

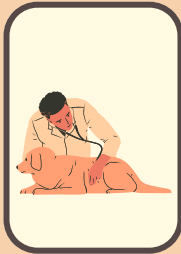


POTTY TRAINING INFOGRAPHIC



Using Positive Reinforcement Techniques

Positive reinforcement is the best method for training dogs because it creates a strong bond, is humane, versatile, and backed by science.



Checking For Medical Reasons

Take your dog to the doctor for a checkup if they are experiencing health problems. No point in continuing if the dog has a medical problem causing the issue; no amount of training can help.



Asking For Help

1. Dog walker
2. Pet sitter
3. Doggy daycare
4. In-home boarding
5. Family or friends
6. Professional pet care services



Consistency is essential

When using positive reinforcement methods, consistency and timeliness are crucial. Your dog will learn best if they receive the same reward each time they go potty outside.

TIMETABLE

POTTY TRAINING TIMETABLE SCHEDULE FOR DOGS OF ALL BREEDS, SIZES, AND AGES (STAYING HOME ROUTINE)

1. ___ AM - Wake up and take your dog outside for a potty break. Reward them with a treat or praise when they go potty outside. Use verbal commands like "Go potty" or "Potty time."
2. ___ AM - Feed your dog breakfast, then take them outside for a potty break.
3. ___ AM - Spend some time playing or walking with your dog.
4. ___ AM - If your dog is still a puppy, it may need another potty break at this time. Take them outside and reward them for going potty out.
5. ___ PM: Take your dog outside for a potty break before lunchtime.
6. ___ PM - Feed your dog lunch, and then take them outside for a potty break.
7. ___ PM - Spend some time playing or walking with your dog.
8. ___ PM - If your dog is still a puppy, it may need another potty break at this time. Take them outside and reward them for going potty out.
9. ___ PM - Take your dog outside for a potty break before dinnertime.
10. ___ PM - Feed your dog dinner, and then take them outside for a potty break.
11. ___ PM - Spend some time playing or walking with your dog.
12. ___ PM - If your dog is still a puppy, it may need another potty break at this time. Take them outside and reward them for going potty out.
13. ___ PM - Take your dog outside for a final potty break before bedtime.
14. ___ PM - Put your dog to bed for the night.
15. ___ AM - ___ AM - Depending on your dog's age and breed, they may need to go outside for a potty break at night. If you hear your dog whining or scratching at the door, take them out and reward them for going potty outside.

TIMETABLE

POTTY TRAINING TIMETABLE SCHEDULE FOR DOGS OF ALL BREEDS, SIZES, AND AGES (FULL-TIME WORK ROUTINE WITH TRAVEL TIME)

1. ___ AM - Wake up and take your dog outside for a potty break. Reward them with a treat or praise when they go potty outside. Use verbal commands like "Go potty" or "Potty time."
2. ___ AM - Feed your dog breakfast, then take them outside for a potty break.
3. ___ AM - Spend some time playing or walking with your dog before getting ready for work.
4. ___ AM - If your dog is still a puppy, it may need another potty break at this time. Take them outside and reward them for going potty out.
5. ___ AM - Prepare to leave for work. Consider adjusting the schedule if your commute is less than 30 minutes.
6. ___ AM - Leave for work. If possible, arrange for someone to check on your dog and take them outside for a potty break during the day.
7. ___ PM - Lunch break: If you have a short commute and can return home, use this time to come home and take your dog outside for a potty break. If not, arrange for a friend, family member, or dog walker to do so.
8. ___ PM - Return to work.
9. ___ PM - Finish work and begin your commute home.
10. ___ PM - Arrive home and take your dog outside for a potty break.
11. ___ PM - Feed your dog dinner, and then take them outside for a potty break.
12. ___ PM - Spend some time playing or walking with your dog.
13. ___ PM - If your dog is still a puppy, it may need another potty break at this time. Take them outside and reward them for going potty out.
14. ___ PM - Take your dog outside for a potty break.
15. ___ PM - Spend some time playing or walking with your dog.
16. ___ PM - Take your dog outside for a final potty break before bedtime.
17. ___ PM - Put your dog to bed for the night.
18. ___ AM - ___ AM - Depending on your dog's age and breed, they may need to go outside for a potty break at night. If you hear your dog whining or scratching at the door, take them out and reward them for going potty outside.

***NOTE: IF YOUR COMMUTE IS LONGER THAN 30 MINUTES, ADJUST THE SCHEDULE TO ENSURE YOU HAVE ENOUGH TIME FOR POTTY BREAKS AND SPENDING TIME WITH YOUR DOG.**

FROM MESS TO SUCCESS

ROAD MAP

1

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS AND PREPARING FOR THE TRAINING JOURNEY

This step is about understanding why a dog may urinate indoors. It could be due to a medical issue. Sometimes, dogs urinate indoors due to stress or anxiety triggered by changes in their environment or family. Dogs might also urinate indoors due to ineffective training techniques or forgetting their houstraining, although this is less common.

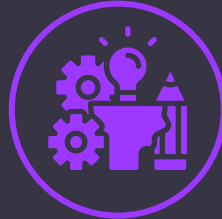
Preparation for the training journey involves understanding your dog's condition and cause.



2

DEVELOPING A CONSISTENT ROUTINE AND SCHEDULE

Consistency is vital in training. Establishing a routine that fits your dog's needs, including scheduled feeding times, potty breaks, and exercise. The routine should be aligned with your dog's age, breed, and size, as these factors can affect their energy levels and metabolic rate.



3

SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT

Supervising your dog, especially during training, is essential to prevent accidents and correct unwanted behaviours. You may need pet barriers or baby gates, crate training, indoor cameras or pet monitors, and obedience training. Consider seeking help from professional pet care services like dog walkers, pet sitters, or doggy daycare facilities.



4

IMPLEMENTING POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Using positive reinforcement techniques is crucial in training your dog. Reward good behaviour with food treats, praise, toys, or playtime. Consistency in providing rewards and avoiding punishment is critical, as punishment can lead to confusion and fear in your dog.



5

GRADUATING TO INDEPENDENT POTTY BREAKS

Once your dog has become comfortable with the routine and responds well to positive reinforcement, it's time to teach them to signal when they need to go outside. Try teaching them to use a bell or other signal. Be patient, as this may take some time. Once your dog can signal when they need to go outside, it's a cause for celebration!

