

DOG  
TRAINING  
EDUCATION

# HOW TO HOUSETRAIN ANY DOG



THE SECRET OF GETTING YOUR DOG  
PROPERLY TRAINED

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# HOW TO HOUSETRAIN ANY DOG

**Fundamentals of Dog and Puppy Training**

By:





## INTRODUCTION

Although dogs shouldn't be attributed with having human characteristics, they are intelligent enough to be able to understand the concept of, and execute, certain actions that their owners require of them - if these actions are asked in a way that dogs find rewarding. So, with this rule in mind, owners have to be clever as well and find a way of training their dog that actually works quickly and efficiently. This eBook explains how to achieve this ideal - how to speak "dog" so that you're able to communicate effectively with your four-legged friend.

As with any training, the best time to start is as soon as you get your new pet. The fundamentals for successful housetraining are:

- Crate training is very important so it should be mastered.
- A schedule is required for feeding and exercising.
- Be vigilant and patient throughout the training period.

House training is most likely every dog owner's top concern. And it should begin as soon as possible. That's the very first day your dog comes into your home. If you've adopted a new furry friend and spend months in the home without aiding him achieve success when it comes to training then his going to set a precedent that you now need to change.

So, concentrate on prevention as opposed to cure. House training comes down to one rather simple skill - being a good dog time manager. And this means managing your pup's time so that you let them have as few chances as possible to make house training blunders.





## CHAPTER ONE

### Why Dog Training is Essential

Honestly, an untrained dog can be a real pain - a risk to himself, his owner and to other people and animals. Owning an undisciplined dog may result to:

- Destruction to your home
- Social isolation
- Accidents
- Injuries
- Legal claims against you
- Stress to all concerned
- The dog being unwanted

Canines that always get their own way will believe that life revolves around them and for that reason they must be important. Since dogs are looking for controlling different resources than humans, their bid for power usually goes undetected until it's too late. Obedience and house training your dog and ensuring he's not raised to a top position inside the home will keep your relationship with him well-balanced in your favor, as it must be for satisfaction all round.

#### **Safety First**

Not only can it be very inconvenient to own an untrained and disobedient dog, but it also can severely have an effect on your health (and that of third parties), social status and financial situation, and often leads to the dog being re-homed, or sometimes abandoned, through no fault of his own.

Common injuries suffered by dog owners are those sustained in the home or out on walks due to their dog barging into them, pulling them along, or being aggressive. Third-party injuries result from people being injured as a result of off-lead dogs ignoring their owners' recall commands and attacking or chasing them, and also through dogs running on to roads and causing traffic accidents. This leads to claims by those third parties pursuing dog owners for injuries and/or damages caused.





Not only does an untrained dog put humans, and indeed other animals, at risk, but he is at risk of injury and even death himself- either from injuries sustained while out of control, or because of being destroyed due to his owners being unable to cope with him and no one else being willing to adopt a canine delinquent.

### **Good Manners**

Some people who own untrained and therefore badly behaved, dogs can't understand why their circle of friends decreases and no one seems to want to visit them anymore. They fail to appreciate that most visitors don't like being jumped around and covered with hairs and slobber.

Having a dog that will obey the fundamentals of obedience and house training makes for a less strenuous and more pleasurable life for all involved. If you're continually telling the dog off for doing something you think of as inappropriate, but not instructing him clearly and kindly the proper way to go about things, this results in a very stressful lifestyle for you both - which is distressing and not great for either party's health.

Successful relationships derive from positive two-way communication and respect. If you want your dog to be well-behaved with remarkable manners then you will find that understanding how he thinks will help you achieve this goal and therefore be able to set up a more mutually rewarding partnership with him.

### **A Good Chance**

Training your dog to be responsive with people and obedient to their commands will benefit your dog in more ways than you can think of. Not only will he then be a dog that almost everyone will love and want to own, but he himself will be more psychologically comfortable living in the world of people. Handling and training your dog correctly from puppyhood really helps to stop behavioral problems building and retraining an adult dog can often correct those that already exist.

### **Why Should You Do It?**





Lots of people can't imagine life without dogs. We appreciate and love them for their loyalty, unconditional affection, playful exuberance and love of life. Nonetheless, dogs and people are very diverse creatures. Although officially "man's best friend," dogs have some naive but irksome habits - like jumping up to welcome, barking, digging and chewing- that can make it utterly challenging to live with them. To make the most of your rapport with your dog, you have to teach him a number of important skills that can help him live harmoniously in a human household.

Finding out how to train your dog will transform your and his life, improve the bond between you, and ensure his safety. Plus, it can be a great deal of fun. Canines are usually desirous to learn, and the way to succeed is good communication. Your dog must understand how you'd like him to behave and why it's in his best interest to abide with your wishes.

### **How Should You Do It?**

If you ask around, you'll get all sorts of advice about dog training. A number of people will inform you that the secret is to use a "firm hand"-to ensure that your dog doesn't think he can pull off naughty behavior. Some individuals dispute that you should just use rewards in dog training and steer clear of punishing your dog in any way. Some people insist that all you must do is "be the alpha dog." profess your status as the prominent leader of your "pack." It's very easy to get stressed out by the bing of differing opinions out there.

No matter which technique and methods you use, effective dog training comes down to one thing: controlling the effects of your dog's behavior. If you wish to influence the way your dog behaves, you have to:

- Give rewards to good behavior.
- Make sure behaviors you don't like and inappropriate aren't rewarded.

### **Understand the Way Your Dog Learns**

One of the most repeated complaints of pet parents is that their dogs "simply won't listen." But put yourself in your dog's shoes for a second. If someone was continuously chattering away in a foreign language that you'd never heard before, just how long would you listen closely? Probably not for very long -because you simply wouldn't have the ability to determine what the foreign speaker was trying to convey.





To communicate clearly and constantly with your pooch, you need to be aware of how he learns. Dogs learn by means of the immediate effects of their behavior. The nature of those effects decides how they'll behave later on. Dogs work to get good stuff and prevent bad things in life. Pretty much what people and other animals do. If a behavior leads to something rewarding-like food, a good belly rub, playtime with dog buddies or a game of fetch- your dog will do that right behavior with greater regularity. Alternatively, if a behavior leads to a distressing consequence-like being ignored or losing things he finds rewarding-he'll do those actions less often.

Training is among the most critical facets of raising a dog. The truth is a well trained dog is certainly a happier dog! Why? Because a trained dog needs fewer limitations. The more dependable the dog, the more independence he's given.

And when company comes to your home, you don't need to banish a well-behaved dog to another room for worry that he will be a royal pain. Moreover, because a well-mannered, obedience and house trained dog is both valued and welcome, he gets more attention and connection from members of the family, guests, and passers-by, than does the ill-mannered dog.

### ***You as Your Dog's Pack Leader***

Training functions to boost the bond between a dog and his owner. It builds connection, understanding, and mutual respect, and indistinctly but successfully demonstrates to your dog that you're the leader of the pack (Alpha). And if your pooch doesn't respect you as his leader, you may both be in major trouble, especially if he's a bit unruly or dominant by nature.

### ***Training Can Save Your Pet's Life***

Training also provides the dog owner the voice control essential to prevent several potential disasters. For example, should a dog slides out of his collar during a congested traffic, he can be safely heeled down the street, and then given a sit command to ease putting his collar back on. Or should someone unintentionally leave the front door open, and you spot your pet leaving, he can be safely called back using the recall command.





Not only will training aid your dog to turn out to be more receptive, but since it allows you to have immediate control over your dog's behavior, in emergency situation training may save your dog's life. In actual fact, it can eventually save the lives of many canines, because far fewer dogs would find themselves in pet shelters if their owners would take the time to train them.

And for those dogs that do need homes, a trained pooch is far easier to adopt out to a new home than a dodgy one.

Data also show that puppies which obtain early house, socializing, obedience, and temperament training are much less likely to become destroyed by the time they turn three years of age than those that don't receive this early training.

### **The Effects of an Untrained Dog**

Without proper training, many canines will misbehave. And when owners allow their dogs to misbehave, everybody suffers: The owner, because he/she lives with the dog; the dog's owner's neighbors, since living next to a unruly dog is no one's idea of fun; and ultimately every pet owner, because each occurrence where a dog results in a nuisance increases anti-dog sentiment, and plays a role in the chance that challenging legal restrictions will be put on all dogs.

### **Training Rewards Everyone**

A well-behaved, trained dog is a delight to own because he can go almost anywhere without having to be a hazard or pain to others. And don't you want a pooch who displays appropriate behavior in a crowd, good manners when you have guests in your home, is trustworthy around kids, and who doesn't threaten other dogs or passers-by?

### **House Training Your Dog**

The true secret to house training your dog is to count on your dog's natural intuition and behaviors.







## **House Training and Dog Nature**

Dogs are intuitively clean animals. If they can prevent it, they would prefer not to soil themselves or their usual eating and sleeping places. Dogs also naturally build habits of where they wish to eliminate. For instance, dogs that have a routine of eliminating on grass or dirt prefer to not eliminate on concrete or gravel. You should use these natural tendencies for swift and effective house training.

## **Setting Up For Prosperous House Training**

### **Set up the Living Area**

Give your dog his own bed; this can be anything from an open crate to a substantial cardboard box to a beach towel. At first, he may eliminate in here but when he realizes that this is his special place, he will resist soiling it.

Once your pooch gets accustomed to sleeping on his very own bed, you can move it around the house from area to area, anywhere you go. Confine your dog to his bed whenever you are somewhere other than his special place. If his bed is a crate, just close the door. If his bed is a towel or blanket, put it next to a piece of furniture and leash your pooch so he can't escape from his bed.

### **Set up the Toilet Area**

Second, set up your canine's toilet area (this can be on a walk, in the yard, or a particular part of the yard). Every time your pet must eliminate be sure he has access to this place. Until he builds up a sturdy habit of eliminating here, it is crucial that you accompany him each time. If he eliminates elsewhere, then he'll be creating a habit of eliminating there.

To make things less difficult for both of you, it is best to put your dog on a regular feeding routine. What goes in on a regular timetable should come out on a consistent schedule. If you know when your pooch needs to empty out, then you'll know when you should take him to his toilet area. Healthy adult dogs will (and should) be able to control their bladder and bowels for eight hours.





It is vital that you don't restrain your dog without entry to his toilet area for a long time. If he can't hold it, he'll have to soil himself, his bed or his special place. In such a circumstance, it may become a habit and can take considerably longer to houstrain him.





## CHAPTER TWO

### **The Right Start**

In just a short while, you will be impressed by how much you can accomplish in training your dog to respond to your instructions and behave as you wish, providing you address it properly. Don't aim to try everything at one time, particularly if there are multiple areas of issues to handle. To properly start your dog training you have to:

- Find out how a dog thinks and feels
- Have the right equipment and tools
- Keep training sessions brief and enjoyable
- Maintain a progress diary
- Seek out professional help when needed
- Take up a train brain
- Reward desirable actions
- Don't reward unacceptable behavior
- By no means lose your temper with your dog

#### **Commands and Rewards**

Successful training is based upon a straightforward rule - reward. Typically, canines love to please their owners, and take pleasure in doing so even more when they're rewarded for it. Reward-based training is, as a result, the key to accomplishing a happy and obedient dog. Rewarding every desired behavior for a particular word mixed with an action will stimulate a learned response. Eventually, that response becomes automatic every time you utter the command or exhibit the action.

Food is an all-important facet of canine life, and for that reason food rewards are likely to get the preferred behavior results you're looking for. Food training (teaching your dog to sit, stay and wait before he's given his food and to leave it until he is given permission to eat) signifies an excellent start to achieving obedience in all other areas of behavior.

#### **Take up a Train Brain Method**





Remain consistent in your commands and actions. Stick to the same words for commands, for example “lie,” “down,” “sit,” “stay,” “fetch,” and “give.” Changing commands will confound your pet. Stick with them, even when they take time to sink in. Make certain that members of the family also used those commands and actions and follow the code of behavior for the pet you've started.

1. Reward desired behavior with food, a toy or attention, and your doggie will learn fast.
2. Vocal commands must be encouraging and kept at an even pitch.
3. Keep commands clear and well spaced out, especially in the beginning, so they won't confuse the dog.
4. If your dog has learned to disregard a command, and thinks it implies something else - like when you say “heel” and he is walking ahead of you and pulling, therefore he associates “heel” with pulling - then change it out for another word when you start retraining.
5. Never yell in anger - this really is counterproductive.
6. Make certain everyone who comes in contact with the pooch follows your rules for him. If you don't permit him on the furniture, nobody else should either; otherwise you'll find yourself with a bewildered pet.

### **All Dogs Are Unique**

Some canines learn things quicker than others. Large breeds have a tendency to mature slower, so you occasionally need to be more patient with them. Small dogs, in contrast, can be too clever for their own good you'll also find to be on your toes. Be aware that working breeds, while smart, have an inbred instinct to run after and retrieve, guard or herd, or all three, and call for disciplined handling and training to obtain the very best from them. Such canines tend to thrive on agility training and training “tasks,” like locating items for you or scent-tracking items. Making training a “game” is the secret to good results in every case.

### **Just How Long Should Training Sessions Last?**

Doing too much in a single session will overtax your dog both physically and mentally, and he will wind up completely confused. Try and do one exercise at a time until you and your pooch have mastered it; then start working on the next task. Keep daily training sessions brief and fun: 10 to 15 minutes of focused training each hour is the maximum most dogs can handle. Puppies don't have a prolonged attention span.





Three 10-minute training sessions each day can beat one 30-minute session. Always conclude on a good note, so that both you and your pet will justifiably feel happy with, and good about, yourselves.

Maintain a diary, so that you can observe how progress is going, and make a note of areas of certain achievement or difficulty, so as to work on those exercises that your pet finds harder than others. Most importantly, stay relaxed, have patience and make training enjoyable.

### **How Long Does It Take to Train a Dog?**

There aren't any set deadlines to how long it should take to completely train a dog. The truth is setting cut-off dates can be counterproductive if the owner perceives his dog isn't progressing as it should. The time it requires to be successful is determined by the aptitude of both owner and dog.

Continual training and reinforcement of lessons are what exactly are most reliable. This means, for example, that once you have trained your dog to, say, sit, then repeat the lesson often and reward him suitably so that he doesn't overlook how to respond correctly to instructions and commands. Reinforcing lessons learned on a regular basis help with keeping you and your pet "sharp," and helps to ensure that your dog continues to be well mannered.

Reinforcement helps avoid bad habits forming. For instance, if you allow your dog to push past you when you open a door, he'll think it's acceptable for him to do so the next time - and the next. Likewise, if you let your dog jump around enthusiastically anytime he sees you get his leash out ready for walks, and then he will believe that this is appropriate behavior.

### **A Good Trainer Considerably Helps**

Finding a good pro trainer will be very helpful in helping you to turn your dog into a well-mannered and manageable companion. A regular training session will point you in the correct path, as well as be a good deal of fun. Additional on-the-spot insight can't be beaten with regards to putting into practice what you have learned in writing. Many trainers will





even give you and your pet the opportunity to try your paws at various routines like agility, fly ball, scenting work and the ever more popular heel-work to music.

### **When to Begin Training**

Whether your dog is a puppy, an adolescent, or a senior dog, commence training him NOW. There isn't any truth in the saying "*Old dogs can't learn new tricks.*" Because they do learn, albeit, it takes longer. For a puppy, the perfect time to start training is at seven weeks of age. Your pup is most responsive to training during an 8-week window from 7 to 16 weeks. You'll be surprised by the convenience and pace with which a pup learns. The more you delay, the harder the task will become. Take full advantage of the available time now.

During this time period your pup is capable of learning way over you'll train him. What the puppy learns now he will remember throughout his life. His brain is the same size as that of an adult dog; he lacks just the experience and locomotors of a grownup dog.

You may be thinking, "*I have enough time. I can delay until he's six months to a year old. Let him enjoy his puppyhood.*" While you may have the best of motives, your thoughts is problematic. Why? Here are three good reasons:

- Your pup will learn many things while he is growing up, with or without your participation. Some of the behaviors he'll probably learn are the very ones you don't want him to do as a grownup dog; for example, dashing outside, pulling on the leash, not coming when called, and jumping on people. The more ingrained these actions become, the superior the difficulty to fight them.
- Learning at this stage is probably even more essential than any distinct commands you want to teach your furry pal. Future lessons you want your pet to learn are simpler to teach to a dog that had some training as a pup. Besides, young dogs want to learn, and your pup will look forward to his training sessions.
- Pups are physically simpler to manipulate than grown dogs. Again, you don't have much time since at seven months of age canines reach about 70 % of their full size.

### **Utilizing Positive Reinforcement to Train Your Dog**





Using positive reinforcement to train your dog means you're rewarding the behaviors you like, and disregarding the behaviors you don't like. You can use treats, praise, or life rewards - playtime, walks, short road trips- to reward your dog's good actions. Dog clicker training is one efficient way of using good reinforcement to train your dog, but it's easy to use rewards with no clicker. There are a lot of rewards to training your dog with positive reinforcement:

- Anyone can use positive reinforcement to train their doggie.

Positive reinforcement enables the whole family to get involved in training the dog. For example, it may be harmful to allow your kid to use some methods of dog training, like leash corrections and other sorts of punishment. With positive reinforcement, however, you can hand your kid a number of dog treats. With your guidance, your child can train your dog exactly the same way you do. Positive reinforcement doesn't need you to speak in a strong tone of voice, count on your strength, or put yourself or a member of the family in potential danger. The whole family can get in on the act.

- It allows you to communicate plainly with your pet.

Positive reinforcement enables you to communicate clearly with your dog. You choose what you want your dog to do, and tell him what you want by rewarding him when he does it. When you reward your dog for doing things correctly, he's more prone to repeat those good behaviors.

- Punishment isn't always so clear.

For example, you can look at a prevalent problem that occurs when dogs are punished for housebreaking accidents. In this case, you catch your dog peeing on your carpet and you reprimand him or resort to the age-old trick of hitting him with a rolled up newspaper. Your intention is to tell your dog that it's not appropriate for him to eliminate inside your house. Rather, dogs often learn that it's not safe to get rid of when you're around. This is a primary reason why you may find that your dog has mishaps when left alone, but never seem to catch him in the act. There's undoubtedly a communication problem here. With positive reinforcement, you can steer clear of this confusion.

Your dog quickly learns that good things happen when he eliminates himself outside, while nothing occurs when he goes indoors. Your pet will soon be eliminating outside in order to reap the benefits. You've managed to clearly communicate with your dog.





- Positive reinforcement can be utilized on a wide array of behaviors.

Using training approaches like leash corrections or other forms of punishment isn't effective for each dog. In fact, in some instances, punishment can actually make a behavior problem worse. Aggressive dogs are one example of this. Frequently aggressive dogs become much more aggressive when confronted with punishment. Terrified dogs may also not respond well to even the smallest punishment.

A dog who is frightened of certain people or situations can become even more frightened when punishment is utilized as a training method. Having said that, clicker trainers have documented some great success with using positive reinforcement to train both aggressive and fearful dogs.

- The psychological workout can burn off some of your pet's extra energy.

Monotony is a major factor in many of dogs' common behavior problems, like digging and excessive chewing. Training is an excellent way to help keep monotony at bay. You may be amazed at how much energy your dog will shed by just adding a few short, positive training sessions to his day.

- It's a lot of fun!

If you keep training sessions short and enjoyable, positive reinforcement training can be pleasurable for you and your dog. Once dogs are aware that training results in lots of good things for them, a lot of dogs start to look at training sessions as playtime. Your dog will soon offer you good behaviors in the hopes of obtaining his rewards, and you're sure to get a smile out of his enthusiasm to learn.

- It fortifies the bond between you and your dog.

For many people, their dogs are their family and companions. Positive reinforcement methods of training will help strengthen the bond we have with our dogs. While other training methods may teach your dog how to act, positive reinforcement will help you lead your dog while keeping his trust and building up your relationship.







Your dog is far more likely to take pleasure in your company if he's looking forward to being rewarded rather than dreading punishment. So spending time on positive reinforcement methods of training will certainly strengthen your connection with your dog.





## CHAPTER THREE

### Training a Puppy

A responsible and caring owner will want to guide and train their new puppy into maturing into a well-mannered adult that they can be proud of, and one that everyone will adore, take pleasure in and want to own. Correctly handling and training a dog from puppyhood helps avoid behavior problems. Your puppy needs to be able to:

- Recognize and respond to his name
- Recognize and obey commands instantly
- Accept signs and sounds in the environment
- Be well-mannered and sociable
- Be tolerant and amenable towards other people and animals
- Be clean in the house
- Accept being in a crate
- Walk happily and obediently on a leash
- Travel calmly in a vehicle

#### **Collar and Lead Training**

Any pup over Eight weeks of age should be all set for a collar and lead. It is advisable to wait until after your pup has become accustomed to his collar before you try to introduce the lead. Leave the collar on whenever possible until your pup gets used to it. If he is in a crate, get rid of the collar to avoid snagging. Don't use a choke chain collar on pups.

When scouting for a lead, you have to keep a number of things in mind. For those who have a smaller dog that doesn't pull too hard, buy a nylon or cotton lead. A chain or leather collar is ideal if you have a large breed or one that has an inclination to pull.

The lead length is completely up to you. If you are intending to do obedience work, buy a 6-foot lead - it's necessary in most classes. For just tooling around town with your pet, a 4-foot lead is going to do. It will keep your doggie near you and provide you with plenty of





handle. Retractable leads are an option, but are best bought once your pup is accustomed to a regular lead and has had some control training.

The very first time you put the lead on your pup, connect it to his collar and permit him to get used to the feel by dragging it throughout the house or yard. Do this for about ten minutes daily for a week. Watch that he doesn't chew on the lead though. If you have a nervous pup, draw attention away from him by throwing a toy.

Once he is accustomed to the feel of the lead, pick up the unattached end and hold it, following your four-legged friend wherever he goes. Keep the lead as loose-fitting as you can and don't worry at this time if the pup pulls. Do this step for around seven days.

When the pup starts pulling you around more often than not, it's your turn to take some control. However make it fun. Take with you a favorite toy, a ball or even a treat reward. Then, take off walking one way. If your pup follows willingly, make sure to praise him. If he doesn't follow you, sits stubbornly, or pulls in the other way, take the object of affection and move it before him so that he follows it in the path you're going. At this point, you can praise him. Time your compliment so that it occurs when he's moving and not when he's fighting off. This may take time and observation, but he'll soon get the message.

Keep in mind not to pull hard or jerk on the lead, regardless of how tempting. A dog's natural inclination is to pull back and you'll not get your message across. This could also provide your new dog "lead phobia" that'll be difficult to cure.

Do this step daily for about a week and every day you have to see your dog becoming a lot more assured and yourself having a bit more control.

### **Play Training**

Games have a wide range of advantages for both you and your dog! Games are fantastic bonding chances and are mental, physical and emotionally gratifying - not forgetting positive outlets for a pup, disheartening self-inventive dangerous and/or destructive alternatives. As significantly, games teach puppies certain behavior, behavior shaping





which will play a vital role in steadfast obedience later on. The more your pup learns, the less complicated they're to train, and the quicker they learn new things.

### **Do**

- Be well-stocked with suitable toys for your pup, both chew and interactive toys. Teach him that these are acceptable choices, and promptly replace all inappropriate ones.
- Be conscious of how you use your voice during play with your pup and when setting up control: high, squeaky voices ensue thrills and will wind-up your dog; firm, low voice tones command attention and authority compliance.
- Be mindful of how you use your body posture during play and when establishing command: hovering postures compel jumping, nipping and general unchecked puppy play; tall postures and eye contact air authority.
- Deal with all access to interactive toys. Likewise control when the game begins and stops.
- Control all games - take the chance to teach essential commands to your pup during play like recall, fetch, "sit", "leave" and "drop it".

### **Don't**

- Don't over-stimulate your pup when playing - steer clear of any action that could be mistaken as a challenge or teasing.
- Don't use your body or clothing as component of any game.
- Don't ever chase your dog during games.
- Don't play intense wrestling and play fight games - especially with guarding dog breeds.
- Don't allow your pup go to ask for attention; this should be granted on your terms.

### **Games to Play with your Pup**

- Hide & Seek
- Fetch
- Tug-of-War
- Tricks
- Mind Games





### **Crate Training for Puppies**

When making the first introduction, it's best carried out in steps. The last thing you must do is scare your pup to the point that he's reluctant or unwilling to enter his grate. Preferably, you want your dog to get into the crate at your command. But why?

#### **Advantages of Crate Training**

There are plenty of good reasons for crate training. For one, it's an essential element of housetraining. Puppies will not generally soil their bed. Therefore, if the crate is established as a resting space, the pup will wait until he leaves the crate to undertake his business. This will place you in control of when and where your pup relieves himself.

You will see that the crate is likewise useful for sequestering the dog when you've got company over, car travel, and for ensuring the puppy is safe at night - not eating or chewing things left within reach, shredding at furniture, or soiling on the floors. Consider the crate as a little cave in which your pup can feel safe and sound, and he will react positively to it.

#### **Making Crate Training an Enjoyable Experience**

To prevent making crate training a distressing experience for the pup, make certain that he feels at ease during the entire process. This can be done by placing an old shirt or blanket at the base of the crate so that he's comfy.

A puppy must never be locked up and left alone if it's his first time in the crate. This can be a quite traumatic experience for your dog and will only make it harder for you the very next time you try and get him to go inside the crate.

As an alternative, coax the pup to enter the crate by putting some kibble inside. Be generous with your praises, as he makes his way into the crate to chow down the kibble. If he doesn't take action to enter the crate, pick him up and carefully put him inside with the door left open. Reassure your pup by petting him if he seems distressed and anxious. Once the puppy is inside the crate for a couple moments, call him to leave the crate to join you. Praise him with simple words and pats when he comes back to you.





After practicing going in and out of the crate voluntarily several times, once the dog is apparently at ease inside the crate and doesn't show any indications of fright, then you can close the door slowly. Keep it shut for one minute, so long as he remains calm all throughout. And then, open the door and invite him out while amply praising him.

### **What if He Whines?**

After you have passed the initial challenge of familiarizing your puppy with the crate, you will need to get him cozy to going into the crate and lodging there quietly. Much like before, the best trick for getting a dog to go inside a crate voluntarily is to coax him with food. Fill a bowl with a bit of puppy food while you let him watch. Allow him to sniff the food and then little by little put the bowl of food inside the crate.

Once the dog is inside, gradually close the door (so you don't startle the pup) and let him to eat. He will most likely finish his food inside and only start to whine or bark after he's done with his meal. When he actually starts to bark and whine, tap the door of the crate and command "No" in a strong, powerful (but never yell-like) voice. With consistency, this will make him stop crying and at some point train him not to whine when he's inside his crate.

You will progressively increase the time the pup stays in the crate. If he whines, wait for him to relax -- give him five minutes, whichever is first -- prior to opening the door to let him out. Praise him when he comes out, and take him outdoors to relieve himself promptly. Do this several times a day.

Eventually, your pup will start to feel comfortable inside his crate and may even head to his crate on his own. This is the time to extend his stay inside, though you must remember that there's also a limit to the maximum number of hours that your dog can spend inside his crate before getting miserable.

A puppy shouldn't be made to spend pretty much an entire day in his crate, nor is it right to imprison a dog inside his crate for long durations. He must be granted breaks to walk and play around.





The intention of a crate is so that the puppy/dog can be nestled inside overnight if you are sleeping and can't supervise him, when you want to travel with him, and when you need him to be sequestered from guests or kids. It is also a really useful tool in housetraining. You can keep him inside his crate until the timetabled outdoors time -- when you can take him out to relieve himself - and in doing so, the pup comes to understand how to handle his body functions as an internal routine is being set.

### **Toilet Training**

Toilet training should be a fairly simple procedure, so long as you take the time and trouble to get into an effective routine.

At first, you'll have to build your routine around your dog's needs, and these are reliably foreseeable when they're very young. Puppies need to pee soon after waking up, so you have to be there to take your pup straight into his toilet (indoor or outdoor) with no delay.

Eating its meal induces its digestive system, and pups normally pee within 15 minutes of eating, and eliminate within 30 minutes of eating.

Puppies have weak bladder control, and need to urinate a minimum of every hour or two. They can pee spontaneously when they get fired up, so take your puppy out often if it has been lively, playing or exploring.

You may find it helpful to keep a record of when your pup eats, sleeps, urinates and eliminates. Repeat cue words like "pee" and "poop" or "do your thing" and "be busy" while the pup is actually peeing or eliminating. Use different phrases for each action so that you can be able to prompt the pup down the line.

Always go with your pup outside so you are there to reward him for every successful deed. The good news is, pups are creatures of habit, and so as long as you expose the yard to your pup as its toilet area early on, you will be able to avoid a lot of the common pitfalls.





## CHAPTER FOUR

### **Training Juvenile and Adult Dogs**

The key to owning a well-trained dog is to start off on the right track when he is a puppy. If you have an adult dog, however, who has not been trained or whose manners leave something to be desired, then he needs to be taught the basic areas of obedience. This chapter explains how you can train your adult dog in the basics of good manners, from walking to heel on the leash to sitting, staying and behaving well in the house. Some people take these things for granted, expecting a dog to be aware what is needed of him, but that isn't the case. He has to get to know your way of doings things, while you have to get to know him and what makes him tick.

#### **Leash Training**

Walking on a leash without pulling is an important skill for most pet dogs.

Even dogs with fenced-in yards occasionally go for leash walks and at the very least go to the vet each year. Many pet owners adopt adult dogs or older juvenile dogs from rescue and humane organizations, and these dogs often lack leash training or may have developed poor habits, including leash biting, pulling, and jumping. We now address the concepts and control tools for basic training of adult dogs. Leash training adult dogs is in accordance with the same concepts as training them to obey the sit, down, and stay routines. Adult dogs should be started on the leash as if they were pups without any training.

#### **Reward**

To reward a dog for proper behavior, it is advisable to determine an adequately encouraging reward. These include food, a ball, or a squeaky toy. Although praise from the owner can be paired with a stronger reinforcer (like food) to eventually lessen the need to carry food, praise alone, particularly when the dog and owner have no preceding relationship and the dog is learning new things, is not a sufficiently enticing prize. Furthermore, while food is a potent reinforcer for most dogs, some will respond only to highly tasty rewards, like freshly cooked chicken.







## **Collars**

Once an effective reward has been discovered, it's time to pick the correct tool for control (ex. collar, leash) for the dog. In most cases, head collars offer the most reliable and humane control of dogs on leash. Most dogs can be trained to accept the head collar by use of positive reinforcement and short training sessions. Though individual dogs may appear bothered temporarily, there's no factor in the physiologic stress response in dogs wearing a head collar as opposed to those wearing a buckle collar. Head collars may not be suggested or applicable for every dog. Owners who jog or bike with their dogs in summer should steer clear of their use because they may prohibit panting.

For individual dogs that withstand the collar, "no-pull" harnesses may be useful. Like head collars, these devices work by creating mild discomfort when the dog pulls. Traditional harnesses commonly are not suitable for dogs bigger than the toy breeds, which don't pull as strenuously as larger dogs. Training a dog with a traditional harness can be done, but it provides more challenges than the other control.

Training or "choke" collars are typically not suggested for a number of reasons. First, they're generally used inaccurately by pet owners who lack the skill and timing to utilize them efficiently. Second and more critical, badly fitted choke collars sit at mid-neck and can lead to tracheal compression and coughing devoid of inhibiting pulling. In comparison, head collars and "no-pull" harnesses don't require a lot of skill or outstanding timing. They simply act as "power steering" and are relatively simple, efficient tools for the average pet owner.

## **Leads**

The leash that the owner chooses isn't as essential as the collar, harness, or reward. However, owners who are teaching a dog to walk on a lead without pulling should steer clear of retractable leads. Although these can be fantastic for trained dogs, they can be counterproductive in beginners simply because, by their design, they promote and reward pulling. In addition, all of the devices listed above tighten up with the pressure of a retracting leash, which in effect "corrects" the dog continually even if he's walking relatively close to the owner: when an "unlocked" retractable lead is utilized with a head halter or some of the devices already stated, the dog will encounter discomfort when in the correct position and when pulling. This will confound the dog and prevent learning.

## **Techniques**





It is crucial during the early stages of training to prevent inadvertently rewarding the dog when he pulls. When the dog pulls, you should stop moving, get the dog's attention, and then reward him (for attending to you). Additionally, whenever the dog is walking quietly next to you or isn't pulling, he should be compensated, perhaps by being petted or allowed to play. Well-meaning pet owners often forget to reward appropriate behavior.

Positive reinforcement is a vital component of training: It serves to boost the strength of the dog's response plus the likelihood that he will continue to be encouraged to walk in the correct position. Whenever dogs are told what is "wrong," they must then be informed what is "right" so that they realize what is expected.

### **Recall**

Teaching your dog to come to you when you call him, commonly called as recall, is the key lesson you can teach him. A dog who responds promptly and consistently when you call him can enjoy liberties that other canines can't. He can play in the dog park, hike with you in off-leash parks and keep out of trouble in many situations. Even if you never plan to have your dog off his leash, unexpected things happen. Collars break, leashes slip, gates or doors are unintentionally left open. When any sort of accident happens, having a reliable recall may well save your dog's life.

Teaching a dog to dependably come when he's called isn't necessarily easy, though. Some canines do seem more naturally willing to come when called. Usually these are inferior dogs who never want to wander far from you, or they're dogs that are so encouraged by your attention that they find coming to you really rewarding. The majority of dogs, however, must be taught to come when called. Even though you might take more time teaching this behavior than any other, the huge benefits make it worth the investment.

### **Realistic Expectations**

Regardless of how much effort you put into training, no dog is ever going to be 100% reliable at coming when called. Canines aren't robots. They're like people in that they've their good days and their bad days. Occasionally they don't notice you calling, sometimes





they're focusing on something else, sometimes they misread what you want, and quite often they just decide that they would rather do something else. And, let's face it, sometimes the training we do is either inconsistent or perplexing.

There are breed differences in trainability with regards to the recall. Hounds, for example, are infamously challenging to teach this behavior. Some sighthounds, like whippets and greyhounds, aren't highly motivated by the usual rewards, like dog treats and toys. They often require more creative incentives-furry toys that move quickly or fantastic tasty treats. Scent hounds, such as beagles and coonhounds, tend to be so sidetracked by the smells around them that they can be unaware of your calls. This isn't to say that these breeds can't be trained to come when called. They certainly can -but you'll have to be more patient and unrelenting when training them. Regardless of the breed you've got, the purpose of training is to ensure your dog understands what you want him to do when you call him and to build a strong habit of coming when called so that he's less prone to settle on something else.

### **The Name Game**

Your dog can't have a good recall if your pet doesn't recognize his own name. You want your dog to learn any time you say his name, he's supposed to turn and look at you-and then he'll get good things.

- Begin training at home while you're reading the paper or watching TV. Make sure there aren't any distractions to compete for your dog's attention. Say his name in a clear voice and, right away, him a treat or toss him a toy. Wait a few minutes and then repeat this again. Do this 10 to 20 times, not consecutively but with breaks of varying short lengths between each repetition.
- Wait until your pet is looking away from you. Say his name. If he turns to look at you, say "Yes!" and give him several yummy treats or play with him. Keep making a fuss over him for a minute or so. Then ignore him until he loses interest in you. Say your dog's name again. If he doesn't turn and look when you say it, refrain from repeating it. Instead, turn and get away from the room for a few minutes, or go to a corner and play with the toy yourself or make a show of eating his treat yourself.
- Repeat the training three to five times uninterruptedly, and practice it often over the course of several days. Progressively bring in distractions: practice in various rooms in the house, out in the yard, on walks and at the park. Practice while your pet is playing, eating, grooming himself, sleeping, and so on. He'll learn that when you say his name, something fun will happen. He'll also discover if he doesn't focus on his name, he's





missing out on something good. Once you can get your dog's attention by calling his name, then you're ready to start training the recall.

### **What NOT to Do**

By no means call your dog and do something he doesn't enjoy, like bathing him, clipping his nails, yelling at him or even ignoring him. If you need to do something your dog doesn't like, simply go and get him from wherever he is. He should always have confidence in that something wonderful happens whenever you call him.

Stay away from repeating your recall cue. If you reiterate "Come, come, come," repeatedly and your dog doesn't respond, you're just teaching him to ignore your calls.

Prevent calling your dog to you when you know he's unlikely to comply. If he's playing with another dog, running to greet a friend or chowing down his dinner, he's not going to come running when called. Every time you call your dog and he doesn't come, he learns to disregard your call. As an alternative, set him up to succeed by progressing through your training in small steps so that he gets in the habit of always coming when you call.

### **Social Skills**

For starters, socializing an adult dog looks totally different from socializing a puppy. Puppies in their vulnerable period are usually accepting of new people, places and dogs, so training them to feel at ease around them is pretty easy. Most puppy owners simply expose them to new stuff each day, giving wonderful treats at the same time, to make each interaction a pleasant one. By doing this, the puppy will retain those happy images even after the sensitive period of socializing concludes. Continued subjection to new stimuli through the first year can keep the process rolling along smoothly.

Dog-to-dog socializing is an often misinterpreted concept. While puppies can be let loose with each other to learn how to socialize, the same practice can have harmful effects on adult dogs. While there's always an exception, socially mature dogs (between 1-3 years, with regards to the breed) don't typically enjoy playing with large groups of unknown dogs. They may either seek to avoid the canines, stand close to their human or even growl and snap at energetic young dogs that come too near to them. Such conduct is often misidentified as excessive, when in fact it's very common.





So what does dog-to-dog socializing look like when it entails adults? The goal must be to teach the older dog to behave calmly in public places and on walks, instead of “play nicely” at the dog park. Bring plenty of small, tasty treats on your walks and reward him for sitting calmly and responding to his name while other dogs pass by at a safe distance. It is not required or advised for him to “say hi” to each dog he encounters, or indeed to acknowledge any pet. Introducing dogs on leash is usually tricky, as many have to interact on tight leashes for too-long time periods, leading to leash reactivity. If he should bark at another dog, just get his attention and walk him off the situation. Once he’s calm, you can carry on your walk.

In essence, socialization of any sort only benefits dogs if they find it pleasurable. Teaching your adult dog appropriate behavior and protecting him from undesired contact will go a considerable ways in building a trusting rapport.





## CHAPTER FIVE

### House Manners

It's critical that your dog understands his place in the household and behaves properly. For instance, you should be able to greet guests at the door without your dog rushing to get there first or refusing to let them in.

There are a number of things you can do implement house rules that your pet understands. When you return home at any time of day, do what you need to do first, like taking of your coat and hanging it up or putting the groceries away. Do anything at all except go straight to your dog and give him attention. While he is rushing around in excitement at your return and demanding attention, ignore him.

You don't want to reinforce his notion that he has high status in the household. After a while your dog will get fed up with being ignored and will either find something to do or lie down. AT this point, call him and give him a few minutes of attention.

#### Rules and Limitations

I. You have to have the respect of your dog since he lives in your home. Nothing's more unpleasant than an unruly, unmanageable dog. Here is a list of rules and limitations that must be implemented in a household with dog/s.

Humans are higher than the dogs in the hierarchy.

If there's more than one dog, let them work out their pack order and respect it.

Write the rules down and post them on the refrigerator.

Everyone in the household must follow the rules.

Don't let the dogs run through the house or hop on the furniture. They can hurt themselves or unintentionally hurt a family member.

Don't let a dog jump on anyone.





No growling, barking, or snarling at family members or guests.

A dog is an animal and not your child. They need their humans to treat them like dogs so they don't get confused.

Plan a dog's every day timetable. Include daily exercise like a walk on a leash around the neighborhood.

Socializing is vital. The dog must learn to behave properly around other dogs, people and kids on skateboards.

Have a list of commands a dog needs to adhere to: sit, stay, come, and heel, down, leave it, and so on. Make sure each member of the family is aware of these commands and uses them. Use the hand signals that go with the commands.

Give a task to each family member. Someone has to walk the dog daily. Another has to keep the dog's water bowl full.

Don't disregard your dog's bratty behavior; he must follow the rules and can't boss around family members.

II. The following are some straightforward rules you can do to keep control and have a well-mannered dog.

When your dog is a puppy keep him on a leash whenever he's out of his crate. This way you can correct any bad behaviors instantaneously.

Limit his indoor space. Kiddie gates are helpful.

If you adopt an older dog, keep him on a leash for the first month.

When your dog is on leash don't let him wander off by himself.

Don't let your dog run up and down the stairs, he could hurt himself.

Teach your pet the sit/stay command right away.

Teach your dog to go to his bed, do a down/stay and not leave his bed until you say so.

Crate train your dog and have him sleep in his crate at night.

Go out the door first. This straightforward rule conveys to your dog you're in charge.

Don't let your dog become aggressive with anyone.





Build a dominance position with your dog. That means YOU are the pack leader.

Don't shout at or hit your dog.

Discover ways to redirect your dog's bad behaviors into good behaviors.

Always leave a training session on a good note. Canines remember how the program ended.

### **How to Be the Pack Leader**

A dog's mother commences training puppies from birth. She makes them wait for food; she regulates when they play and how far they travel. Adult dogs need these same rules, boundaries, and limitations from you, their pack leader when dog training.

A pack leader doesn't project mental or nervous energy, so neither should you. In the wild, the pack leader uses calm-assertive energy to affect how the dog interacts with his environment. He enforces these laws in a quiet way, as is the case when a mother picks up a pup by the scruff of the neck if he strays away from den.

Control of territory is essential. Dogs in the wild claim space by first asserting themselves in a calm and assured way, and then conversing this ownership through clear body language signals and eye contact. A dog who comprehends that you, as the pack leader, own the space in which he lives will respect your stated expert while dog training.

Waiting is yet another way that pack leaders claim their position. Pups wait to eat, and adult dogs wait until the pack leader needs them to travel. Waiting is a kind of mental work for the dog. Domestication means dogs don't have to hunt for food, but they still need to "work for it."

Establish your role as pack leader by asking your pet to work. Take him on a walk prior to feeding him. And just as you don't give devotion unless your dog is in a calm-submissive state, don't give food until your dog behaves calmly and appropriately. Exercise will help the dog, particularly a high-energy one, to accomplish this state.

The true test of authority is understanding your pack. You have to know your pack and what satisfies them. This is what makes the balance. Then creating a dog training plan,







establishing an purpose, and doing so is what creates all the more strength in your relationship, relationship, and its depth. This is what differentiates the true pack leader from the rest.





## CONCLUSION

One of the ways of looking after dogs is by housetraining them. Housetraining can be a little bit disheartening at first, particularly for first time puppy-owners. But remember that to housetrain a dog, you'll need consistency, positivity and patience. Good housetraining will help you to teach your dog good habits and behavior while building a stronger bond with your pet.

Most of the time, people overlook the fact that there's a physical component to house training. The dog needs to be able to physically learn how to hold his business. The steps to housetraining are being an excellent dog time manager, and using the following tools:

The first is leash supervision. Keep an eye on your dog, keep an eye on your leash, either hold it or tie it to something stable, and give your pet a treats or toys if he behave properly.

Two is making sure that your pup learns and understands that his crate is his personal space in the house. And that being inside the crate isn't a punishment.

Lastly is making sure that he knows he has an area to pee and eliminate. Accompanying him do his business and giving him reward after fortifies the notion that if he do the action again as it is, he'll be rewarded again.

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