

JAGDGEBRAUCHSHUNDVERBAND E.V.



REGULATIONS FOR ASSOCIATION BREED TESTS (VZPO)

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Table of Contents

Purpose of Breed Test

Preamble	1
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Organization of the test

General regulations §§ 1 to 6	2
Execution of the test § 7	3
Announcement and Test Director §§ 8 and 9	4
Entry §§ 10-12	4

Execution of the Test

Must- and should- requirements § 13	5
Predicate and Performance Points § 14	5

Regulations for Association Puppy test (VJP)

General Regulations §§ 15 and 16	8
Tracking § 17	9
Nose § 18	10
Search § 19	10
Pointing § 20	10
Cooperation	11
Manner of hunting § 22	11
Diagnosis of gunfire tolerance etc according § 23	11
Evaluation §§ 24-26	12
Formblatt 3	13

Regulations for Association Fall Breed test (HZP)

General Regulations §§ 27 and 28	14
Tracking § 29	15
Nose § 30	16
Search § 31	16
Pointing § 32	17
Cooperation § 33	17
Desire to work § 34	17
Water Work A. General part	
Generality of regulations, test ponds §§ 35 (1-2)	18
Responsible persons, ducks § 35 (3-4)	19
Nesting season, prerequisites for testing at the water, dogs § 35 (5-7)	20
B. Special Part § 36	21
Gunfire tolerance § 36 (1)	21
Blind retrieve from dense cover § 36(2)	21
Search behind the duck § 37 (1)	22
Retrieving of the duck § 37 (2)	23

Retrieving of game birds § 38.....	24
Fur drag § 39 26	
Obedience § 41	28
Manner of hunting § 42.....	28
Gunfire tolerance § 43	28
Foundations for evaluations and evaluation §§ 44-46	28
Formblatt 5	30
 Association Judges and Judges' Meeting	
General regulations §§ 47-51.....	31
Judging groups § 52.....	32
Judges conference, notes, open judging §§ 53-55	32
Judges' meeting §§ 56-57.....	32
Documentation §§ 58-59.....	33
 Reporting	
Test report, forms, deadlines §§ 60-63	35
 Special Regulations	
Area and game § 64	37
Responsibility and acceptance §§ 65-66.....	37
Bitches in heat § 67.....	37
Hunting license and liability insurance § 68.....	38
Spectators § 69.....	38
Elimination of dogs § 70.....	38
Protest § 71	38
Disciplinary measures § 72	38
Forms § 73	39
Notice regarding serviceability { <i>Brauchbarkeit</i> }	39
Recommendations regarding consistent standards in awarding 11 or 12 points in breed tests.....	40
 Appendix to the VZPO	
Table of Contents	44
I. Performance awards of the Jagdgebrauchshundverband	
1. Armbruster Halt award (AH)	45
2. Toughness certification (<i>I</i>)	46
3. Loud hunting certification (<i>\</i>).....	47
4. Reliability of retrieving - natural track (Vbr).....	48
5. Reliability of retrieving test (Btr).....	49
II Protest Regulations.....	53
III The dentition of the dog	55
IV The dog's body	57
V Performance awards and symbols of the JGHV.....	59

Purpose of Breed Tests *{Zuchtprüfungen}*

The purpose and mission of breed tests is the determination of the natural abilities of young dogs as they pertain to the dog's suitability and future use in versatile hunting and as a breeding dog. Breed tests further serve to recognize the genetic value of the parents which is better determined the more litter mates are tested.

The ethical conduct of hunting requires that the main emphasis is placed on the hunting dog's **work after the shot**. Thus, judges must pay special attention to the assessment of the natural abilities and characteristics that enable and identify the reliable retriever, namely a very good nose, paired with a desire to find and to track, and sound temperament that is documented by calmness, concentration and perseverance in work.

It must be the foremost goal of the judges to recognize and identify those dogs, which are especially suited for breeding of versatile hunting dogs due to their natural abilities.

Furthermore, breed tests should awaken appreciation of the hunters for the work of versatile gun dogs.

The extent of these test regulations was determined by the requirement to give exhaustive answers to experienced judges and handlers, as well as to novice handlers and apprentice judges.

Organization of the test

- §1 Only member clubs {*Mitgliedsvereine*} of the versatile hunting dog association {*Jagdgebrauchshundverband*} are authorized to conduct Association Breed Tests {*Zuchtprüfungen*}.
- §2 (1) Association Puppy Tests {*Verbandsjugendprüfung*} (VJP) must only be held in the spring, and Fall Breed Tests {*Herbstzuchtprüfung*} (HZP) must only be held in the fall.
- (2) For the purpose of pointing evaluation, cover of a sufficient height must be available so that feathered game can hide there. This stage is reached at different times depending on weather and region. In the interest of all wildlife, tests should be conducted as early as possible.
- §3 A breed test can also be held jointly by several Member Clubs. In this case, one club is to be identified as the responsible club for the orderly preparation, execution of the test, and reporting.
- §4 (1) Admitted are only those dogs registered in a recognized breed book of a breed club affiliated with the versatile hunting dog association. The breed book number {*Zuchtbuchnummer*} of an entered dog and its parents must be listed in the test program. The matching of the tattooed number with the number in the pedigree must be ascertained.
- (2) Dogs must have been whelped during the previous calendar year. Also admissible are dogs that are up to 3 months older. These dogs should be tested in one group if there are more than three present at the test.
- (3) Furthermore, dogs are also admitted to HZP if they were whelped in the present calendar year.
- (4) A dog may only be handled twice in VJP and twice in HZP. An exception is the participation in international tests. Cancellations of tests which are not the responsibility of the handler are not subject to this regulation.

§5 (1) The establishment of prerequisites for admission to tests is left strictly to the organizing club with the full responsibility for proper compliance with these regulations.

(2) Only breed clubs holding a breed test independently from other groups or clubs may restrict admission to dogs of their own breed. All other clubs must admit all dogs to their test, including tests held jointly with a breed club, provided their breed clubs are members of the versatile hunting dog association {*Jagdgebrauchshundverband*}.

(3) The organizers are permitted to restrict the entry rights to members of their own organization or to preferentially admit their own members.

§6 (1) The owner of the entered dog must be a member of a club affiliated with the versatile hunting dog association [JGHV].

(2) The handler of the entered dog must have in possession a valid hunting license. The test director can allow deviations in special cases, when they are necessary for breeding or hunting purposes.

§7 (1) At a VJP one judging team may only test five dogs in one day.

(2) At a HZP, it is left up to the organizing clubs whether they divide the test subjects among specialty judging teams. However, maximally 6 dogs may be tested by the judging team "field".

(3) Up to an entry of 20 dogs, all specialty judging teams must test all dogs in their respective subject; exceptions can be made by the organizers for the judging team "field".

(4) If the HZP is conducted such that a judging team tests all assigned dogs in all subjects, no more than four dogs may be assigned to that team. If the HZP is conducted without the hare track, maximally five dogs may be assigned to a judging team.

§8 The organizing club must announce planned tests with date and prerequisites in the association publication.¹

§9 The organizers must appoint a test director who is responsible for the preparation and execution of the test. The test director must be a recognized association judge { *Verbandsrichter* }.

§10 (1) The entry form for a dog for a breed test must be submitted by the owner or handler of the respective dog.

(2) Entry of a dog is an obligation for payment of the entry fee, even when the respective dog is not present for the test, unless the entry is withdrawn before the set entry deadline. If the entry fee is not remitted for a dog before the entry deadline, no admission rights exist. Dogs that are entered but not present for the test do not warrant the refund of the entry fee.

(3) Owner and handler accept the requirements of these test regulations with the submission of the entry form. Prior to the beginning of the test, the handler must surrender to the test director the pedigree and the vaccination papers of the dog, including proof of timely and current vaccinations as described by law, the JGHV, or the organizer. Otherwise, the respective dog is not entitled to be tested and the entry fee is subject to forfeiture.

§11 (1) Form 1 { *Formblatt 1* } is to be used for the entry of each dog.

(2) **Statements on the entry form must agree with the dog's pedigree.** The form must be filled out accurately and completely, preferably by typewriter or in clearly legible block letters.

(3) Incomplete or illegible forms must be returned by the Test Director { *Prüfungsleiter* }.

§12 A handler may handle not more than two dogs at a breed test.

¹ i.e. in the "Der Jagdgebrauchshund" magazine, published by the JGHV.

Execution of the Test

Evaluation

§13 **Must- and should- requirements**

(1) These Test Regulations contain "Must" and "Should" requirements.

(2) The **MUST** requirements must be **adhered to unconditionally** in all details and also with regard to all other provisions of the test regulations. They also apply in the negative form--e.g."may not/ must not".) A dog that does not fulfill a "must" requirement can only receive an "insufficient" {"*Ungenügend*"}(0 points) in the respective subject.

(3) The **SHOULD requirements** are to be followed as close as possible. The non-compliance with a "should" requirement results in the appropriate **lowering of the predicate**.

§14 **Predicate and Performance Points**

(1) For the excellent, very good, good, sufficient, deficient, or insufficient performance demonstrated in individual subjects, a corresponding point score is to be given.

(2) The Association Judges {*Verbandsrichter*} must record their notes regarding each stage of the dog's work.

⁵
i.e. in the "Der Jagdgebrauchshund" magazine, published by the JGHV.

(3) The individual predicates correspond to the following point scores:

Excellent { <i>hervorragend</i> }=	12 Points
Very Good { <i>sehr gut</i> }=	11 Points 10 Points 9 Points
Good { <i>gut</i> }=	8 Points 7 Points 6 Points
Sufficient { <i>genügend</i> }=	5 Points 4 Points 3 Points
Deficient { <i>mangelhaft</i> }=	2 Points 1 Point
Insufficient { <i>ungenügend</i> }=	0 Points
Not tested { <i>nicht geprüft</i> }=	-

(4) Before point scores can be given, a predicate must be specified. Only then, classification by point score within a predicate is to be accomplished. However, it is to be noted that a straight "very good" without any deductions is equivalent to 10 points. A straight "good" produces 7 points, and straight "sufficient" is 4 points. For the training subjects of HZP only 10 points may be given within the "very good" category.

(5) The predicate "excellent" with 12 points can only be given as an exception for truly excellent work, which the dog demonstrated under difficult circumstances.

According to the purpose of a breed test, the predicate "excellent" can only be awarded for the test subjects "tracking", "nose", and "work behind the duck".

(6) Award of 12 points must be justified verbally in all cases at the Judges Conference.

(7) In all subjects, the senior judge {*Richterobmann*} must arrive at an average point score of all the points of the judges within his team. If this does not yield a whole number, fractions of less than one-half point are rounded down, and fractions equal to or greater than one half point are rounded up.

(8) The established average point score is to be entered by the senior judge into Form 3 at VJP and into Form 5 at HZP.

(9) It is recommended that dogs with identical scores be ranked in the following order:

toughness certificate- loud - age

Loud: scentloud {*spurlaut*} or sightloud {*sichtlaut*}, questionable {*fraglich*}, silent {*stumm*}, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game] (also in combination with scent or sigh loud).

Test Regulations for Association Puppy Test (VJP)

A) General provisions *{Allgemeines}*

§15 The VJP is a breed test for which the natural hunting abilities of the young dog should have been awakened by proper preparation to the extent that nose, will to track, search, pointing and cooperation can be evaluated.

§16 (1) At VJP the following subjects are to be tested:

Subject <i>{Fach}</i>	Multiplier <i>{Fachwertziffer}</i>
1. Tracking <i>{Spurarbeit}</i>	2
2. Nose <i>{Nase}</i>	2
3. Search <i>{Suche}</i>	1
4. Pointing <i>{Vorstehen}</i>	1
5. Cooperation <i>{Führigkeit}</i>	1

To be determined:

1. Manner of hunting
scentloud *{spurlaut}* or sightloud *{sichtlaut}*, questionable *{fraglich}*, silent *{stumm}*, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game] (also in combination with scent or sigh loud).

2. Behavioral and conformation faults of the dog, according to Form 3 *{Formblatt 3}*

3. Obedience

(3) Dogs are to be tested individually in all subjects. Each dog should be given multiple opportunities to exhibit its natural abilities, but not more than five opportunities. If a judging team believes to have grounds for an exemption from this provision, they must substantiate this specifically at the judges conference.

B) The specific test subjects

1. Tracking {*Spurarbeit*}

§17 (1) Tracking is to be tested on tracks which the dog is able to discern by scent, of hares that are not (or no longer) visible. The handler is allowed to work the dog on leash for up to 30m.

(2) The evaluation comprises the **will to track** {*Spurwille*} and **the track sureness** [reliability, i.e. how certain the dog is on the track] {*Spursicherheit*}.

(3) The **will to track** can be recognized by the way the dog adapts to the tracking work and, taking into consideration the specific conditions (weather, soil condition, etc.) how the dog starts on the track, if the dog works the track willingly and with self control, and whether the dog makes every effort to follow the track even under difficult conditions. The will to track is also evident in how the dog searches for the track and follows it calmly after a sight chase when the hare is no longer visible or whether the dog stops tracking quickly or even searches around aimlessly.

(4) The **track sureness** is demonstrated by the manner of how the dog holds the track and advances on the track independently and confidently as a consequence of its efforts.

(5) When arriving at the final evaluation, **the will to track, the track sureness, and the difficulties** are to be taken into account more than the length of the track.

2. Nose

§18 (1) The use of the nose must be evaluated with care.

(2) The fine nose is demonstrated during the search predominantly if the dog finds game frequently, acknowledges game scent from a long distance, briefly marks scent spots of game and occasional marking of songbird scent (larks).

During tracking, it must be noted especially the reaction of the dog when it loses, crosses and relocates the track.

(3) These observations form the foundation for the final evaluation of the demonstrated nose work.

3. Search

§19 (1) During the search, the main emphasis must be placed on the dog's **will to find**.

(2) The search should be **industrious** and **persistent** and should document the will to find. Dogs searching predominantly at a trot { *Trabsuche* } can only receive a "good" (7 Points).

4. Pointing

§20 (1) The natural pointing ability is evident when the dog points or lies down before game it has found. A staunch point is not necessary. The difficulties arising from game that is not sitting tightly must be considered. Chasing is not counted as a fault. Dogs that are diagnosed as blinkers cannot pass the test.

(2) Pointing should be preferably tested with game birds. If a particular dog has no opportunity to get in contact with game birds, then the pointing demonstrated on other game must not be scored lower.

5. Cooperation and Obedience

§21 (1) Cooperation is demonstrated in the endeavor of the dog to be in contact with its handler.

(2) Obedience is determined in the course of the test. Predicates and point scores are not given. It is demonstrated in the way the dog can be handled during its work, and by the fact that the dog obeys when it receives a command of its handler. Obedience in connection with game contact is not required. Dogs cannot pass the test and must be excluded from continuing the test, if they constantly evade their handlers, jeopardize their thorough testing, and possibly disturb the execution of the entire test.

Manner of hunting {*Laut*}

§22 The manner of hunting (track-loud {*spurlaut*} or sight-loud {*sichtlaut*}, questionable {*fraglich*}, silent {*stumm*}, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game]) must be determined. Track-loud, sight-loud and silent hunting can only be evaluated on hare or fox. The manner of hunting demonstrated on furred game must be noted on the score sheet and must be initialed by the test director.

Determination of gunfire tolerance

(see Formblatt 3)

§23 (1) To test gunfire tolerance, at least 2 shotgun shots must be fired at an interval of at least 20 seconds, while the dog is searching close by (30-50 m). If the behavior of the dog cannot be determined with certainty, the test is to be repeated after at least 30 min have elapsed.

(2) Gun sensitivity is fright in response to the report of the gunshot. This fright can manifest itself in various degrees. If only a general intimidation can be noticed without showing that the dog is disturbed in its work, light gun sensitivity is evident. If the dog seeks protection at his handler's side, showing signs of fear, but continues to work within a minute, then moderate gun sensitivity is diagnosed. If the duration of refusal to work and the impression exceeds one minute, the gun sensitivity is "severe". The time

limits for this "severe gun sensitivity" is one and five minutes. The dog is equivalent to a gun shy dog if the refusal to work continues longer than five minutes.

Gun shyness is documented if the dog under evaluation evades his handler instead of seeking his protection and hence removes itself from the handler's influence.

(3) Severely gun sensitive, gun shy and hand shy as well as game shy dogs cannot pass the test. However, they should continue to be tested in the interest of breeding.

(4) For additional temperament evaluations see Formblatt 3.

Principles of Evaluation

- §24 Because the natural abilities of young dogs often are demonstrated differently under different conditions, the overall impression determines the final judgement.
- §25 Dogs can only pass the test if they receive at least a "deficient" (2 points) in pointing, and a "sufficient" (3 points) in all other subjects (subject scores).
- §26 Scores for coat and conformation may not be awarded at a VJP, however, faults must be noted according to Formblatt 3.

Formblatt 3

Regulations for Association Fall Breed Test (HZP)

A. General Regulations

§27 (1) The priority of the HZP is the determination of the development of the natural abilities of the young dog in view of its suitability and future use as a versatile hunting dog and as a breeding dog.

(2) The training of the hunting dog in field and water should be largely complete at that time.

(3) At HZP the following subjects are to be tested:

Subject { <i>Fach</i> }	Multiplier { <i>Fachwertziffer</i> }
1. Tracking { <i>Spurarbeit</i> }	3
2. Nose { <i>Nase</i> }	3
3. Search { <i>Suche</i> }	2
4. Pointing { <i>Vorstehen</i> }	2
5. Cooperation { <i>Führigkeit</i> }	2
6. Desire to work { <i>Arbeitsfreude</i> }	1
7. Water work { <i>Wasserarbeit</i> }	
a) blind retrieve in dense cover { <i>Verlorensuchen im deckungsreichen Gewässer</i> }	1
b) search behind the duck { <i>Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer</i> }	3
8. Retrieving of feathered game	
a) work on winged bird, incl. retrieve { <i>Arbeit am geflügelten Huhn einschl. Bringen</i> }	1
b) Retrieve of shot bird { <i>Verlorensuchen und -bringen</i> }	1
c) Retrieve on drag { <i>Bringen auf der Schleppe</i> }	1
9. Furred game drag { <i>Haarwildschleppe</i> }	1
10. Manner of retrieve { <i>Art des Bringens</i> }	1
a) Rabbit { <i>Hase oder Kanin</i> }	1
b) Duck { <i>Ente</i> }	1
c) Feathered game { <i>Federwild</i> }	1
11. Obedience { <i>Gehorsam</i> }	1

(4) To be determined:

1. Manner of hunting *{Laut}*
 track-loud *{spurlaut}* or sight-loud *{sichtlaut}*, questionable *{fraglich}*,
 silent *{stumm}*, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game] (also in
 combination with scent or sight loud).

2. Behavioral and conformation faults of the dog, according to Formblatt 5.

§28 (1) At HZZP, the member clubs can decide whether to test the rabbit track as a mandatory subject. This must be specified in the test announcement.

(2) Dogs are to be tested individually in all subjects. Each dog should be given multiple opportunities in the field to exhibit its natural abilities.

B) The specific test subjects

1. Tracking *{Spurarbeit}*

§29 (1) If the opportunity for testing of rabbit tracking is offered, the handler must specify on the entry form if the dog should be examined in this subject. If this is the case, the rabbit track is mandatory test subject for the respective dog. If the rabbit track is not a mandatory test subject, shown tracking performances may not be scored, but the demonstrated nose quality can very well be considered for evaluation.

(2) Tracking is to be tested on tracks which the dog is able to discern by scent, of hares that are no or no longer visible. The handler is allowed to work the dog on leash for up to 30m.

(3) The evaluation comprises the will to track *{Spurwille}* and the track sureness [reliability, i.e. how certain the dog is on the track] *{Spursicherheit}*.

(4) The **will to track** can be recognized by the way the dog adapts to the tracking work and, taking into consideration the specific conditions (weather, soil condition, etc.) how the dog starts on the track, if the dog works the track willingly and with self control, and whether the dog makes every effort to follow the track even under difficult conditions. The will to

track is also evident in how the dog searches for the track and follows it calmly after a sight chase when the hare is no longer visible, or whether the dog breaks off or even searches around without method.

(5) The **track sureness** is demonstrated by the manner of how the dog holds the track and advances on the track independently and confidently as a consequence of its efforts.

(5) When arriving at the final evaluation, the will to track, the track sureness, and the difficulties are to be taken into account more the length of the track.

2. Nose

§ 30 (1) The use of the nose must be evaluated with care.

(2) The fine nose is demonstrated during the search predominantly if the dog finds game frequently, acknowledges game scent from a long distance, briefly marks scent spots of game and occasional marking of songbird scent (larks), whereas during tracking, it must be noted how the dog takes up the track and the reaction of the dog when it loses, crosses and relocates the track.

(3) Observations during the water work regarding the dog's nose must be communicated to the judging team "field" for the final evaluation.

3. Search

§31 (1) During the search, the main emphasis must be placed on the dog's **will to find**. Moreover, the search should be **methodical** and **persistent**.

(2) Dogs searching predominantly at a trot {*Trabsuche*} can only receive a "good" (7 Points).

4. Pointing

§ 32 (1) The dog should point or lie down before game it has found. The very good pointing is documented (among others) if the dog points or lies before the found game until the handler has approached or the game has fled. The special difficulties arising from game that is not sitting tightly must be considered. Chasing may not affect the pointing score. Dogs that are diagnosed as blinkers cannot pass the test.

(2) Pointing should be preferably tested with game birds. If a particular dog has no opportunity to get in contact with game birds, then the pointing demonstrated on other game must not be scored lower.

5. Cooperation {*Führigkeit*}

§ 33 (1) Cooperation is demonstrated in the inclination of the dog to be in constant contact with its handler, and voluntarily to be of service to the handler.

(2) Cooperation must be evaluated by all judging teams.

6. Desire to work {*Arbeitsfreude*}

§34 (1) When evaluating the desire to work, it is important to note how much joy and willingness to work the dog demonstrates in all subjects. It must be determined after intensive observations during the entire test.

(2) The desire to work must be evaluated by all judging teams.

7. Water work {*Wasserarbeit*}

A. General Part

The **ethical and conservative hunting** of waterfowl demands the use of efficient utility dogs as specified by German Federal and State hunting laws.

The purpose of water work is to prepare the young hunting dog for its future task of retrieving crippled or dead waterfowl from deep water, to prove the result of this preparation in a standardized test, and consequently to document it for breeding. To fulfill this purpose of the water work and at the same time to conduct this test in conformity with legal regulations, the following conditions are to be observed:

§35 (1) Generality of the regulations {*Allgemeinverbindlichkeit*}

(a) The following rules of the **General Part A** are binding for all member clubs who conduct tests using live ducks, however under consideration of the different regulations prevalent in different States.

(b) These rules must also be followed during official training days {*Wasserübungstagen*}, and it must be guaranteed that each dog is trained with not more than 3 ducks total.

(c) Intentional or grossly negligent violations of these regulations cause the immediate exclusion of the responsible persons (according to (2)) from future training or test conductance. This is in addition to possible legal charges or disciplinary action by the Association.

(2) Water

A test pond or lake must be sufficiently large (at least 0.25 ha surface area), wide (at least 6 m at any spot) and deep (to force dogs to swim), and it must have sufficient cover (ca. 500 square meters), so that the duck can fully

utilize its flight capability.

(3) Responsible persons

(a) The member clubs designate one person for each test, which as a "senior judge at the water" *{Obmann am Wasser}* is responsible for the compliance with these regulations during the water work.

(b) In addition to the person specified in par. a, the organizing club is similarly responsible for the compliance with these rules.

(4) Ducks

(a) For testing only fully matured mallards may be used, which are temporarily incapacitated of flight by the method of Prof. Müller (Paper strip around individual primaries of one wing).

(b) Ducks must be raised and kept in such a way that they are used to cover and water, and that they can swim, dive and hide in cover. These conditions must be certified by the breeder. Ducks must have opportunity to preen and grease their feathers until shortly before the test.

(c) If it is not possible to maintain ducks under such conditions for acclimatization prior to the test, then these ducks must be transported directly to the test pond immediately before the test. They must be kept there unaffected by the test procedures.

(d) The test duration per duck may not exceed 15 minutes. Sight chases are undesirable and must be terminated as soon as possible.

(e) Ducks retrieved live by a dog must be humanely euthanized immediately.

(f) Dead ducks are to be kept separate from live ducks.

(g) The duck crates are to be placed in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.

(5) Nesting Season {*Brutzeit*}

Water work with live ducks must not be practiced and tested during the nesting season.

(6) Prerequisites for the testing of water work {*Voraussetzungen zur Durchprüfung am Wasser*}

The test behind the live duck may be conducted only after the dog has passed a gunfire tolerance {*Schussfestigkeit*} test and after proving capable of reliably retrieving a dead duck from cover {*Verlorensuchen und -bringen*}.

(7) Dogs

(a) Dogs are admitted only if their owner is in possession of a valid hunting license. Exceptions are allowed only in special cases for hunting or breeding purposes. They must be specified [on the test score sheet].

(b) Dogs which fail the subjects listed in (6) or which have demonstrated gun sensitivity or fear of live game {*Schuss- oder Wildscheue*} at this test before the water phase must not continue the test and may not be tested in water work.

(c) A tested, experienced dog must be available for possible retrieves at each test.

(d) As a rule, each dog is given only one duck. The use of an additional duck is only allowed if the dog could not be tested with the previously released duck (i.e. if the released duck flies off prematurely).

(e) Dogs which have passed the subject "work behind the duck" {*Stoebbern mit Ente in deckungsreichem Gewaesser*} once at a test with the score of at least "sufficient" may not be tested in this subject at another test. This does not apply to further tests within a breeding-selection {*Zuchtauslese*-} or International test (e.g. Hegewald, IKP, or similar tests).

(f) In case of a failing score a dog may be re-tested only once.

(g) The predicate awarded for the duck work at the first successfully completed test is copied into the score sheets of all future tests with the notation: "* according to test on.... at....") {*laut Prüfung vom...*}.

A copy of score sheets for this test must be submitted to the test administration with the application.

(h) In addition to the total result of the respective test, every test in the subject "Independent Search with duck in densely vegetated water" must be entered (with the predicate and possible points) into the pedigree/registration certificate {*Ahnentafel*}.

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS {*Besonderer Teil*}

§ 36 The following subjects are tested in this order at HZP:

Gunfire tolerance, Blind retrieve in dense cover, Independent Search with duck in dense cover, Retrieving of duck

(1) Gunfire tolerance

(a) A shot duck is thrown as far as possible into the open water while the dog is watching and the dog is commanded to retrieve. A dog that does not enter the water within approximately one minute after being started may not continue to be tested in water work

(b) While the dog is swimming towards the duck, a shotgun shot [no blanks] is fired into the water in the direction of the dead duck. The dog must retrieve this duck independently [i.e. without further command].

(c) A dog that fails this test cannot continue the test.

(2) Blind retrieve from dense cover

(a) The blind retrieve from dense cover is tested immediately following the gun sensitivity test.

(b) A dead duck is thrown into the cover in deep water in such a manner that neither the fall nor the duck can be seen by the dog. The duck must be placed in such a location (island, stand of cattails) that the dog must be sent across open water to reach the cover.

(c) From a spot that is at least 30 m from the location of the duck, the handler is informed of the approximate direction of the duck. The dog is supposed to start from this spot, search for the duck, find it and retrieve it to the handler.

(d) The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing or shot/stone throw lessens the score.

(e) A dog that fails to receive at least a "sufficient" score in this subject cannot continue the test in the water subjects.

§ 37 (1) Search behind the duck in densely vegetated water

(a) A duck is released into the cover without marking a starting spot. The dog may not see these preparations.

(b) After the release, the judges lead the handler to a point ca. one shotgun distance away from the release site and indicate the direction of the duck. At this point the handler commands the dog to retrieve {*Nachsuche*}.

(c) The dog should search for and find the duck independently. The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing lessens the score.

(d) As soon as the dog pushes the duck out of the cover and chases on sight, the duck must be shot by the handler or an authorized person, if this is possible without endangering the safety.

(e) The shot duck must be retrieved by the dog without any further commands.

(f) The judges should terminate the dog's work as soon as they have arrived at a conclusive judgement. This applies also to situations in which the duck was not shot before the dog.

(g) A dog that fails to retrieve a duck upon finding it for the first time cannot pass the test.

In this case, the dog also fails the subjects "blind retrieve in dense cover" and "search behind the duck". If the dog sees the duck, it is assumed to have found it.

(h) If the dog accidentally encounters another duck during his work, then this work is to be scored likewise.

(i) The judges can order the termination of the work, when they have gained the impression that the dog does not satisfy the requirements.

(2) Retrieving of the duck

(a) The performance of the retrieve as an expression of the trained ability, i.e., the grasping, carrying (hold) and delivery, is to be scored under the subject "Manner of Retrieve".

(b) If a dog drops a duck, perhaps to shake, the maximum score for this retrieve is "good". If the dog grasps the shot or thrown duck ineffectively (e.g. by the head, wind or leg) and then improves the hold on land without shaking, and then retrieves the duck, sits down and delivers correctly, the score may be lessened for reason of improving the hold only if a live duck could have escaped.

(c) The dog may not be faulted for shaking if he keeps the duck firmly in the mouth. For the evaluation of the retrieve it must be noted if the dog carries the duck properly to the handler, sits down and delivers correctly.

(d) For the evaluation of the retrieve it must be noted if the dog carries the duck properly to the handler, sits down and delivers correctly. For the final score, all retrieving performances of a dog during water work must be considered

8. Retrieving of feathered game

§ 38 (1) if possible, game birds should be shot in front of the dog.

(2) The dog must retrieve a preferably freshly shot game bird.

either

a) While working a winged partridge (pheasant)

This is to be evaluated if the dog works a winged bird in connection with its track, finds the bird and retrieves it to his handler.

or

b) During a free search and retrieve of a freshly shot (not thrown) bird

{freies Verlorensuchen und Bringen eines frisch geschossenen (nicht geworfenen) Stückes Federwild}

(3) This subject must be evaluated, if a bird fell into cover and the dog did not see the fall.

(4) If the working dog saw the fall of the bird, the judges should allow another dog to search for and retrieve this bird, if this dog has not had the opportunity to retrieve a winged partridge (pheasant) or a freshly shot bird and if this dog has not seen the fall of this bird.

(5) For this test, the approximate location of the fallen bird is shown to the handler. The handler must release the dog for a free search approximately 40m from the approximate location of the bird, and must follow the searching *{verlorensuchenden}* dog.

(6) The dog should search in front of the handler and show through a **controlled speed** *{beherrschte Gangart}* and **use of his nose** that he **wants to find** the bird.

(7) The evaluation of this performance depends on how the dog adapts and complies with the task.

(8) If the dog first performs this subject and later retrieves a winged partridge (pheasant) to his handler with a good or very good performance, this last -more valuable-performance must be credited to the dog and the first performance must be disregarded.

c) **On a feathered game drag** *{Federwildschleppe}*

(9) If the opportunities for a) or b) do not exist, or if the dog did not find the bird, his performance must be tested on the feathered game drag.

(10) The drag must be laid by a judge immediately prior to testing the dog on vegetated ground with the wind coming from the back. It must be **at least 150 m long** and it must include two obtuse angles. The distance between individual drags must be at least 100 m at all points. All drags should be as equivalent as possible. At the end of the drag a bird, as freshly shot as possible, is placed out in the open (i.e. not behind cover or in a depression). Then the judge must move in the direction of the drag and hide in such a manner that the dog cannot see the judge. There [at the hiding place] the judge removes the drag string from the dragged bird and places the bird freely in front of him. **The judge must not deny the dog** the retrieving of this bird. Upon request by the handler, drags can be laid with one animal of the respective species. In any case, the dragged animal must be freed of the drag string before the dog starts to work.

(11) The dog must not see the laying of the drag and the hiding of the judge. The handler can request that the dragged bird is placed at the end of the drag for the dog to retrieve. If he wants to exercise this option, the handler must tell the judges so before the drag is laid. Even in this case, the layer of the drag must place a second bird of the same species at his hiding spot.

(12) The handler may work the dog on a leash for the first 20 m, and then must stop and let the dog continue. If the dog returns without having found the bird, and does not resume the drag again independently, the handler can restart the dog twice. A restart is considered to be every influence of the handler on the dog to resume the drag work.

(13) Required is that the dog finds willingly and independently, grasps the found game quickly and retrieves it happily without further influences by the handler. To be evaluated is the way to and from the bird.

(14) Under **a) work of winged bird, b) retrieve of freshly shot bird, and c) retrieve on feathered game drag, it is only to be evaluated if and how the dog adapts to the task, if the dog wants to find and retrieve, and whether** the dog **carries** the game to the handler **at all**.

(15) The performance of the retrieve as an expression of the trained ability, i.e., how the dog grasps, carries (proper hold) and delivers the game birds to its handler is to be scored under the subject "Manner of Retrieve".

(16) If a dog demonstrates first retrieving work on the drag and later retrieves to the handler a winged bird with a good or very good score, the best performance is recognized.

(17) A dog cannot pass the test if it finds the dragged or placed bird at the end of the drag, but fails to retrieve it. A dog that found the game must not be restarted. Finding one bird and retrieving the other is not considered a fault.

(18) It is within the discretion of the judges to give a dog a new drag, if it was disturbed during the drag work or during the retrieve by extraordinary conditions.

9. Furred game drag

§ 39 (1) The fur drag must be laid with a rabbit or hare; it must have 2 obtuse angles and must be at least 300 m long, whereas the first angle must be made approximately 100 m from the start of the drag.

(2) In addition, the same regulations as for the feathered game drag apply according to § 38 c.

10. Manner of Retrieve {*Art des Bringens*}

§ 40 (1) Under manner of retrieve is to be scored the execution of the retrieve, i.e., the trained ability of grasping, carrying (hold) and delivery to the handler.

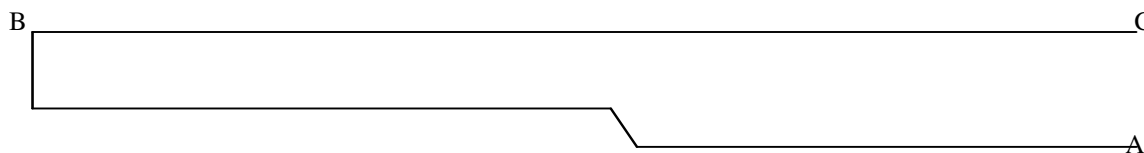
(2) The correct picking up and carrying is revealed in the dog's ability to adjust his grip to the kind and weight of the game. It is considered to be incorrect if the grasp, hold, and carrying is either too strong or too weak. Hard mouth is a fault and must be especially noted.

(3) The correct delivery is demonstrated if the dog comes with the found game happily and willingly to the handler, sits down next to him without or with one -not loud- command, and keeps the game calmly in his mouth **until the handler has grasped it without haste** and takes it from the dog with the appropriate command.

(4) Dogs that eat game, bury it, or crush or pluck {*rupfen*} heavily cannot pass the test.

(5) All three retrieving subjects (furred game, duck, game bird) are to be evaluated individually. From these scores, a mean score must be established. If this does not result in a whole number, the score is rounded off appropriately towards the higher or lower score. The average score in the subject manner of retrieve must be at least "sufficient" (3 points) for the dog to pass the test. Each individual retrieving subject must be scored with at least a deficient (1 point). If an individual retrieving subject is scored as "insufficient" (0 Points) due to failure of the dog, or if the subject was noted as "not tested" , then the entire "manner of retrieve" score can only be "insufficient" (0 Points) or "not tested" (---)

Regarding §§ 38-40



A-C score for drag

B-C score for retrieving

11. Obedience

- § 41 (1) While cooperation is offered by the dog to the handler, obedience in contrast is demanded by the handler of the dog.
- (2) Obedience **without game contact** is demonstrated in the handling of the dog during its work, and in the manner how the dog obeys each command of its handler (voice, hand, and whistle signals). It is also evident in the dog's calm behavior while other dogs are working, which proves that the dog would not disturb its handler or fellow hunters during a hunt.
- (3) Obedience **in contact with game** is not required. Dogs which persistently {*staendig*} withdraw themselves from their handler's influence, which are impossible to examine [test] thoroughly and which thus could disturb the entire test cannot pass the test and must be excluded from the continuation of the test.
- (4) Obedience is to be determined by all judging teams.

Manner of hunting (loud) {*Art des Jagens(Laut)*}

- § 42 The manner of hunting (scentloud {*spurlaut*}, sightloud {*sichtlaut*}, questionable {*fraglich*}, silent {*stumm*}, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game]) must be determined. Scentloud, sightloud and silent hunting can only be evaluated on hare or fox. The manner of hunting demonstrated on furred game must be noted on the score sheet and must be initialed by the test director.

Determination of gunfire tolerance

- §43 (1) the test of the reaction to gunfire is to be conducted as in VJP (§23).
- (2) Severely gun sensitive, gunshy and handshy as well as gameshy dogs cannot pass the test. However, they should continue the test.
- (3) For additional temperament evaluations see Formblatt 5.

Principles of Evaluation

- §44 (1) The provisions for evaluation of §24 are also applicable comparably for HWP but with recognition of the higher requirements in the individual subject. **It is the special task** of the judges to expose dogs of a sound

character and controlled temperament, expressive will to find and untiring desire to work.

(2) Judging teams **must** have established the predicates and point scores for all dogs of their teams when all judges convene for the judges conference. **A subsequent alteration is not permitted.**

(3) The point scores for nose, cooperation and obedience are finalized by the judging team "field" under consideration of all observations of other judging teams.

(4) The final average score for the subjects manner of retrieve and desire to work are arrived at during the judges conference.

§45 Dogs can only pass the test if they receive at least a "sufficient" (3 points) in all subjects (subject scores).

§46 Each tested dog receives a score sheet {*Prüfungszeugnis*} (Formblatt 5)

Formblatt 5

Association Judges and Judges' Conference {*Verbandsrichter und Richtersitzung*}

- §47 The most difficult task of the judges is the judging at a breed test. The indisputable result of every breed test depends on the quality of the association judges, thus all judges must be experienced hunters and versatile dog handlers and should have some breeding experience. They must be recognized Association judges {*Verbandsrichter*}.
- §48 (1) In exceptional cases after an unexpected cancellation by a confirmed judge, an experienced hunter who also is a versatile dog handler may be used as a substitute-"Emergency Judge" {*Notrichter*} in a judging group accompanied by two association judges.
- (2) This substitution is to be justified in Form 2 {*Formblatt 2 - Meldung*}. The Association Board of Directors {*JGHV Verbandspräsidium*} will decide if the reasons for this substitution can be approved.
- §49 (1) The judges and senior judges are chosen by the chairman of the organizing clubs or by the test director.
- (2) Only a judge who has trained and handled several dogs himself successfully at breed tests, should serve as a senior judge of a judging group.
- § 50 (1) **All judges must be totally familiar with the rules of these Test Regulations.** They are bound by provisions of these test regulations.
- (2) It is the responsibility of the senior judge of each group to see to it that the rules of the test regulations are followed precisely and are interpreted sensibly. The senior judge is the sole speaker of the judging group. The remaining judges may give explanations concerning the test to another person only when permitted by the senior judge.

(3) If a judge is overruled in his judging group and if he thinks that this judgment is at variance with the spirit and substance of the test regulations, he must explain these facts in the closing Judges' Conference. The announcement of scores must be delayed in this case.

§51 (1) It is not permissible for a judge to judge one of his own dogs, one that he has trained or bred, or a dog of a member of the immediate family [parent, child, sibling, spouse, partner]. The same applies to the offspring of the first generation of his own stud dogs {*Zuchtriiden*}.

(2) A test director may not handle a dog in a test he is conducting.

§52 (1) Regarding the **arrangement of judging teams** and the manner of conductance of breed tests, the reader is referred to § 7 of these regulations.

(2) A judging group **must** consist of at least 3 recognized association judges.

(3) In emergency situations note the regulations of § 48 par. 1 and 2.

§53 **Prior to the beginning of each test** a comprehensive judges meeting must be conducted, to promote adherence of the judges to a common standard regarding the test requirements and hence to achieve an extensively uniform evaluation for all dogs.

§54 Judges must take notes about the performances of the dogs (§14), including how often the dog had contact with game, how often it worked rabbit tracks, and also specify the length and difficulties of these tracks.

§55 (1) As soon as a judging group has arrived at the corresponding observations [about the performance of the dog], the senior judge or a judge designated by him should deliver an evaluative description of the dog's demonstrated work to the handler and the gallery (**open judging**) {*offenes Richten*}).

§56 As soon as the testing of all dogs is finished, a Judges' Conference must be held with the test director or a specially designated responsible judge

serving as chairman, if specialty judging teams were used or the predicate "excellent" (12 points) was awarded.

- §57 (1) The individual specialty judging groups must reach an agreement on the predicates of the tested dogs after the completion of the test.
- (2) If the test is conducted with specialty judging teams, the given points are read in the judges' conference by the senior judge of the judging team "field". At this time, the judges of the "water" or "drags" judging teams must communicate their observations on the performance of the dogs regarding nose-, cooperation -, and obedience evaluations §44 (3).
- (3) The evaluations established by the specialty judging teams in the subjects desire to work and manner of retrieve are combined according to §44(4) to arrive at an average score.
- (4) While the points are read in the judges conference, the senior judges must justify verbally the awarding of the predicate "excellent" (12 points) in each specific case (see §14).
- (5) The points of the dogs that were eliminated during the test, -due to test failure, or because they were excluded according to §70 - are also to be read during the Judges' Conference, provided they were issued before the dog was eliminated. At this time, the respective senior judge involved must state the reason why, and in which subject the dog was eliminated.
- § 58 (1) The average scores are entered in whole numbers into the score sheet, are multiplied with their respective value multipliers, and added. § 40 must be considered for the three retrieving subjects.
- (2) Subsequently, the judges conference determines the test result. The test certificate can only contain "passed withpoints" {*mit Punkten bestanden*} , or "..... not passed" (with specification of the reason) {*.....nicht bestanden (mit Angabe des Grundes)*}
- § 59 (1) Average point scores determined in the judges conference and the test result are entered for each dog
- a) in Formblatt 3 for VJP
 - b) in Formblatt 5 for HZP

which must be signed at least by two judges and the test director.

(2) The test result, including date and location, must be entered by the test director into the pedigree {*Ahnentafel*}, stamped with the club seal of the organizing club and signed. For HZP, it must be noted if the test was with or without hare tracking. The record and stamp should not exceed the space of one typewritten line.

(3) The test director is responsible for the recording of the test results in the pedigrees of all dogs, including those that did not pass the test or that were withdrawn during the test by their handler. In these cases, the reason for not passing must be specified along with the test result.

(4) If the pedigree or registration certificate is not available, prize certificates, score tables, material prizes or prize money cannot be handed over.

(5) The score table and the pedigree or registration certificate must be handed over to the handler of each dog immediately or after the test results are announced.

Reporting {*Berichterstattung*}

§ 60 The test director must submit the complete test documents to the Registry Office {*Stammbuchamt*} **within 3 weeks** after the test. All forms must be filled diligently and legibly (typewriter or block lettering).

(2) The submission must include:

1. A general report specifying special events, possible difficulties in interpreting the PO etc.
2. The "Report" (Form 2) {Formblatt 2 (*Meldung*)}.
3. The entry forms (Form 1) {Formblaetter 1 (*Nennungen*)} of all entered dogs at the respective test, including those of late entries, of all dogs that did not appear (no-show), and dogs that did not pass the test.
4. The Forms 3 for VJP and Forms 5 for HZP in duplicate for all dogs that showed. It is essential to diligently document "loudness" and conformation faults. For dogs whose handlers prematurely abandoned the test [i.e. gave up] , scores reached until the point of quitting must be entered in the score sheet.

(3) These forms contain all the information the Registry Office {*Stammbuchamt*} needs for the compiling of the test reports {*Prüfungsberichte*} and for the entering of the results in the German Versatile Dog Registry {DGStB}. Due to their importance, all columns must be filled out thoroughly and diligently. Further remarks and statements must not be written on the forms, but should be contained in the test director's report.

(4) If an HZP is conducted with some dogs being tested with and others without the hare track, separate reporting for dogs with and without hare tracking performances is required.

(5) The Registry Office {*Stammbuchamt*} **must** return incomplete, illegible or otherwise faulty forms to the test director for correction.

(6) If the complete test report is not available to the Registry Office by May 15 for VJP and November 15 for HZP at the latest, the organizing club must pay a fine of 500 DM to the JGHV (see Section E par. 8 of the bylaws of the Association!)

§ 61 The test director and the organizer are jointly fully responsible that test reports, complete with all statements according to § 60, are submitted to the Registry Office on time.

§ 62 The organizing club is further required to supply the test results to the Association's publication [i.e., "Der Jagdgebrauchshund"] in the same time frame.

§ 63 The results of tests reported to the Registrar within the prescribed time span are summarized in the DGSTB by litter in Section II for VJP and Section III for HZP. Contained in this summary must also be those dogs which did not pass the test, and the reason for their failure must be noted.

Special Regulations {*Ordnungsvorschriften*}

§64 (1) Prerequisites for a diligent and assiduous execution of Association Breed Tests are large **field areas well stocked with small game**, and for the water work in HZP a sufficiently large body of water with thick cover.

(2) The organizer must ascertain these prerequisites when selecting test areas. The number of dogs that are admissible for a test must be compatible with the existing field and game conditions.

() The game used for drags in HZP must be secured and transported in a way that it can not take on foreign odors.

§65 **The test director and the organizing clubs are fully responsible for the execution of each test in accordance to the regulations.**

§66 **Tests that are not executed in accordance to the guidelines and regulations of this PO can not be recognized.** Their result will not be entered in the DGStB.

§67 (1) Bitches in heat can only be allowed to tests with the explicit approval of the test director. Handlers of bitches in heat are **required** to inform the test director and their judges about the heat condition of their bitches prior to the test.

(2) Test directors and judges must make sure that the performances of the other participating dogs are not influenced by the presence of a bitch in heat.

(3) Dogs which are not called for work are to be kept on leash. Whining or otherwise noisy dogs must be kept outside earshot of the working dog. Handlers themselves are responsible for being present with their dogs when called for work.

§68 (1) Handlers who are in possession of a hunting license must be equipped with a gun, sufficient amounts of ammunition and must have the valid hunting license with them during the tests.

(2) Handlers who do not have a valid hunting license and were permitted as an exception must show proof of liability insurance for their dog to the test director prior to the test.

§69 (1) All participants at the test must obey the directions of the test director, the judges and the organizers. Participants must not influence the handler or the dog during their work and must not obstruct the judges in their testing of the dogs in accordance to the regulations.

(2) While a dog is working, spectators must remain at least 50 m behind the handler and the judges.

§70 Exclusion from the testing with forfeiture of entry fee can occur for persons:

a) who knowingly made false statements when entering a dog

b) who allow dogs to roam free on the test area without being called to work

c) who are not present at the call with the dog

d) who are handlers of bitches in heat and who do not obey the special directions of the test director or the judges, and

e) who as handlers violate the regulations of §67 or who also do not respect the directions of the test director or the judges in cases that are not listed.

§71 Regulations for protest procedures are listed in the Protest Regulations, attached to this PO in the Appendix

§72 Every attempt to attack decisions of judges or of the protest panel following a protest, or critiques which unjustly question the impartiality of the association judges are punishable by the clubs.

Such punishment can include loss of membership or banning the handler for a specified time or forever from participating in tests organized by the respective club. The result of such a proceeding is to be communicated to the Business Manager { *Geschäftsführer* } of the JGHV.

§ 73 Standard forms (Formblatt 1) must be used for entry of dogs for tests. Similarly, standard forms (Formblatt 2,3,and 5) as designed by the Association must be used.

Notice {*Hinweis*}:

It is recommended that association clubs conducting HZP allow handlers to qualify for certification of hunting utility { *jagdliche Brauchbarkeit* }. Additional test that may be required by the individual states do not must be tested on the same day [as HZP].

Recommendations regarding Consistency in Awarding of 11 and 12 Points at Association Breed Tests

In the past there has been considerable discussions and complaints regarding the different practices when awarding high point scores, especially 11 points. To achieve uniform standards in scoring, Mr. Hanfried Uhl developed recommendations for awarding the predicate "excellent" - 12 points - and of 11 points. The subject of "search behind the duck in densely vegetated water" was not considered in these recommendations. A special commission of the VDD reviewed these recommendations on August 28, 1986. The Stammbuchkommission (registry commission) approved these recommendations in a session on March 21, 1987 with slight changes, and requests that all member clubs conduct their scoring practices accordingly.

Thanks to Mr. Uhl for his efforts and work.

Dr. Petermann

The purpose and goal of the breed tests for breeders, breed clubs and breed associations is primarily to detect the value of the young dog for breeding and the heritability value of its parents.

The purpose of the 12-point system is to allow detailed and **uniform evaluation** of the dog, and hence to provide credible and informative test results that identify especially those dogs that are highly suited for breeding. For, the predicates "excellent" (=12 points) and the 11 points of the "very good" scale are especially important in breeding and heritability decisions and therefore should be awarded only for those natural abilities that are truly outstanding or above average, as mandated by the VZPO and breeding/genetic assessments.

The following recommendations should not constrain the decisional freedom of judges, but rather they should assist in achieving equivalent test results through a uniform judging standard especially where the breeding relevant 11 and 12 point scores are concerned.

Tracking evaluation: excellent = 12 points.

12 points should be awarded if and only if a dog works a track that is, because of its age, rather difficult with concentration and over a distance that is appropriate in light of the existing difficulties imposed by adverse conditions (e.g. drought, strong wind, bare soil, roads, ditches, etc.). This work must be confirmed at least once by receiving a score of at least 10 points for another track.

If the dog later is awarded tracking scores of less than 10 points, it should not be considered to award 12 points (see § 24 VZPO).

Tracking evaluation: very good = 11 points.

11 points should only be awarded for a truly concentrated tracking performance that showed a high desire to track (*Spurwille*) and ability to hold the track (*Spursicherheit*) and that went across variable soil conditions. The length of the tracking performance must be appropriate in view of the difficulties. The awarding of 12 points requires that this "above average" ability is confirmed by another tracking performance that must be scored at least with "very good".

Awarding a score of less than "very good" precludes the final score of 11 points.

Nose evaluation: excellent = 12 points

12 points should be awarded only for extraordinary, outstanding scenting ability. Scenting of game, birds or old tracks at very long distances and under varied conditions can provide important indications. The dog must prove its excellent

nose repeatedly. To award 12 points for nose, the dog must be scored at least with 10 points in nose during water work (§24, 30, 44/3).

Nose evaluation: very good = 11 points

11 points should be awarded only if the dog has documented repeatedly a convincing scenting ability during field work. During Water work the quality of nose must be scored at least with a "very good"

Search evaluation: very good = 11 points

11 points should be awarded only if the dog searches industriously, in a controlled manner, systematically and persistently. While searching the dog must document that it wants to find game. This searching ability must be shown in several searches, and it must remain consistent for an appropriate time period.

Pointing evaluation: very good =11 points

11 points should only be awarded if the dog points each tight-sitting game animal (game bird, rabbit) it has scented, until the handler has walked up calmly to take the dog off or if the pointed game flushes from the cover. Such pointing must be shown at least twice. If the dog receives a less than very good score at any other pointing opportunity it cannot receive a final pointing score of 11 points.

Cooperation evaluation: very good = 11 points

11 points may be awarded only if, during all phases in the field and water, the dog maintains a consistently very good contact with its handler and hence documents all positive characteristics of cooperation.

Search behind the duck in dense cover evaluation: excellent = 12 points

12 points should be awarded only if the dog upon a single command independently and persistently follows the non-visible duck through the cover or on the swim track, respectively. The dog must then either independently catch the duck or produce it from the cover in such a way that the duck could be shot. The performance must show a high degree of difficulty and must appropriately challenge the dog's perseverance.

Search behind the duck in dense cover evaluation: very good = 11 points

11 points should be awarded only if a dog works persistently and in a concentrated manner the duck through the cover or on the swim track, without significant handler influences. The test conditions (test water) must be such that the dog's perseverance, toughness and desire to find can be tested sufficiently for the awarding of 11 and 12 points.

Appendix to the VZPO

I. Performance awards of the Jagdgebrauchshundverband

1. Armbruster Halt award (AH)
2. Toughness certification (/)
3. Loud hunting certification (\)
4. Reliability of retrieving - natural track (Vbr)
5. Reliability of retrieving test (Btr)

II Protest Regulations

III The dentition of the dog

IV The dog's body

V. Symbols and abbreviations of performance awards of the JGHV

I. Performance Awards of the Jagdgebrauchshundverband

1. The Armbruster Halt Award (AH) {*Armbruster Haltabzeichen*}

(1) The foundation of the Armbruster Halt Award was adopted by resolution of the 57th General Membership Assembly of the Versatile Hunting Dog Association on March 15, 1970 with all rights and obligations..

(2) The Armbruster Halt Award will be granted contingent upon the following conditions:

At a JGHV test during the free search in the field according to §§19 and 31 VZPO or § 78 VGPO, the dog must be obedient on each hare it has seen, as specified in §96(1) VGPO. During that time, the dog must at least once be approximately 20 m from his handler.

(3) In addition, at the first suitable opportunity after the hare is out of sight, the dog must demonstrate a hare tracking performance {*Spurarbeit*} according to §17 or § 29 VZPO, which has been given at least the predicate "good".

(4) These conditions can be met with only one hare. If hares occur repeatedly, only one tracking performance is sufficient.

(5) The Halt Award cannot be granted if the dog was obedient on every visible hare, but did not receive at least a tracking predicate "good" at the first suitable opportunity.

(6) The member club {*Verbandsverein*} conducting the test at which the dog fulfills these requirements requests the Halt Award from the Registrar {*Stammbuchführer*}, regardless whether the dog passed the test or not.

(7) The application must be submitted within four weeks. If the application is received later a penalty fee of DM 50.00 will be levied. A short report by the senior judge {*Richterobmann*} must be enclosed.

2. Toughness Certification {Haertenachweis} (I)

(1) The legal removal of predators, feral cats and raccoons within the framework of game protection is first and foremost the obligation of the hunter with a gun. However it is considered ethical hunting, if the hunting dog has seized and immediately dispatched a predator before it was possible to shoot the predator with a firearm.

(2) If such an independent performance of the dog has been credibly witnessed, the respective dog can be issued the performance award "toughness certificate" with the Jagdgebrauchshundverband. The toughness certificate must be requested from the Registry {Stammbuchamt} on the appropriate form by the member club within 4 weeks after the performance. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of DM 50.00 will be levied. The member club submitting the application is responsible for the credibility of the certificate. Note the applicability of § 106 VGPO. A self addressed, stamped envelope must be enclosed with the application.

3. **Certificate for loud hunting** *{Lautjagernachweis}*

(1) The certificate of loud hunting can be awarded for:

1. Track-loud tracking (only of fox or hare) at a HZP or VGP, or similar tests.
2. Track-loud independent forest search *{lautes Stoebern}* at a VGP (§ 52 VGPO) or a similar test.
3. Track-loud forest search according to § 52 VGPO during a hunt, if witnessed by 2 association judges *{Verbandsrichter}*.
4. Track-loud tracking during a Vbr performance.

(2) The informal application must be submitted by the responsible member club within 4 weeks to the Registry Office *{Stammbuchamt}*. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of DM 50.00 will be levied.

If a certificate is requested for the handler, a self-addressed stamped envelope must be included (pertaining to (1)1. at a HZP and (1)3.)

Certificates for performances demonstrated according to (1)1 at a VGP and (1)2 and 4 are issued to the respective breed clubs by the registry office without additional formalities.

4. Certificate for Retrieve on Natural Wound Track (Vbr)

{Verlorenbringernachweis}

- (1) The Vbr can only be achieved during actual hunting.
- (2) The dog must follow the track of a wounded hare or fox that it did not see for an observable distance of at least 300m and must retrieve the hare or fox to his handler.
- (3) the Vbr may not be requested if the dog showed negative performances on other wound tracks on the same day.
- (4) Loud or silent manner of hunting *{lautes oder stummes Jagen}* is to be recorded.
- (5) The performance must be confirmed by witnesses comprising at least 1 association judge *{Verbandsrichter}* and one hunter.
- (6) The application form (Formblatt 9, typewritten) must be submitted by the responsible member club within 4 weeks to the registry office *{Stammbuchamt}*. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of DM 50.00 will be levied.

5. The Retrieving Reliability Test {*Bringtreueprüfung*} (Btr)

§ 1 (1) Member clubs can conduct test of retrieving reliability {*Bringtreueprüfung*}.

(2) This test should serve to document the special retrieving reliability of the versatile hunting dog. The dog proves this by finding, picking up and delivering to his handler any cold, dead game which was found accidentally and without any influence by the handler.

§ 2 The retrieving reliability test must be conducted in the forest during the months August through April in thickets which are as free of game as possible, or, if appropriate, in mature stands with thick undergrowth. The forest must have small openings which are suited to observe the dog's behavior.

§ 3 Foxes used for the retrieving reliability tests **must conform** with § 36 VGPO.

§ 4 (1) Prior to the test, places suitable for the foxes must be identified and marked.

(2) These places must be at least 50 m apart from another, and at least 100 m from the edge of the forest stand where the dog is to be released during for the test. Selection and preparation of these places should allow that the judges can observe the dog's behavior at the fox well, but that the dog cannot scent or see the judges. If possible, it is advisable to use tree stands, ladders, etc.

§ 5 The fox assigned to the test must be placed **at least** 2 hours before the test in the open -i.e., not behind a tree or in a depression. The fox must be carried to the assigned spot. Under no circumstances may the fox be dragged or touch the ground while being transported. To avoid that the dog encounters human tracks during the test, the persons carrying the fox must walk in a

wide circle, that is at least 200 m from the assigned spot of the fox, to the opposite side of the test grounds (relative to from where the dog is to be released), and from there proceed in a straight line to the location where the fox is to be placed.

- § 6 (1) At a Btr, three association judges { *Verbandsrichter* } must be present. Two of these judges observe from their prepared positions how the dog behaves when encountering the fox.
(2) The judges must see to it that their observation position is downwind from the place where the fox is located, and that they cannot be scented or seen by the dog, but that they can clearly see the dog's behavior at the fox.
(3) The third judge accompanies the handler of the dog under evaluation. He must ascertain that the regulations of §§8 to 10 are strictly followed in every detail.
- § 7 For purposes of communication among the judges, the use of signals is recommended.
- § 8 (1) While under evaluation, the handler cannot handle another dog in addition to the dog to be tested. He cannot be accompanied by anybody except the judge, to prevent disturbance of the working dog. During the work of his dog, the handler may walk up and down alongside the edge of the thicket with the accompanying judge, but he must remain absolutely silent after the dog is released.
(2) If the handler does not follow these regulations, the dog must be excluded from the continuation of the test and must be immediately called back and leashed.
- § 9 (1) The handler can send his dog to search the cover either from his position, or he can command the dog to lie down at a certain distance from his position and then send the dog with a hand signal or voice command.

(2) After both judges at their observation posts have indicated by the agreed signal that the test can begin, the judge accompanying the handler orders the release of the dog.

(3) The handler sends now his dog into the thicket upon a single search command (not a retrieving command).

- § 10 From this moment on the dog is given 20 Minutes to find the fox in the thicket during his search, and to retrieve it to the handler. The dog can be commanded **to search** {*Stöbern*} as often as the handler desires.
- § 11 The dog has passed the retrieving reliability test if it retrieves the fox to the handler within 20 minutes of the initial release.
- § 12 The dog is to be eliminated from the test and to be leashed immediately, if it arrives at the fox during the search but fails to pick up the fox and returns to the handler or continues the search.
- § 13 If a dog fails the Retrieving Reliability test, the fox can remain in place and a second dog can be released to search the same thicket. However, this dog must be started at least 50 m from the release point of the previous dog.
- § 14 If a placed fox is successfully retrieved by a dog, the test grounds must be changed and the fox must be placed for the next dog in a different thicket.
- § 15 The test director and chairpersons of the organizing club are fully responsible that the Btr test is conducted according to these regulations and that the regulations are strictly observed.
- § 16 Within 4 weeks, the test director must submit a test report to the Registrar detailing the following information:
1. Location and date of the test
 2. Names and addresses of the association judges
 3. Nature of the test grounds

4. Names and registration number {*Zuchtbuchnummer*} of all dogs that showed, and the names and addresses of their handlers.
5. A record specifying which dogs passed the Btr according to these regulations. This record must be signed by all three judges present at the test.
6. The names of the present dogs that did not pass the test, specifying whether the dogs arrived at the fox or not.

Reports and paperwork received by Registry office {*Stammbuchamt* } four weeks after the test cause a penalty fee of DM 50.0 per dog, up to a maximum of DM 300.

- § 17 Upon examination of the documents the Registrar issues the performance award "Btr" to those dogs that passed the retrieving reliability test in accordance with these test regulations, and issues a certificate of completion to the owner of the dog, to be appended to the pedigree {*Ahnentafel*}.

II. Protest Regulations

- § 1 These protest regulations replace all protest stipulations in the regulations for association tests.
- § 2 Only the handler of a dog entered in the respective test has the right protest.
- § 3 1. The justification for a protest is limited to errors and mistakes of the organizers, the test director, the judges and assistants in preparation and execution of the test, provided that the handler or dog were thereby disadvantaged, or were interfered with during their work.
2. Objections to the discretionary freedom of the judges cannot be subject of a protest, unless an obvious abuse of this discretionary freedom can be substantiated.
- § 4 The protest period begins with the calling of the dogs to the test and ends ½ hour after the awards have been issued.
- § 5 The protest is to be submitted to the test director or the present chairman of the club in simple, written form. It must specify the reason for the protest, and must be accompanied by payment of a protest fee of DM 30.00. this fee is refunded if the protest is sustained. Otherwise, the DM 30.00 are credited to the club treasury.
- § 6 The decision about the protest is made by a protest panel {*Einspruchskammer*}, unless the respective judges group takes advantage of the possibility to remedy the situation.

The protest panel consists of a chairperson {*Vorsitzender*} and two committee members {*Beisitzer*}.

§ 7 The person filing the protest and the organizing club each name a committee member. The two committee members agree upon the chairperson. Can the two committee members not agree regarding the chairperson, the organizing club names the chairperson. Persons cannot be members of a protest panel if they are married, related by birth or marriage up to the 3rd degree, or live in partnership with the protesting handler or a member of the judging group or any other person affected by the protest.

All members of a protest panel must be recognized association judges.

§ 8 The committee members serve as advocates for their party. Their decisions, and likewise those of the chairperson, must be based upon a hearing of the respective parties (the handler and the judges must be questioned) and examination of the facts of the case according to the test regulations, and must be made to the best of their knowledge and conscience in complete objectivity.

§ 9 If the issue cannot be settled amicably, the decision can entail:

a) Rejection of the protest

b) Correction of the scoring, if the test regulations were applied erroneously or the discretionary freedom was abused

c) Re-testing of the respective subjects, if the test regulations were violated. The test director orders and supervises the execution of the re-testing. The re-testing does not must be conducted by the judges whose decision was called into question. Members of a protest panel cannot be involved in re-testing.

Incurring costs are to be borne either by the protester or the organizing club, according to the decision of the protest panel.

§ 10 The decision of the protest panel is final. The chairperson must keep the minutes of the proceedings, containing the judgement and a short justification. The minutes must be submitted along with the test records to the registrar by the organizing club.

§ 11 In cases where gross procedural errors occurred (e.g., faulty composition of the protest panel, missing legal counsel) the Registry Commission {*Stammbuchkommission*} can order the repeat of the process. Date and location of such a process must be communicated to the Registry Commission in time, so that an observer can be dispatched if necessary. The club can file a formal complaint with the presidium against the Registry Commission {*Stammbuchkommission*}. This complaint must be received by the business manager {*Geschaefsstelle*} within 2 weeks following its announcement (date of post mark).

III. Dentition of the dog

Schematic view of the dog's dentition (left side of skull):

Note: For simplification, the enumeration of the pre-molars 1 to 4, starting at the canine and progressing backwards, was selected as it is common in German canine circles. The international nomenclature assigns the smallest premolar (behind the canine) as Premolar 4, and the largest (in front of the molars) as Premolar 1.

Schematic of the frontal view of the dog's dentition with incisors {*Schneidezähne*} and Canines {*Fangzähne*} (the lower canines are in front of the upper canines, incisors are identified numerically):

Lower Jaw

Upper Jaw

Schematic view of different **types of the dogs bite** (seen from the left)

a) correct! Scissor bite {*Scherengebiss*}

b) conditionally correct! Plier bite {*Zangengebiss*}
Caution when used for breeding!

c) Faulty! Undershot {*Vorbeisser*}

d) Faulty! Overshot {*Rückbeisser*}

IV The dog's anatomy

1. Nose {*Nase*}
(*Nasenspiegel, Nasenschwamm*)
2. Bridge of nose {*Nasenrücken*}
3. Stop {*Stirnabsatz*}
4. Crown {*Oberkopf*}
5. Atlas {*Genick*}
6. Nape of the Neck {*Nacken*}
7. Withers {*Widerrist*}
8. True Back {*Eigentlicher Rücken*}
9. Depression {*Rückendelle*}
10. Lumbar back (Loin)
{*Lende*}
11. Croupe {*Kruppe*}
12. Base of tail {*Rutenansatz*}
13. Underbelly {*Unterbauch*}
14. Chest {*Unterbrust*}
15. Carpal pad {*Karpalballen*}
16. Forechest {*Vorderbrust*}
17. Throat {*Kehlrand des Halses*}
18. Mouth {*Fang*}

Skeletal View:

1. Upper Jaw {*Oberkiefer*}
2. Lower jaw {*Unterkiefer*}
3. Occipital crest {*Scheitelbein*}
4. Atlas {= 1. *Halswirbel*}
5. Remaining cervical vertebrae
{*Übrige Halswirbel*}
6. Shoulderblade with ridge
{*Schulterblatt mit -gräte*}
7. 10th dorsal vertebra
{*10.Brustwirbel*}
8. Pelvis {*Hüftbein*}
9. Sacrum {*Kreuzbein*}
10. Point of rump {*Sitzbeinhöcker*}
11. Hip joint {*Hüftgelenk*}
12. Femur {*Oberschenkel*}
13. Patella {*Kniescheibe*}
14. Knee joint {*Kniegelenk*}
15. Tibia {*Schienbein*}
16. Fibula {*Wadenbein*}
17. Tarsus {*Fersenbein*}
18. Hock {*Sprunggelenk*}
19. Rear Pastern
{*Hintermittelfussknochen*}
20. Rear Toes {*Zehenknochen der Beckengliedmassen*}
21. Front toes {*Zehenknochen der Schultergliedmassen*}
22. Front pastern
{*Vordermittelfussknochen*}
23. Ulna {*Elle*}
24. Radius {*Speiche*}
25. Elbow {*Ellenbogen*}
26. Elbow joint
{*Ellenbogengelenk*}
27. Upper arm {*Oberarm*}
28. Sternum {*Brustbeinspitze*}
29. Shoulder joint
{*Schultergelenk*}

V. Symbols and Abbreviations for Performance Awards of the JGHV *{Symbole und Abkürzungen für Leistungszeichen des JGHV}*

1. Before the name of the dog:

/ = Toughness certificate *{Härtenachweis}*

\ = Certificate for loud hunting *{Lautjagernachweis}*

- = Dead bayer *{Totverbeller}*

| = Dead Game Guide *{Totverweiser}*

2. Behind the name of the dog:

Father in the DGStB \

Mother in the DGStB /

both parents in the DGStB <

AH = Armbruster Halt Award

Vbr = Certificate for Retrieve on Natural Wound Track
{Verlorenbringernachweis}

Btr = Passed Retrieving Reliability Test
{Bringtreueprüfung bestanden}

Sw = Passed [20/40 hr] Association Bloodtracking test
{Verbandschweissprüfung bestanden}