

MY PUPPY PEES EVERYWHERE, NOT CLEAN AT ALL!

For some puppies housebreaking goes really well. But for others, it is long and hard, what do you want, it's like adolescence. Ask your breeder to prepare our puppy to housebreaking as soon as 5 weeks old. Sometimes, he will be already housebroken when you get him. **Ingredients for housebreaking:** Knowledge, work, patience and **good communication**.

Good to know: As soon as **7 weeks old**, housebreaking training can start because the puppy is starting to have control on his sphincters. A dog is **clean by instinct** and will not do his business on his bed or where he eats neither will he do it in his play area. **Up to you to show him the appropriate place where he must go.**

The puppy needs to go when he wakes up, 10 to 15 minutes after eating and, usually after an exercise or playing.

The puppy's bladder is still small therefore he can only hold it for a couple of hours. (**Maximum 4 hours** for a 4 month old puppy). **Ration his food:** two to three times a day up to three months, according to the breed and give water at the same time and after an exercise.

The best punishment **is not giving a reward**.

The puppy only has to understand where to do his business, that is why you must be **patient** and show that you are a good teacher. **There is no need to raise your voice.**

Restrict his space: Bed, bowl, a toy and a "pee pad" if you know you are going to be out more than 4 hours.

Get him out of his cage or his space every 2 hours, either out of the house or inside but restrict his space and add a place for him to do his business. **Always the same places.**

Intervene is a positive way if he does his business on the pee pad or outside by congratulating him with a very proud intonation and by showing him his treat while he is doing his business and giving it to him when he is done. What if you surprise him while he is doing at the wrong place? Say no with a not proud voice intonation and put him on the pee pad or get him out in the backyard. Mark his pee pad or the grass with his urine or feces so he can localise his toilet.

CANINE BEHAVIOUR

It is fundamental to teach your dog to sit, lie down, come when called and concentrate on you.

This is your only way to bring him back to calm and stop an unpleasant situation like the risks of him attacking another dog for example

Socialisation period

The future of your friend is determined between 3 weeks old and 4 months old. Socializing your puppy is getting his relationship with the human world enjoyable and getting a balanced and easy-going companion.

How to socialize your puppy?

At 3 weeks old, start exposing the puppy to different situations like dogs all sizes and to human from babies to elderly people, from crowds to workers like the mailman, different sounds like cars, vacuums cleaner, horns or thunder and moving things like skateboards, bicycles, trucks, joggers and even smells at the veterinarian's office. It is important that your puppy lives a positive experience with each new thing he discovers.

Canine language

Isn't bad communication the cause for most of our problems? Understanding your dog's language will help avoid thinking of separating from your loyal friend who only wants to make you happy.

(The following examples of body language are only propositions and far from being exhaustive.)

Barking: Invitation to play, alerting that someone is there, "stop I don't like this", "I am anxious".

Growling: Go away, I am scared.

Whining: I want your attention, I am worried!

Howling: Is anybody there? Deliver me!

Body posture language

Fast and sustained tail swaying: *Can be or not be accompanied by swaying hips:* I feel good, I am happy, I am excited.

Low tail: I am scared; I don't know what to think about this?

Tail between legs: I am terrorised, I may urinate or defecate!

Tail above body: Nothing scares me and I am ready to attack even if I could die.

Still dog with no expression: I am uncomfortable. Watch out! Because he can be unpredictable and bite!

Lips rolled up: I am letting you know that I am not happy and I am preparing to attack.

Licking: I am submissive.

Yawning: I am tired, I am submissive.

Rolling on the back: I submit to you but don't exaggerate because I could defend myself if you don't leave me alone.

Lying on the side, extended and avoiding eye contact: I am relaxed and Zen. Relaxation time.

Separation anxiety: It's like emotional dependence for animal towards the dog and vice versa. Don't play with your dog's feelings! Teach your dog to be independent; do not encourage his anxiety please!

How?

- He needs to have a place where he can rest and play alone without being disturbed.
- Play with him when you are available and always return him to a calm state by sending him to his place.
- Avoid eye contact because he is watching you for an eventual playtime or petting.
- Shorten your preparation time when you go out, do it fast, don't say anything to your dog and don't turn around when you leave the house. You can leave him a bone to occupy him during your absence.
- When you come back from work, don't run to him. Do what you need to do and go to him only when he is calm.