

DACHSHUND



Training Guide eBook

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I. Introduction

- *Brief history of the dachshund breed:*

The Dachshund history has origins tracing back to 15th-century medieval Europe, though the breed's real development began later in Germany, where they were initially bred to hunt badgers — hence the name, which translates to “badger dog” in German. Their low bodies were designed to dig beneath dens to disrupt the formidable occupants therein. In packs, Dachshunds excelled at hunting wild boar. Some size variations were better suited to hunt certain types of quarry, therefore the miniature breed was developed to pursue foxes and hares.

The 1800s saw Dachshunds introduced as house pets rather than hunters, especially in Great Britain, where they were favorites in many European royal courts including that of Queen Victoria. They were brought to the United States and recognized by the AKC in 1885 but declined in popularity during WWI due to their German heritage. During WWII, they underwent a temporary branding change and were called badger dogs to prevent being ostracized.

By the 1950s, Dachshunds' temperament and unique shape captured the hearts of American pet owners once again. They're currently ranked sixth for most popular dog breed— but the breed's loud bark, clever wit, and tenacious attitude are testament to its history as a working hound dog.





- *The importance of training for dachshunds:*

Training is essential for dachshunds, as it helps to establish a strong bond between the dog and its owner and promotes good behavior. Dachshunds can be willful and independent, making training a crucial aspect of their development. Early training can prevent behavioral issues and ensure that the dog is well-behaved in various situations, such as around other dogs and people. Training can also help to address any potential aggression or anxiety issues that may arise. In summary, training is vital for dachshunds to become well-behaved and adaptable members of the family.

“Dachshunds are ideal dogs for small children, as they are already stretched and pulled to such a length that the child cannot do much harm one way or the other.”

- Robert Benchley



II. Basic Characteristics of Dachshunds

- *Physical appearances of dachshunds:*

Dachshunds come in two sizes: miniature and standard. At full maturity, the weight of a standard Dachshund averages between 16 and 32 pounds, while miniature Dachshunds should weigh 11 pounds or less. There are no official breed standards for height¹, but most of these dogs stand around nine inches tall.

Known for their short legs paired with a long body, these little “weiner dogs” are well-endearred for their distinctive shape that hovers low to the ground. They also have large, floppy ears and an extended muzzle with a head that tapers to the end of the nose.

There are three coat varieties in the Dachshund dog breed: smooth, wirehaired, and longhaired. It can come in many different shades ranging from white to gray, and red to chocolate, but the rarest Doxies of all are pure black. Some members of the breed have unique coats that appear dappled, spotted, brindled, piebald, or harlequin.





- *Temperament and personality of dachshunds:*

Dachshunds are friendly and affectionate companions to family members. If trained well, they can be good with kids — though all dogs should be supervised with young children who have no experience around dogs. Breed aficionados believe that each type of Dachshund has its own set of unique personality traits. For example, wirehaired weiner dogs tend to be more outgoing than the calmer, longhaired variety.

Despite their small size, the Dachshund temperament is tenacious, curious, and playful. Most are courageously unafraid to take on animals bigger than themselves, some can be aggressive towards other dogs and strangers. They can act as vigilant watchdogs, but excessive barking is common in this breed and they may be somewhat destructive around the house.

- *Average lifespan:*

The average life expectancy for Dachshund dogs is 12 to 15 years, although many healthy dogs live longer. The oldest verified Dachshund was named Chanel from New York who lived to be 21 years old — she even spent some time in the Guinness Book of World Record as the world's oldest dog!



III. Foundations of Training

- *Preparing for training:*

The following are some essential steps to consider before beginning training:

1. Set Training Goals: The first step is to define what you want to achieve through training. Establish clear and specific goals for the training, such as teaching basic obedience commands or addressing specific behavioral issues.
2. Gather Training Supplies: Ensure that you have all the necessary training supplies, such as a collar, leash, treats, and training aids, like clickers or target sticks.
3. Create a Positive Learning Environment: It's crucial to create a positive learning environment that is free from distractions and provides a calm and safe space for your dachshund to learn.
4. Choose the Right Time: Choose a time to train when your dachshund is alert and receptive to learning. Avoid training during mealtimes, when they are tired or distracted, or if they have not had enough exercise.
5. Understand Your Dachshund's Personality: Every dachshund has a unique personality, and it's important to take their temperament and behavior into account when preparing for training. Some dachshunds may be more easily distracted or stubborn, while others may be more eager to please.





- *Basic training tools:*

Basic training tools are essential for dachshund training. Here are some of the most common training tools that you will need:

1. **Collar:** A collar is an essential training tool that helps you keep your dachshund under control. Choose a collar that is the right size for your dachshund, not too loose or too tight. A flat collar or a martingale collar is recommended for training.
2. **Leash:** A leash is used to keep your dachshund close to you and prevent it from running off. A standard leash that is 4-6 feet long is recommended for training.
3. **Treats:** Treats are an excellent tool for positive reinforcement training. Choose small, soft, and tasty treats that your dachshund loves. Treats should be used as a reward for good behavior during training.
4. **Toys:** Toys can be used as a training tool to encourage play and reward good behavior. Choose toys that are durable and safe for your dachshund to play with.





IV. Obedience Training

- *Steps for obedience training:*

Obedience training is an important part of dachshund training that helps teach your dog basic commands and improves its behavior. Here are the steps for obedience training:

1. **Start with basic commands:** The first step in obedience training is to teach your dachshund basic commands such as sit, stay, come, and down.
2. **Use positive reinforcement:** Positive reinforcement is an effective training method that involves rewarding good behavior with treats, praise, or play.
3. **Be consistent:** Consistency is key when it comes to obedience training. If your dachshund does not obey a command, do not reward it.
4. **Gradually increase the level of difficulty:** As your dachshund masters basic commands, gradually increase the level of difficulty by adding distractions or teaching more advanced commands.
5. **Use a training schedule:** A training schedule is a useful tool for obedience training. Set aside time each day for training sessions, and stick to the schedule.





- *Obedience training for puppies:*

To obedience train a puppy:

1. Begin early and use positive reinforcement.
2. Teach basic commands such as sit, stay, come, and down.
3. Keep training sessions short and frequent.
4. Be patient, consistent, and gradually increase the level of difficulty.
5. Socialize your puppy by introducing it to different people, animals, and environments.

“Dachshund - little people who can't hear their name being called, ever, yet can hear a piece of candy being unwrapped through 3 walls and a thunderstorm!”



V. Agility Training

- *Benefits of agility training:*

It is a physically and mentally stimulating activity that offers numerous benefits for both dogs and their owners. Here are some of the benefits of agility training:

1. Physical exercise: It helps them build endurance, strength, and flexibility, while burning excess energy and keeping them in good shape.
2. Mental stimulation: They have to use their brains to figure out how to navigate the obstacles and follow the commands of their handler.
3. Improved obedience: Agility training can improve a dog's overall obedience and behavior.
4. Bonding with owner: The teamwork involved in navigating the obstacle course helps to build a stronger relationship and communication between dog and owner.
5. Fun and socialization: It provides an opportunity for dogs to socialize with other dogs and their owners, which can help improve their social skills.





- *Different types of agility training:*

Agility training is a popular activity for dogs that involves navigating obstacle courses. Here are some of the different types of agility training:

1. Standard agility: This is the most common type of agility training, and involves navigating obstacles such as jumps, tunnels, weave poles, and contact equipment such as the A-frame and teeter-totter.

2. Jumpers agility: Jumpers agility is a variation of standard agility that focuses on jumping obstacles.

3. Gamblers agility: Dogs must complete a set of predetermined obstacles within a certain time frame, with bonus points awarded for completing additional obstacles.

4. Snooker agility: Dogs must navigate a course that consists of a series of red and numbered obstacles, with each obstacle worth a different number of points. The dog must complete a red obstacle before moving on to the numbered obstacles, and the goal is to accumulate as many points as possible within a certain time frame.

5. Steeplechase agility: Dogs must navigate a course that consists of jumps, weave poles, tunnels, and a variety of contact equipment, with the goal of completing the course as quickly as possible.

Each type of agility training offers unique challenges and obstacles for dogs to navigate, and can provide physical and mental stimulation, improve obedience and behavior, and strengthen the bond between dog and owner.



VI. Alertness Training

- *Importance of alertness training for dachshunds:*

Alertness training is an important aspect of training for dachshunds. As natural watchdogs, dachshunds have a strong sense of smell and are naturally alert to their surroundings. However, alertness training can help to further develop these instincts and encourage your dachshund to be more aware of potential threats or dangers. Some of the benefits of alertness training for dachshunds include:

1. **Increased awareness of their surroundings:** Alertness training can help your dachshund become more aware of their environment, and identify potential threats or hazards.
2. **Improved security:** As natural watchdogs, dachshunds can be effective in deterring intruders or alerting you to potential danger. Alertness training can help to further enhance these instincts and make your dachshund an even more effective guard dog.
3. **Increased confidence:** By training your dachshund to be more alert and aware of their surroundings, you can also help to increase their confidence and reduce any anxiety they may experience.





- *Different types of alertness training:*

There are several different types of alertness training that you can use to help develop your dachshund's alertness and watchfulness.

1. **Scent training:** This can involve training your dachshund to identify specific scents, such as those of intruders or other potential dangers.
2. **Noise training:** This can involve using different types of sounds, such as doorbells or alarms, to teach your dachshund to recognize and alert you to potential threats.
3. **Socialization training:** By introducing your dachshund to different people, animals, and environments, you can help them become more aware of their surroundings and better able to recognize potential threats.
4. **Visual training:** This can involve teaching your dachshund to identify specific objects or people, such as family members or intruders.

With time and patience, your dachshund can become a highly alert and watchful dog, ready to protect and alert you to potential threats.





VII. Common Behavioral and Health Problems and Their Solutions

- *Behavioral problems and solutions:*

1. Aggression towards people or other dogs:

- Consultation with a professional trainer or behaviorist
- Using positive reinforcement techniques to modify behavior
- Managing the dog's environment to avoid triggers

2. Separation anxiety:

- Gradual desensitization and counterconditioning techniques
- Leaving the dog with an interactive toy or puzzle feeder
- Using medication in severe cases

3. Excessive barking:

- Identifying and addressing the cause of the barking
- Teaching the "quiet" command using positive reinforcement
- Providing enough exercise and mental stimulation

4. Chewing and destructive behavior:

- Providing appropriate chew toys and interactive puzzle feeders
- Teaching the "leave it" and "drop it" commands
- Confining the dog to a safe area when unsupervised

5. Digging:

- Providing a designated digging area
- Redirecting the dog's attention to other activities
- Covering the digging area with materials that discourage digging

6. Fear and phobias:

- Identifying and avoiding triggers
 - Gradual desensitization and counterconditioning techniques
 - Using medication in severe cases.
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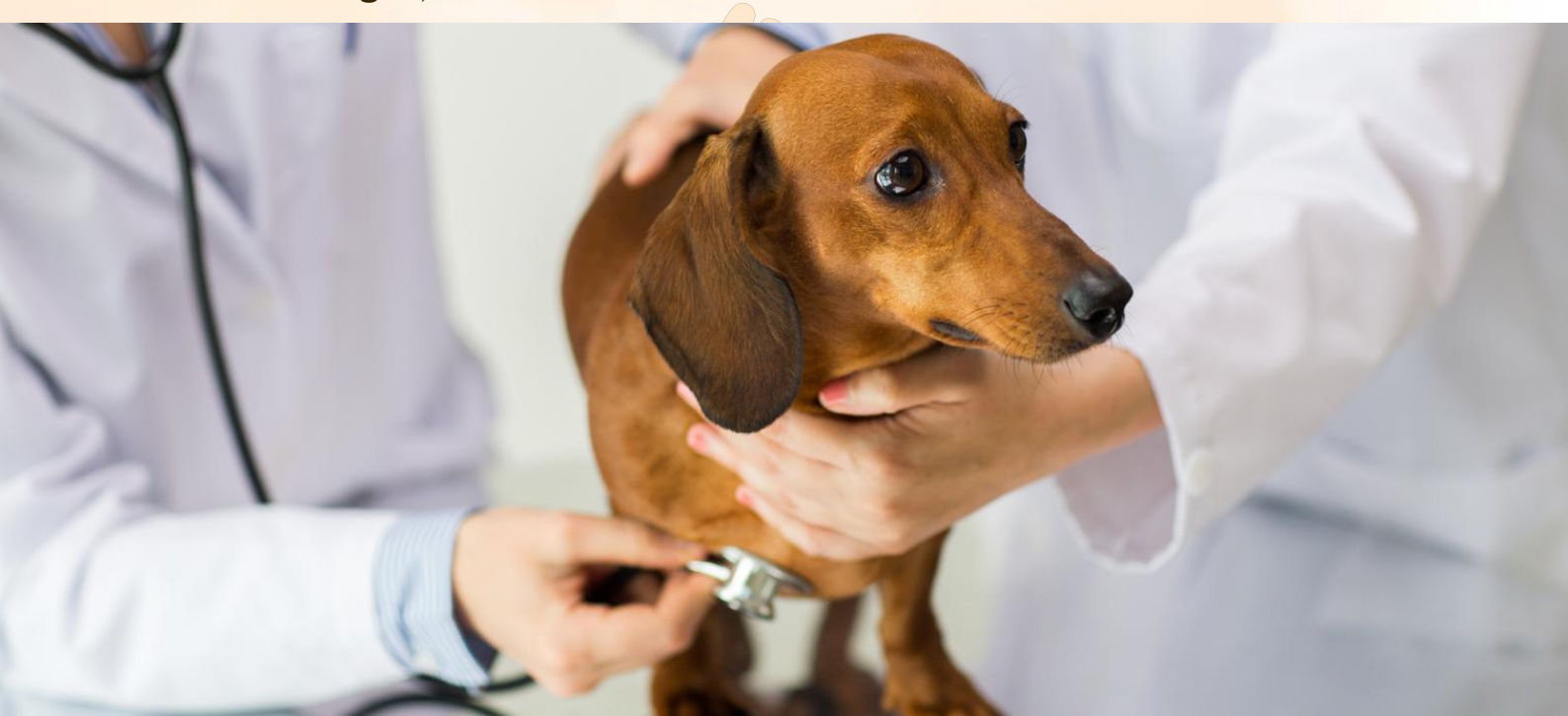


- *Health problems and solutions:*

Dachshunds, like all breeds, are prone to certain health problems:

1. **Back Problems:** Dachshunds have a long spine that puts them at risk of back problems, such as intervertebral disc disease. Treatment for back problems may include rest, pain medication, and surgery in severe cases.
2. **Obesity:** Dachshunds are prone to weight gain, which can put them at risk of other health issues, such as diabetes and joint problems. Managing your dachshund's weight through diet and exercise can help prevent and manage obesity.
3. **Dental Problems:** Dachshunds are susceptible to dental problems, such as tartar buildup, gum disease, and tooth loss. Treatment for dental problems may include professional cleaning, extraction of damaged teeth, and regular dental care at home.

By being aware of these common health issues and taking preventative measures, you can help your dachshund live a long and healthy life.



VIII. Finishing Training

- *Importance of loyalty and rewards:*

In the final stage of training, it's important to emphasize loyalty and rewards. Positive reinforcement and consistency in commands and expectations are crucial for your dachshund to better understand what is expected of them. Patience is also important, as every dog learns at their own pace. By focusing on these elements, you can help your dachshund become a well-trained and obedient companion.

- *Finishing training and the importance of rest:*

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IX. Recommendation

- *Use one of the e-books for successful training. click on button:*



Bliss
Thank you!

Puppy Training Book

Training Techniques

Dog Health Exposed