behavioral issues Not appropriate for: Basic training, protection work, emergency aggression cases

Protection Dog Trainers Good for: Developing controlled protection capabilities in stable dogs Not appropriate for: Fixing behavioral problems, basic obedience, fearful or aggressive dogs

Veterinary Behaviorists Good for: Severe behavioral issues, medication evaluation, complex cases Not appropriate for: Basic training, routine behavioral problems

Balanced Trainers with Guardian Breed Experience Good for: Most Presa behavioral issues, combining basic training with behavioral modification Not appropriate for: Severe aggression cases that require specialized intervention

Setting Realistic Expectations

What Professional Training Can Do:

- Identify underlying causes of behavioral problems
- Develop structured plans for behavior modification
- Teach you specific techniques for managing your dog
- Provide safety protocols for working with challenging behaviors
- Assess your dog's potential and limitations honestly

What Professional Training Cannot Do:

- Instantly fix problems that took months or years to develop
- Change your dog's basic genetic temperament
- Replace the need for ongoing daily training and management
- Guarantee perfect behavior in all situations
- Work miracles with insufficient owner commitment

The Evaluation Process

A good trainer will evaluate both your dog and your situation before proposing solutions:

Dog Assessment:

- Temperament evaluation in multiple contexts
- Drive assessment and balance evaluation
- Behavioral history and trigger identification
- Physical health and capability assessment
- Learning style and motivation assessment

Owner Assessment:

- Experience level and skill evaluation
- Lifestyle and time availability assessment
- Family dynamics and consistency evaluation
- Goals and expectations clarification
- Commitment level and follow-through capacity

Environmental Assessment:

- Home setup and management capabilities
- Neighborhood and local challenges
- Available exercise and training spaces
- Equipment and resource availability
- Support system evaluation

Red Flags in Professional Trainers

Avoid trainers who:

- Promise quick fixes or guaranteed results
- Use outdated dominance theory exclusively
- Refuse to explain their methods clearly
- Won't let you observe their training sessions
- Make dramatic claims about their success rates
- Push expensive equipment or lengthy programs immediately
- Show little interest in your specific situation
- Can't provide references from previous clients
- Seem intimidated by or dismissive of your dog's breed

Making the Investment Decision

Professional training is expensive, but it's usually less expensive than:

- Veterinary bills from dog fights or bite incidents
- Legal fees from liability claims
- Property damage from destructive behavior
- Rehoming or euthanasia costs
- The emotional cost of living with an unmanageable dog

Budget Considerations:

- Group classes: \$100-300 for basic issues
- Private sessions: \$100-200 per session for moderate issues
- Intensive programs: \$1000-15000 for serious behavioral work
- Board and train: \$2000-18000 for complex cases

Value Assessment: Consider the cost against:

- Years of living with the problem
- Risk of the problem escalating
- Impact on your family's quality of life
- Potential liability and safety issues
- Your dog's long-term welfare

Preparing for Professional Help

Before your first session:

- Document specific problems with video if possible
- Keep a behavior log for at least one week
- Gather your dog's medical and training history
- Prepare questions about long-term management
- Set realistic goals for the training process

During the evaluation:

- Be completely honest about your dog's behavior
- Ask for clarification if you don't understand something
- Discuss your lifestyle limitations and constraints
- Request a written training plan with timelines
- Understand the ongoing maintenance requirements

After starting training:

- Follow the trainer's instructions exactly
- Keep detailed records of your dog's progress
- Communicate regularly about challenges or concerns
- Practice consistently between sessions
- Be patient with the process timeline

The Bottom Line on Getting Help

There's no shame in recognizing that your dog's needs exceed your current knowledge or abilities. The shame comes from letting pride interfere with getting the help your dog needs.

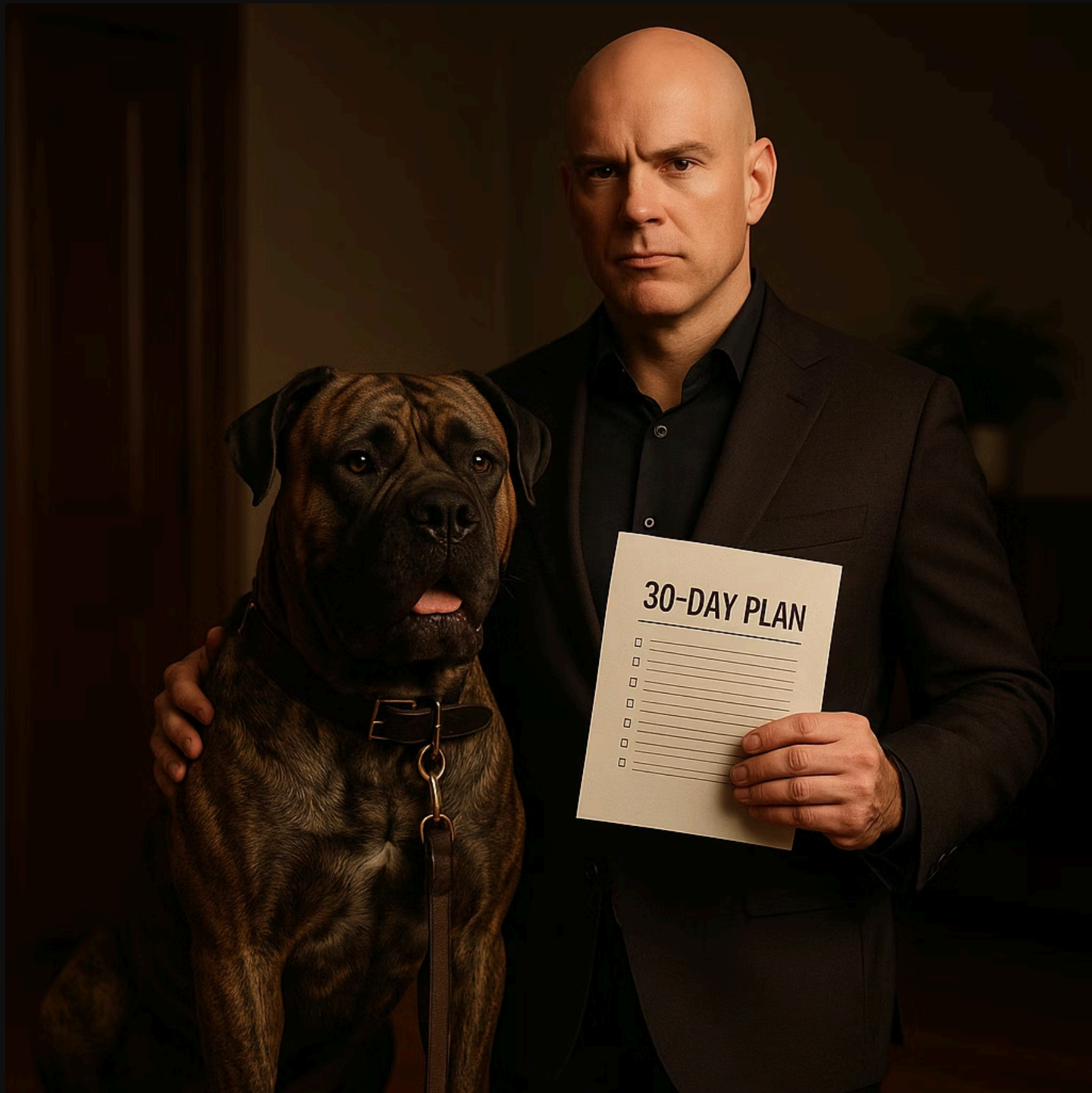
Professional training isn't an admission of failure—it's an investment in your dog's future and your family's safety. The best owners know when to get help, and they get it before problems become crises.

Your Presa deserves the best possible life you can provide. Sometimes that means acknowledging that you need additional expertise to help them reach their full potential.

In our final chapter, we'll put together everything you've learned into a practical 30-day action plan for immediate improvement.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

YOUR NEXT STEP's and The 30-Day Quick Start Plan



- The 30-Day Quick Start Plan
- Resources for Continued Learning
- How to Know If You're Ready for Coaching

YOUR NEXT STEP's and The 30-Day Quick Start Plan



Congratulations. You've just absorbed more practical information about living successfully with a Presa Canario than most owners learn in years of trial and error.

But here's the thing: knowledge without action is just entertainment. Reading this guide won't change anything unless you actually implement what you've learned.

So let's get specific about your next steps.

The 30-Day Quick Start Plan

Days 1-7: Foundation Assessment

Day 1: *Complete an honest evaluation of your current situation*

- Video your dog's behavior during walks, feeding, and visitor arrivals
- Identify the three biggest problems you're dealing with
- Assess your dog's current obedience reliability in distracting environments

Day 2-3: *Implement the leadership protocols from Chapter 3*

- Start requiring "wait" before meals, toys, and doorway access
- Identify where your rules change based on convenience, and commit to consistency to change that
- Begin the daily 10-minute training routine

Day 4-5: *Begin addressing your #1 problem using the techniques from Chapter 4*

- If it's pulling: Start the stop-and-go method immediately
- If it's reactivity: Begin threshold identification and distance work
- If it's selective hearing: Return to foundation command training

Day 6-7: *Establish your maintenance routines from Chapter 7*

- Create morning and evening training protocols
- Set up your weekly training checklist
- Identify potential stress triggers in your dog's environment

Days 8-14: Building Momentum

Week 2 Focus: *Consistency and habit building*

- Practice your chosen training protocols daily without exception
- Begin expanding successful behaviors to new environments
- Start implementing the socialization principles from Chapter 5 if applicable
- Document progress with weekly videos

Days 15-21: Integration and Expansion

Week 3 Focus: *Adding complexity*

- Combine multiple trained behaviors into sequences
- Practice problem behaviors in increasingly challenging situations
- Begin working on your #2 priority problem
- Evaluate what's working and what needs adjustment

Days 22-30: Solidification and Planning

Week 4 Focus: *Making it stick*

- Test your dog's reliability in real-world situations
- Identify any remaining gaps in training or understanding
- Plan your approach for continuing improvement
- Decide whether you need professional help for remaining issues

Resources for Continued Learning

Essential Equipment:

- Properly fitted flat collar or martingale collar
- 6-foot leather or rope leash (avoid retractable)
- Long line (15-30 feet) for recall training
- High-value training treats your dog actually wants
- Interactive puzzle toys for mental stimulation

Recommended Reading:

- Books specifically about guardian breed behavior and training
- Research on canine drive development and behavior
- Presa canario breed-specific health and nutrition information

Online Resources:

- Breed-specific forums with experienced owners
- Training videos from qualified professionals
- Local training club and facility directories
- AND USE YOUR PRESAMENTOR AI DILIGENTLY AS YOUR SPARRINGPARTNER

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

How to Know If You're Ready for Coaching

You might benefit from professional coaching if:

- ☐ **You're overwhelmed by the amount of information** and need a customized plan specific to your dog
- ☐ **You're seeing some improvement but hitting plateaus** that you can't break through alone
- ☐ **You have specific goals** (like protection work or therapy dog certification) that require specialized knowledge
- ☐ **Your dog's problems are complex** and involve multiple behavioral issues
- ☐ **You want accountability and support** during the training process
- ☐ **You're dealing with safety concerns** that make you uncomfortable working alone

You're probably not ready for coaching if:

- **You haven't consistently implemented basic training** for at least 30 days
- **You're looking for quick fixes** rather than long-term solutions
- **You're not willing to change your own behavior** and management approaches
- **You want someone else to train your dog** while you remain uninvolved
- **You're not committed to daily practice** and ongoing maintenance

The Long-Term View

Here's what successful Presa ownership looks like one year from now:

- Your dog responds to you immediately, even in exciting or distracting situations
- You can walk confidently anywhere without worrying about pulling or reactivity
- Your dog shows appropriate guardian behavior: alert when needed, calm when appropriate
- You understand your dog's communication and can prevent problems before they start
- Your relationship is based on mutual respect and clear communication
- You're proud to own a Presa and confident in your ability to handle whatever comes up

That's not wishful thinking: it's a completely achievable outcome if you're willing to do the work.

Your Commitment Decision

This is the moment of truth. You can choose to:

Option 1: Close this guide and continue dealing with the same problems you've been struggling with, hoping they'll somehow resolve themselves.

Option 2: Implement what you've learned systematically and consistently, transforming your relationship with your dog over the next few months.

Option 3: Recognize that you need additional support and invest in professional coaching to accelerate your progress and ensure you're doing everything correctly.

The choice is yours, but choose consciously. Your Presa deserves a committed owner who's willing to do what it takes to help them become their best self.

Final Thoughts

Your Presa Canario isn't just a pet: they're a magnificent example of thousands of years of selective breeding for strength, intelligence, and loyalty. They deserve an owner who understands and appreciates those qualities while providing the guidance they need to thrive in the modern world.

The techniques in this guide work. They're based on YEARS of experience with this specific breed and an understanding of what makes these dogs tick. But they only work if you work them.

Be honest with yourself about your commitment level. Be realistic about the timeline for change. Be consistent in your application of what you've learned.

And remember: every interaction with your dog is training. Make sure you're teaching what you actually want them to learn.

Your journey to a better relationship with your Presa starts with the next decision you make. Make it a good one.

Ready to take the next step? If you're committed to transforming your relationship with your Presa but want expert guidance throughout the process, I'm here to help.

Send me a message with "I'M READY" on any social media channel, and let's talk about creating a custom training plan that fits your specific situation.

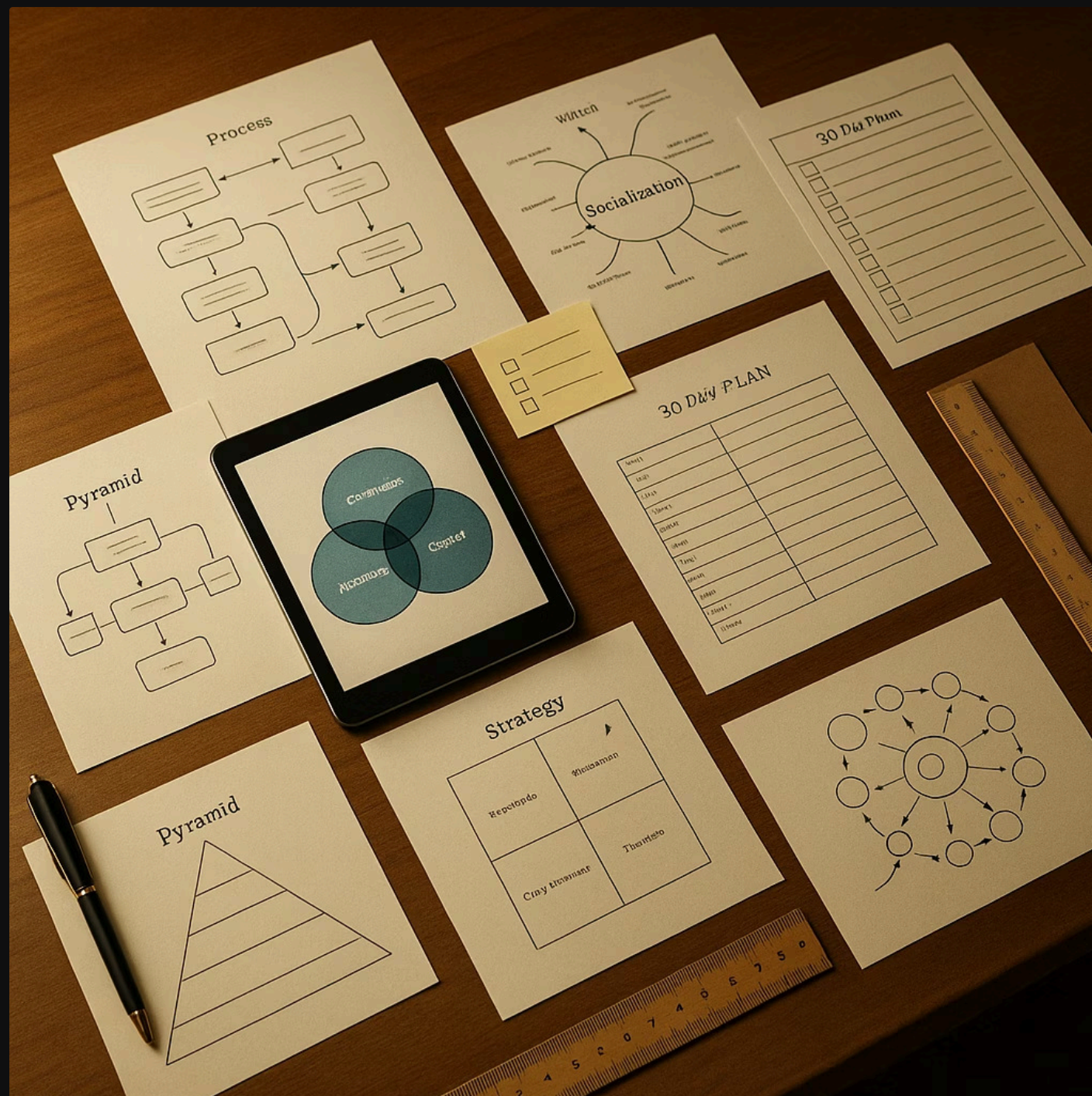
OR:

- You can write me at: coach@presacoach.com
- OR Book a FREE 30m Discovery call, Where We'll discuss your Presa's current issues and talk about how they can be fixed and if you need help, or you can do it yourself (And **YES**: i work as an expert dog trainer and presa specialist...**BUT**: the only thing **i will try to get you sold on**, on this call...Is that you should do what is best for you and your presa. Because i absolutely love and care for Presa's: It's THAT simple!)- Book Your Call here: <https://calendly.com/coach-presacoach/30mindiscoverycall>

Because your Presa deserves an owner who truly gets them.

- PresaCoach The only trainer who actually understands your dog

APPENDIX: GRAPHICS FOR EASY OVERVIEW



- Challenge: stubbornness, dominance, lack of focus
- Understanding the unique presa mind
- Understanding your presa's protection drive
- Intelligent, strong-willed, and naturally protective
- Requires specialized training approach
- Reading your presa's stress signals
- How to spot a challenge before it becomes a problem
- The one command that changes everything: WAIT!
- The leadership gap: what your presa is really testing
- Engagement before obedience
- Context matters: why your presa performs differently everywhere
- Progress: from handler-initiated to dog-initiated engagement
- The stop and go method: teaching loose leash walking
- Provide natural outlets for natural drives
- The counter-conditioning protocol
- Building bulletproof commands
- Selective hearing: making commands bulletproof
- Daily routines that keeps your progress solid
- Spotting regression before it takes hold

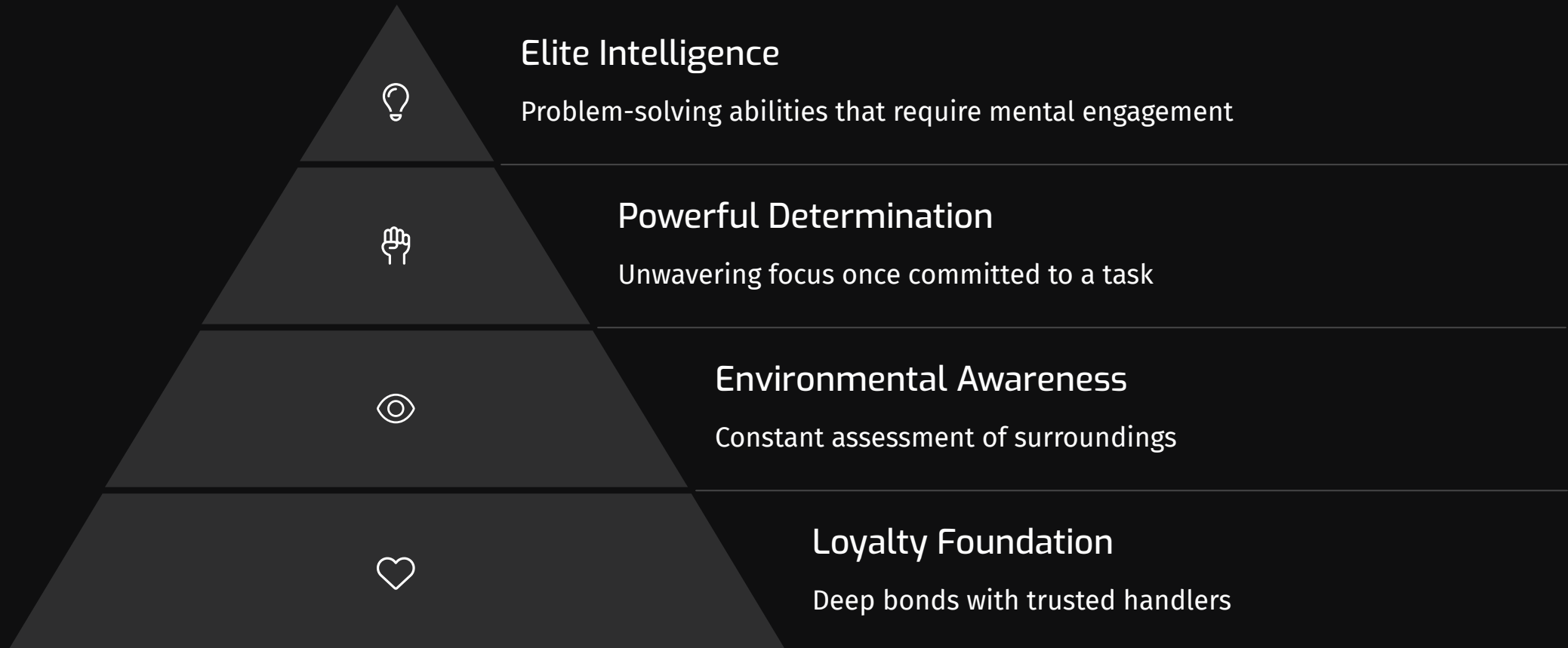


Challenges: Stubbornness, Dominance, Lack of Focus

Challenge	Misinterpretation	True Understanding
Ignoring Commands	Simple disobedience	Prioritizing environmental assessment
Testing Boundaries	Dominance aggression	Verifying leadership capability
Resource Guarding	Possessiveness	Natural protective instinct
Selective Listening	Stubborn nature	Low engagement with handler

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

Understanding the Unique Presa Mind



[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

UNDERSTANDING YOUR PRESA'S PROTECTION DRIVE



True Protection Drive Is:

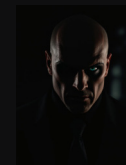
- Assessment-based: Your dog evaluates the situation before responding
- Proportional: The response matches the actual threat level
- Controllable: Your dog can be redirected or called off
- Contextual: Your dog understands when protection is appropriate
- Recovery-oriented: Your dog returns to normal after the threat passes

What Most People Call "Protection" Is Actually:

- Reactive: Your dog responds without thinking
- Disproportionate: Every trigger gets maximum response
- Uncontrollable: You can't redirect or stop the behavior
- Contextless: Your dog responds the same everywhere
- Persistent: Your dog stays aroused long after the trigger is gone

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

Intelligent, Strong-Willed, and Naturally Protective



Analytical Intelligence

Assesses situations independently
before responding



Mental Fortitude

Persistence in tasks they deem
important



Decision-Making

Weighs commands against their own
assessment



Protective Instinct

Natural vigilance toward
environmental changes



[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



Requires Specialized Training Approach



Honor Their Intelligence

Training that explains "why" not just "what"



Mental Engagement

Problem-solving over rote repetition

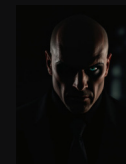


Partnership Mindset

Collaboration rather than pure compliance

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

READING YOUR PRESA'S STRESS SIGNALS



Early Stress Signals:

- Excessive panting when not hot
- Seeking escape routes or hiding
- Refusing treats they normally love
- Excessive drinking after exposure
- Changes in elimination patterns
- Lip licking or yawning out of context

Moderate Stress Signals:

- Trembling or shaking
- Excessive drooling
- Displacement behaviors (scratching, sniffing ground)
- Freezing or shutting down
- Hypervigilance
- Tucked tail or lowered body posture

Severe Stress Signals:

- Panic responses (desperate escape attempts)
- Aggressive displays toward neutral stimuli
- Complete shutdown (won't move or respond)
- Stress-related elimination
- Recovery taking hours or days
- Refusal to take food for extended periods

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



How to Spot a Challenge Before It Becomes a Problem

Most Presa problems don't appear overnight. They build through a predictable sequence that you can learn to interrupt.



The Setup (Stage 1)

Your dog encounters a situation that triggers one of their drives. Maybe another dog appears at the fence line (territorial drive), or someone approaches your family (defensive drive).

- Subtle posture changes
- Increased attention to the trigger
- Brief freezing or focusing
- Weight shift toward the trigger



The Decision Point (Stage 2)

Your dog evaluates whether this situation requires action. This is your critical intervention window—after this point, they're committed to whatever response they've chosen.

- Fixed stare at the trigger
- Body tension increasing
- Ears locked forward
- Beginning of movement toward the trigger



The Commitment (Stage 3)

Your dog has decided action is necessary and commits to their chosen response. Interrupting them now will likely escalate the situation.

- Forward movement begins
- Vocalization starts
- Body position becomes aggressive
- Tunnel vision on the trigger



The Response (Stage 4)

Your dog executes their chosen behavior. At this point, you're in damage control mode until they naturally de-escalate or you can safely interrupt.

- Full barking, lunging, or charging
- Complete focus on trigger
- Escalating behavior intensity
- Resistance to redirection

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



THE ONE COMMAND THAT CHANGES EVERYTHING: WAIT



Hold what they want

Start with food, toys, or access to something interesting



Remove when they move toward it

If they try to take it, the item disappears



Reward when they stop trying

The instant they stop, give them what they want

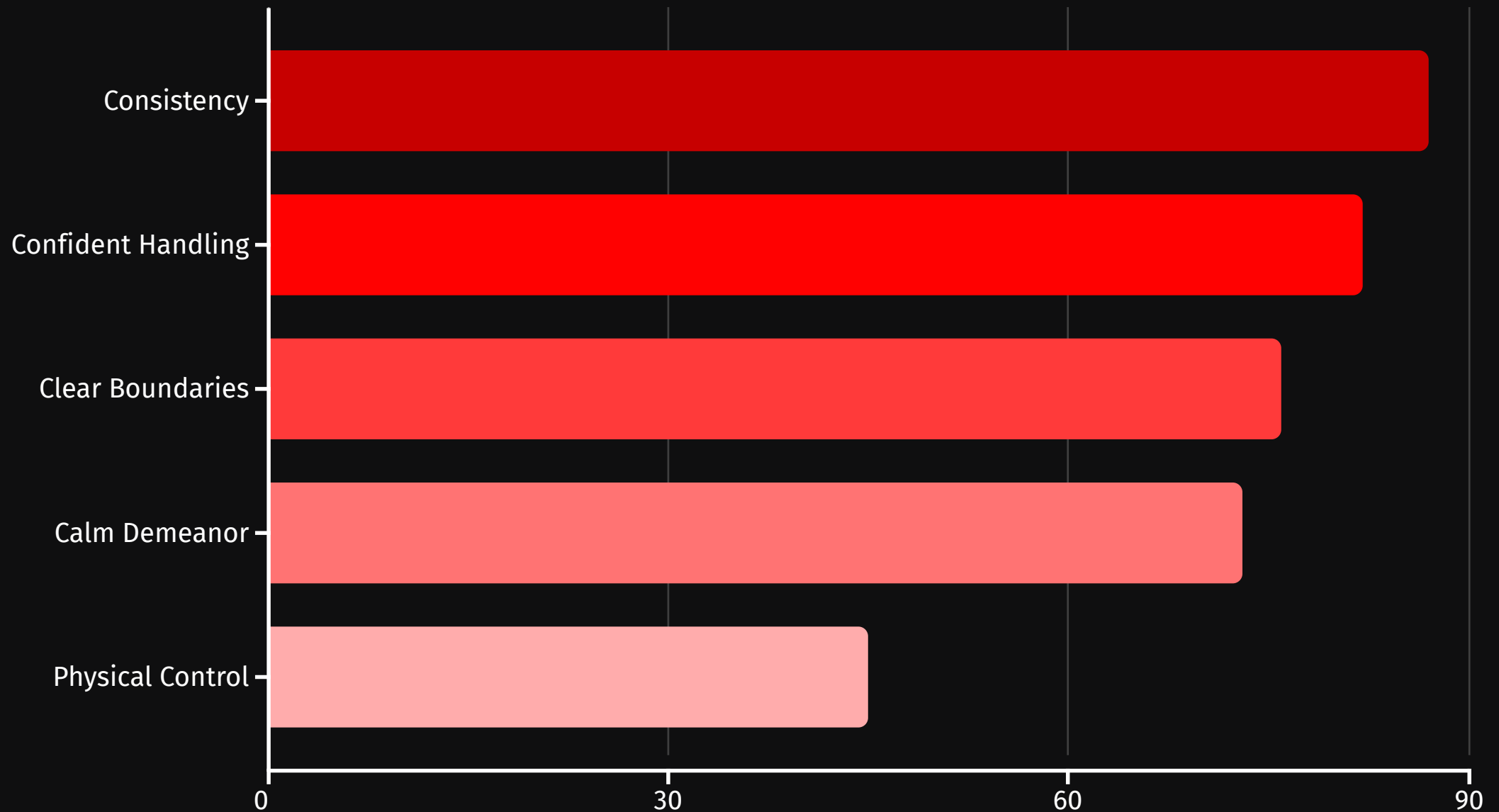


Repeat until automatic

Eventually add the word "wait" as a verbal cue

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

The Leadership Gap: What Your Presa Is Really Testing



[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



Engagement Before Obedience



Engagement First

Securing your Presa's mental focus before giving commands



Relationship Building

Strengthening your bond through meaningful interaction



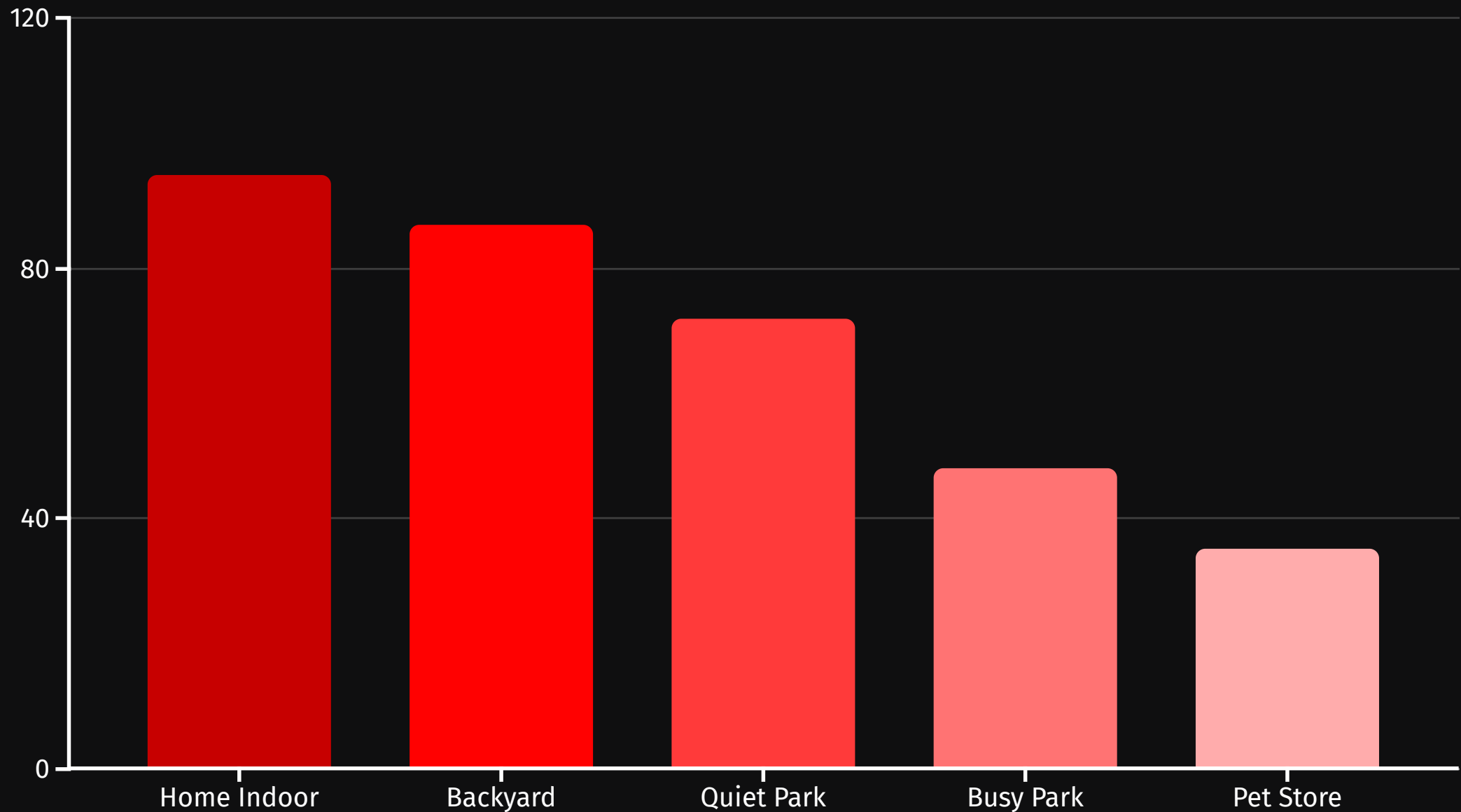
Command Compliance

Achieving reliable obedience through established connection

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

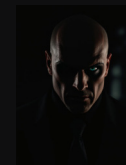


Context Matters: Why Your Presa Performs Differently Everywhere



[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

Progress: From Handler-Initiated to Dog-Initiated Engagement

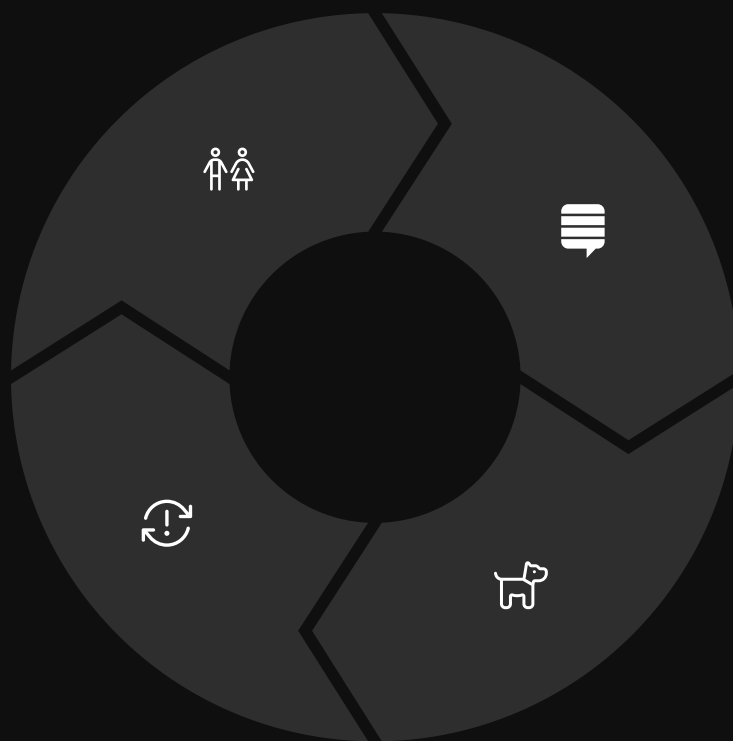


Handler Prompts

You actively seek your Presa's attention using cues or rewards

Default Partnership

Working together becomes the natural state in all environments



Mutual Engagement

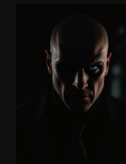
Balanced interaction with shared initiation of focus sessions

Dog-Initiated Focus

Your Presa actively seeks engagement with you when uncertain

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

THE STOP AND GO METHOD: TEACHING LOOSE LEASH WALKING



Start Walking

Begin with your dog on a 6-foot leash



Stop When Tight

The moment the leash gets tight, stop moving completely



Wait for Attention

Don't say anything, just wait for your dog to look back



Move When Slack

The instant there's slack in the leash, start moving again

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



Provide Appropriate Outlets for Natural Drives

Protective Drive

Structured boundary walks, perimeter monitoring with handler, alert-and-report training

Problem-Solving Drive

Food puzzles, discrimination tasks, novel environment exploration under guidance



Scenting Drive

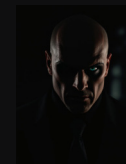
Scent detection games, tracking exercises, find-it challenges with toys or food

Prey Drive

Controlled tug games, flirt pole work with rules, structured chase-and-catch activities

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

THE COUNTER-CONDITIONING PROTOCOL



Phase 1: Distance Work

Find your dog's threshold distance (how far away triggers can be before your dog reacts). Work at 1.5 times that distance initially. When a trigger appears, get your dog's attention with treats or toys. Keep sessions short (5-10 minutes) and gradually decrease distance as your dog stays calm.



Phase 2: Engagement Training

Teach your dog that triggers predict good things from you. The moment a trigger appears, become the most interesting thing in the environment. Use your dog's highest value rewards. Your dog should start looking to you when triggers appear, not at the trigger.



Phase 3: Controlled Approaches

With a helper, practice controlled approaches with the trigger. Start at a distance where your dog notices but doesn't react. Have the trigger move parallel to you, not directly toward you. Reward calm attention to you instead of fixation on the trigger.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

BUILDING BULLETPROOF COMMANDS



The Foundation Phase

- Start in boring environment with dog on leash
- Give command once - never repeat it
- If they comply immediately, reward enthusiastically
- If they don't comply, make it happen (guide them)



The Proofing Phase

- Gradually add tiny distractions
- Only increase difficulty at 90% success rate
- If your dog fails, reduce the distraction level
- Build duration, distance, and distraction separately



The Generalization Phase

- Practice in multiple locations and situations
- Different rooms in your house
- Front yard, back yard, driveway
- Quiet parks, busy sidewalks, pet stores



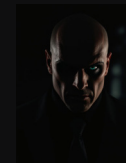
The Maintenance Phase

- Randomly test commands in real situations
- Call your dog away from something interesting
- Ask for a sit-stay when guests arrive
- Reward generously for compliance under pressure

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



SELECTIVE HEARING: MAKING COMMANDS BULLETPROOF



[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

DAILY ROUTINES THAT KEEP YOUR PROGRESS SOLID



The 10-Minute Morning Protocol

Start every day with a brief training session that reinforces your leadership and your dog's responsiveness:

- 2 minutes: Basic obedience review (sit, down, stay, come)
- 3 minutes: Impulse control exercises (wait for food, toys, doorways)
- 3 minutes: Focus and engagement work (eye contact, attention games)
- 2 minutes: Physical exercise or play as reward



Midday Check-In

Even a brief midday interaction should reinforce training:

- Structured walk with leash training practice
- Brief obedience review in a new location
- Mental stimulation game or puzzle

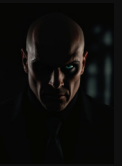


The Evening Wind-Down Routine

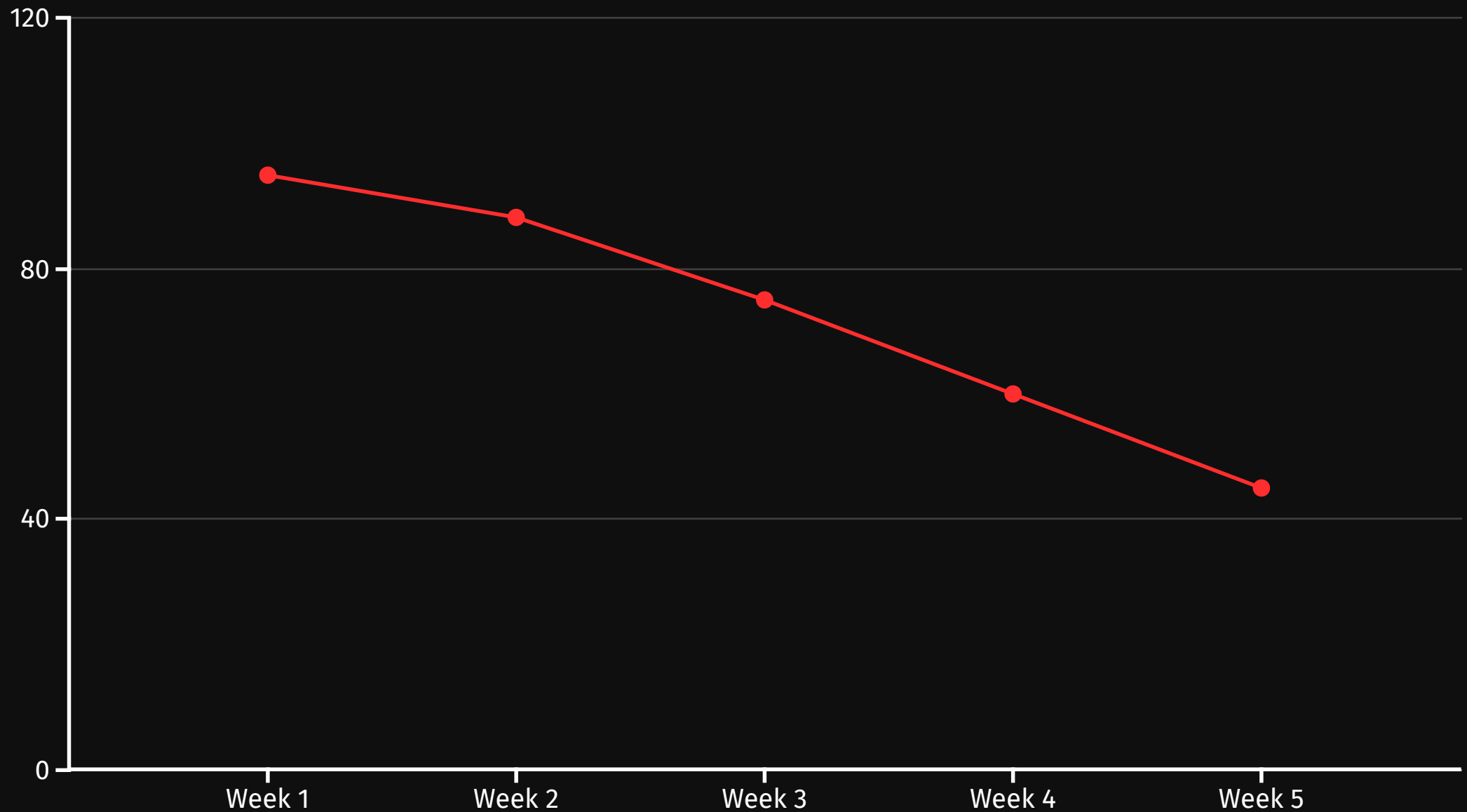
End each day with activities that reinforce calm, settled behavior:

- Structured walk with leash training practice
- Quiet time with gentle handling and massage
- Place command practice while you watch TV
- Predictable bedtime routine in designated area

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



SPOTTING REGRESSION BEFORE IT TAKES HOLD

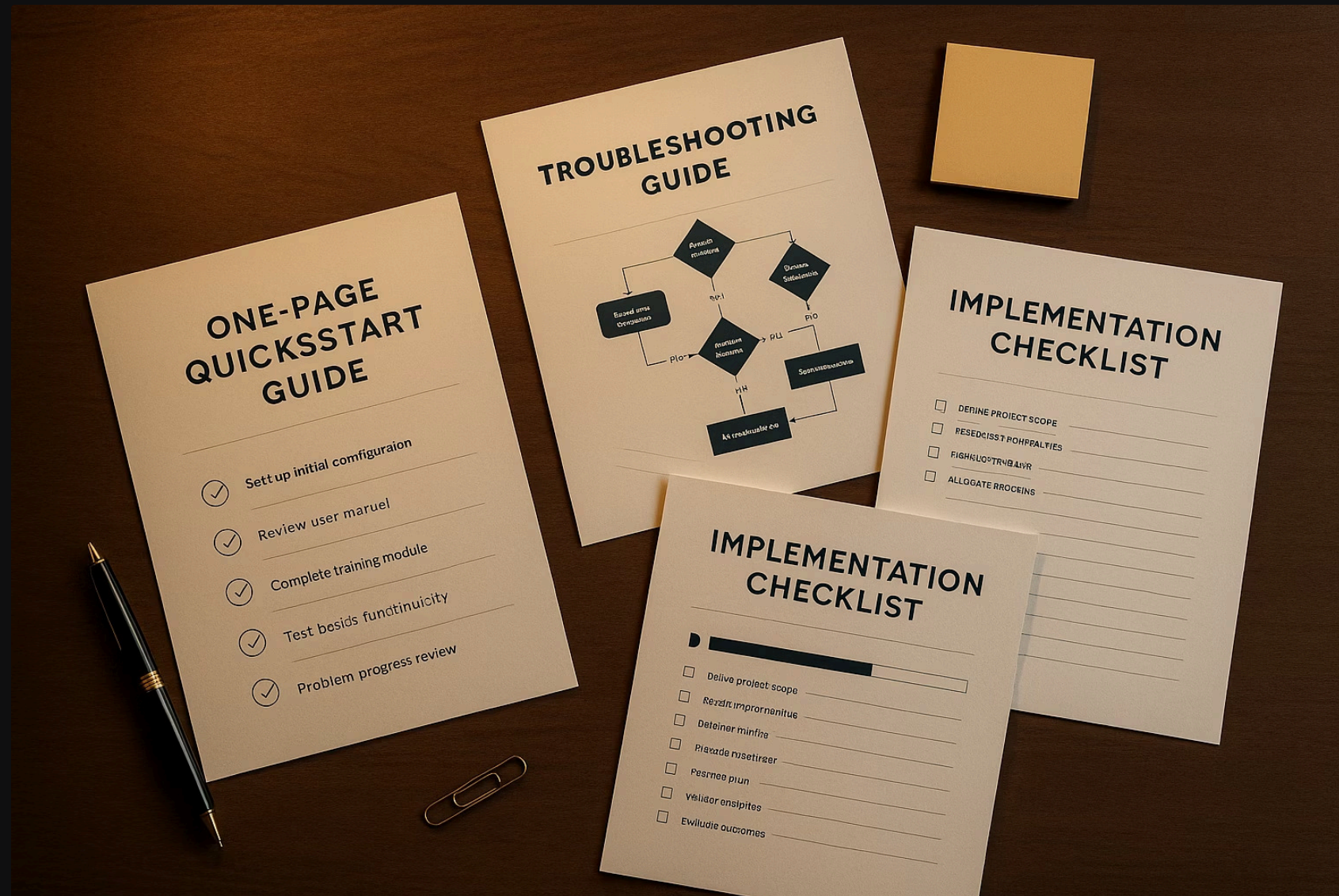


Most regression follows a predictable pattern. It starts with small boundary violations that you let slide, then slightly bigger violations that "aren't worth fighting about," followed by clear rule-breaking that you address inconsistently, finally leading to full regression to old problematic behaviors.

The solution is catching and addressing violations at Week 1, not waiting until Week 4. Watch for early warning signs like slightly slower response to familiar commands, testing boundaries in small ways, increased attention-seeking behavior, minor changes in body language during interactions, small increases in arousal or reactivity, and forgetting previously solid behaviors in new situations.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

APPENDIX B: ONE-PAGE-QUICKSTART GUIDE+ TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE+ IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST



- One-Page Quickstart guide
- Implementation checklist
- Troubleshooting and diagnostics guide and checklist

ONE-PAGE QUICKSTART GUIDE



THE PRESA OWNER'S REALITY CHECK - QUICKSTART GUIDE

START HERE: Your First 7 Days

DAY 1: HONEST ASSESSMENT

- ☐ Video your dog during: walks, feeding time, and visitor arrivals
- ☐ Identify your TOP 3 problems from this list:
 - Leash pulling - Reactivity to dogs/people - Ignoring commands
 - Resource guarding - Territorial aggression - Jumping/mouthing
 - Rate your dog's current obedience (1-10) in: home, yard, public spaces

DAY 2-3: ESTABLISH LEADERSHIP

- ☐ Implement "WAIT" before: meals, toys, doorways, attention
- ☐ Start 10-minute morning routine: 2 min obedience + 3 min impulse control + 3 min focus + 2 min play
- ☐ Stop repeating commands—give once, then make it happen

DAY 4-5: TACKLE YOUR #1 PROBLEM If PULLING: Use stop-and-go method (Chapter 4)

If REACTIVITY: Find threshold distance, practice engagement (Chapter 4)

If SELECTIVE HEARING: Return to foundation commands with distractions (Chapter 4)

DAY 6-7: BUILD ROUTINES

- ☐ Evening wind-down: structured walk + quiet time + place command
- ☐ Weekly checklist: practice all commands in 3 different environments
- ☐ Identify stress triggers and implement management

PRIORITY READING ORDER

EVERYONE: Chapters 1, 2, 3 (foundation understanding)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: Chapter 4 (the big three fixes)

YOUNG DOGS: Chapter 5 (socialization)

PROTECTIVE ISSUES: Chapter 6 (guardian behavior)

LONG-TERM SUCCESS: Chapter 7 (maintenance)

EMERGENCY STOPS - GET HELP IF:

- Any bite incidents occur
- Dog shows aggression toward family members
- You feel unsafe or out of control
- Problems are getting worse despite consistent effort

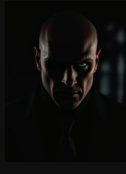
SUCCESS MARKERS - YOU'RE ON TRACK IF:

- ✓ Dog looks to you for permission before acting
- ✓ Commands work the first time (at least 80% success rate)
- ✓ Dog recovers quickly from excitement or stress
- ✓ You feel more confident handling challenging situations

REMEMBER: Consistency beats perfection. Daily 10-minute sessions are better than weekly hour-long sessions.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



PRESA PROBLEM DIAGNOSTIC & SOLUTION FINDER

STEP 1: IDENTIFY YOUR PRIMARY CONCERN

PHYSICAL CONTROL ISSUES:

- ☐ Pulls constantly on leash → **Go to Chapter 4: Leash Pulling**
- ☐ Jumps on people → **Start with Chapter 3: Leadership + Chapter 4: Impulse Control**
- ☐ Mouths/bites during play → **Chapter 3: Boundary Setting + Professional Consultation**

OBEDIENCE FAILURES:

- ☐ Ignores commands at home → **Return to Chapter 3: Foundation Leadership**
- ☐ Commands work at home but not outside → **Chapter 4: Generalization Training**
- ☐ Selective hearing with distractions → **Chapter 4: Proofing Protocol**

REACTIVITY PROBLEMS:

- ☐ Barks/lunges at other dogs → **Chapter 4: Reactivity + Chapter 5: Socialization**
- ☐ Aggressive toward strangers → **Chapter 5: Socialization + Professional Help**
- ☐ Territorial aggression → **Chapter 6: Guardian Behavior**

SOCIAL ISSUES:

- ☐ Fearful/anxious in new places → **Chapter 5: Confidence Building**
- ☐ Overly friendly/pushy with strangers → **Chapter 5: Boundary Training**
- ☐ Problems with other pets → **Chapter 5: Social Protocol + Professional Help**

STEP 2: ASSESS URGENCY LEVEL

IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION NEEDED (Get Professional Help Now)

- ☐ Any bite incidents or near-misse
- ☐ Resource guarding against family members
- ☐ Panic responses or severe phobias
- ☐ Predatory behavior toward small animals/children
- ☐ Aggression without clear triggers

HIGH PRIORITY (Address Within 1 Week)

- ☐ Escalating reactivity or aggression
- ☐ Complete breakdown of previously reliable behaviors
- ☐ Safety concerns during handling
- ☐ Destructive behavior when left alone
- ☐ Inability to settle or constant arousal

MODERATE PRIORITY (Address Within 1 Month)

- ☐ Inconsistent obedience response
- ☐ Mild pulling or excitement issues
- ☐ Social awkwardness but no aggression
- ☐ Minor territorial or alert behaviors
- ☐ Slow progress on current training

LOW PRIORITY (Ongoing Improvement)

- ☐ Fine-tuning existing good behaviors
- ☐ Advanced training goals
- ☐ Minor inconsistencies in familiar environments
- ☐ Seasonal or situational challenges

STEP 3: DIAGNOSTIC QUESTIONS

IF COMMANDS DON'T WORK:

- Does your dog know the command in easy situations? → **Chapter 3: Foundation**
- Do commands work at home but fail outside? → **Chapter 4: Generalization**
- Does your dog seem confused or stressed? → **Chapter 2: Reading Your Dog**
- Are family members inconsistent? → **Chapter 7: Family Consistency**

IF BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS PERSIST:

- Is this a new behavior or getting worse? → **Chapter 8: Professional Help**
- Does it happen in specific situations? → **Chapter 2: Drive States**
- Is your dog recovering normally from stress? → **Chapter 7: Stress Management**
- Are you seeing progress but hitting plateaus? → **Chapter 7: Maintenance**

IF SOCIALIZATION ISSUES EXIST:

- Is your dog fearful or overly reactive? → **Chapter 5: Confidence Building**
- Are problems worse in certain environments? → **Chapter 5: Controlled Exposure**
- Did issues start after a specific incident? → **Professional Consultation Needed**

STEP 4: SOLUTION PATHWAY

FOR FOUNDATION PROBLEMS:

- Start:** Chapter 1 (Understanding) → Chapter 2 (Reading Signals) → Chapter 3 (Leadership)
- Focus:** 2 weeks of consistency building before adding complexity
- Test:** Can you get reliable attention and basic commands at home?

FOR SPECIFIC BEHAVIOR ISSUES:

- Start:** Chapter 4 for your specific problem
- Support:** Add Chapter 2 for better timing and Chapter 7 for maintenance
- Test:** Is the behavior improving in controlled situations?

FOR COMPLEX/MULTIPLE ISSUES:

- Start:** Complete foundation (Chapters 1-3) regardless of dog's age
- Prioritize:** Address safety issues first, convenience issues second
- Layer:** Add one new element only after previous element is 80% reliable

STEP 5: PROGRESS MONITORING

WEEKLY CHECK-IN QUESTIONS:

- ☐ Are you seeing measurable improvement in your target behavior?
- ☐ Is your dog's stress level stable or decreasing?
- ☐ Can you maintain gains from previous weeks?
- ☐ Are new problems developing while you work on current ones?

WHEN TO ADJUST APPROACH:

- No progress after 2 weeks:** Return to easier foundation work
- Progress then plateau:** Add complexity or get professional input
- Progress then regression:** Check for stressors or consistency gaps
- New problems emerging:** Slow down and strengthen foundations

RED FLAGS TO STOP AND GET HELP:

- Dog becoming more aggressive or fearful
- Your stress/anxiety increasing significantly
- Family members disagreeing about methods
- Safety concerns developing
- Dog's physical or mental health declining

SUCCESS INDICATORS:

- ✓ Consistent improvement week over week
- ✓ Problems decreasing in frequency and intensity
- ✓ Your confidence increasing in handling situations
- ✓ Dog showing more relaxed, happy demeanor overall
- ✓ Positive feedback from others about your dog's behavior

Remember: When in doubt, start with foundation work (Chapters 1-3) regardless of your dog's age or the specific problem. Most issues stem from unclear communication and inconsistent leadership.

[Click to Access PresaMentor Now](#)



IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST

COMPLETE PRESA TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST

FOUNDATION PHASE (Weeks 1-4)

LEADERSHIP ESTABLISHMENT:

- ☐ "Wait" command implemented for all resources (food, toys, doors)
- ☐ Daily 10-minute morning training routine established
- ☐ Evening wind-down routine in place
- ☐ Consistent household rules established and enforced by all family members
- ☐ Handler focus exercises practiced daily

BASIC OBEDIENCE RELIABILITY:

- ☐ Sit: 90%+ success rate in 3 different environments
- ☐ Down: 90%+ success rate in 3 different environments
- ☐ Stay: 30 seconds minimum with mild distractions
- ☐ Come: 90%+ success rate from 20+ feet
- ☐ Leave it: Works with moderate temptations

PROBLEM-SPECIFIC PHASE (Weeks 5-8)

LEASH WALKING:

- ☐ Stop-and-go method practiced daily
- ☐ Direction changes implemented when pulling occurs
- ☐ Engagement protocol used during walks
- ☐ Can walk past mild distractions without pulling

REACTIVITY MANAGEMENT:

- ☐ Threshold distance identified for all triggers
- ☐ Counter-conditioning protocol implemented
- ☐ Management strategies in place to prevent rehearsal
- ☐ Dog shows calm attention to handler when triggers appear

COMMAND RELIABILITY:

- ☐ Foundation phase obedience proofed with distractions
- ☐ Commands work in 5+ different environments
- ☐ Generalization training completed
- ☐ Emergency recall tested and reliable

ADVANCED PHASE (Weeks 9-12)

SOCIALIZATION & CONFIDENCE:

- ☐ Environmental confidence demonstrated in new locations
- ☐ Appropriate social behavior with strangers
- ☐ Neutral coexistence with other dogs (if applicable)
- ☐ Recovery from startling events within 2 minutes

GUARDIAN BEHAVIOR:

- ☐ Appropriate alert behavior to unusual events
- ☐ Clear discrimination between normal and concerning situations
- ☐ Response to handler direction during alerts
- ☐ Quick return to baseline after incidents

MAINTENANCE PHASE (Ongoing)

DAILY REQUIREMENTS:

- ☐ 10-minute morning training routine maintained
- ☐ Evening structured activity completed
- ☐ Consistent rule enforcement throughout day
- ☐ Physical exercise: 60-90 minutes daily
- ☐ Mental stimulation: 20-30 minutes daily

WEEKLY REQUIREMENTS:

- ☐ Practice all commands in new environment
- ☐ Test reliability with increased distractions
- ☐ Address any boundary testing immediately
- ☐ Family consistency meeting if multiple handlers

MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS:

- ☐ Video assessment of progress in all areas
- ☐ Equipment inspection and maintenance
- ☐ Stress level and recovery assessment
- ☐ Adjustment of training goals based on progress

SAFETY & MANAGEMENT

- ☐ Appropriate equipment selected and maintained
- ☐ Emergency protocols established for all family members
- ☐ Professional trainer contact information available
- ☐ Legal and insurance considerations addressed
- ☐ Household safety measures implemented

COMPLETION CRITERIA:

- ✓ 90%+ command reliability in challenging environments
- ✓ Calm, controlled behavior during routine activities
- ✓ Appropriate responses to novel situations
- ✓ Quick recovery from arousal or stress
- ✓ Handler confidence in managing all situations

Click to Access PresaMentor Now

APPENDIX C: OVERVIEW OF THE PRESA MASTERY COACHING PROGRAM WITH PRESACOACH





The Presa Mastery Program with PresaCoach

For Presa Canario owners who want to stop walking on eggshells around their dog and finally have the rock-solid companion and guardian they got a Presa for in the first place.

Why I Created The Presa Mastery Program

Look, I get it. You didn't get a Presa to have just another pet dog. You wanted that legendary Canario guardian—loyal, protective, intimidating when needed, but absolutely solid with your family.

Instead, maybe you're dealing with:

- A dog that's reactive, unpredictable, or flat-out aggressive when you need control most
- Pulling like a freight train on leash, embarrassing you every time you step outside
- Resource guarding, territorial issues, or refusing to listen when it counts
- Feeling like you're managing a liability instead of enjoying a companion
- Wondering if you bit off more than you can chew with this breed

Here's the thing—most trainers don't get Presas. They try to train your dog like it's a Lab or a German Shepherd. That's why their cookie-cutter methods fail every time.

The Presa mind works differently. Their drive structure, territorial instincts, and recovery patterns are unique. You need someone who speaks Presa, not someone reading from a generic playbook.

That's exactly why I created this program. For serious Presa owners who want their dog trained RIGHT—by someone who understands what you're working with and how to get results without breaking the dog's spirit or turning them into a robot.

Together, we'll work on exactly what your Presa needs: reading their drives, channeling that natural guardian instinct properly, and building the kind of control that works when the pressure's on.

If that's you, here's what awaits you inside The Presa Mastery Program:

#1 Complete Presa Evaluation & Game Plan We start with a deep-dive assessment of your dog's temperament, drives, and current issues. No generic questionnaire BS—this is a real evaluation that identifies exactly what's driving your Presa's behavior and what we need to fix first. You'll get a clear roadmap specific to YOUR dog.

Why this matters: Without understanding your individual Presa's drive structure and triggers, you're just throwing darts in the dark. This evaluation is what separates real training from wishful thinking.

#2 8 Weeks of Weekly Strategy Sessions Every week, we meet for focused 30-minute sessions where we review your progress, troubleshoot what's not working, and plan your next moves. These aren't feel-good chat sessions—they're tactical planning meetings that keep you moving forward.

Why this matters: Presas test boundaries constantly. Weekly check-ins catch problems before they become habits and keep you accountable for actually doing the work.

#3 Daily Access Through WhatsApp You get my direct line for questions, video reviews, and real-time guidance. When your Presa decides to test you at 7 PM on a Tuesday, you don't have to wait until next week for answers. I check messages twice daily and respond with actual solutions.

Why this matters: Timing is everything with Presas. Miss the moment to address an issue properly, and you're dealing with it for months. Immediate access means immediate solutions.

#4 Presa-Specific Training Protocols Forget generic obedience drills. You'll get step-by-step protocols designed specifically for the Presa mind—impulse control that actually works, leash training that respects their power, and boundary setting that they'll actually respect. Plus proper socialization that builds confidence without creating problems.

Why this matters: Standard training breaks down under pressure because it wasn't designed for this breed. These protocols work because they're built around how Presas actually think and learn.

#5 Your Long-Term Blueprint At the end of 8 weeks, you get a personalized maintenance plan that keeps your progress solid. No guessing what to do next—you'll have clear protocols for continued improvement and troubleshooting guides for any issues that come up.

Why this matters: Training doesn't end when our program does. This blueprint gives you the confidence to handle whatever your Presa throws at you for the rest of their life.

That's it. The essential elements that actually work—no fluff, no theory, just results.

The Duration? 8 Weeks

The Investment? \$3,650 USD (Payment plans available for committed owners)

What Happens After 8 Weeks Together?

At the end of our time together you could be looking at a situation like this:

- Your Presa responds to you immediately, even when they're amped up or distracted
- You can walk them confidently anywhere without worrying about reactions or pulling
- They respect boundaries at home and know their place in your pack hierarchy
- You understand your dog's signals and can prevent problems before they start
- You have a true guardian that's protective when appropriate and social when it's not

Then at the end of this program that gets you up and running, we can talk about a plan for regular checkins(if you want it) on a monthly basis to maintain and steadily grow your progress.

Bottom line: Do this work now and you can come out at the other end with the Presa you always wanted—powerful, loyal, controlled, and completely trustworthy with your family.

If you're ready to stop making excuses and start getting results, I'm ready to work with you.

On any of the social media platforms, you can DM, or Text with "I'M READY" and i'll get back to you so we can let's fix this.

OR:

- You can write me at: coach@presacoach.com
- OR Book a FREE 30m Discovery call, Where We'll discuss your Presa's current issues and talk about how they can be fixed and if you need help, or you can do it yourself (And **YES:** i work as an expert dog trainer and presa specialist...**BUT:** the only thing **i will try to get you sold on**, on this call...Is that you should do what is best for you and your presa. Because i absolutely love and care for presa's It's THAT simple!)- Book Your Call here: <https://calendly.com/coach-presacoach/30mindiscoverycall>

Sincerely,

PresaCoach *The only trainer who actually gets your dog*