

**Jagdgebrauchshundverband e.V.**



**Regulations for  
Association Breed Tests  
(VZPO)**

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## Table of Contents

Purpose of Breed Tests.....	1
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### I. Organization of the Test

General Regulations § 1.....	1
Entries § 2 .....	2
Announcement § 3 .....	3
Rights and Duties of Test Organizers § 4 .....	3
Association Judges § 5.....	3
Judges' Meeting § 6 .....	4
Test Reporting § 7 .....	5
Organizational Regulations § 8 .....	6
Execution of the Test § 9.....	8

### II. Regulations for Association Youth Tests (VJP)

General Provisions § 10 .....	11
Test Subjects § 11 .....	11
Formblatt (Form) 3 .....	15

### III. Regulations for Association Fall Breed Test (HZP)

General Regulations § 12 .....	16
Field Work § 13 .....	17
Water Work §14 .....	18
Retrieving of Feathered Game and Drag Work § 15.....	23
Obedience § 16.....	25
Gun Sensitivity during Field Work/Hand Shyness/Temperament Evaluations § 17.....	25
Formblatt (Form) 5 .....	26

### IV. Appendix to VZPO

JGHV General Guidelines Revision 03/2011 .....	27
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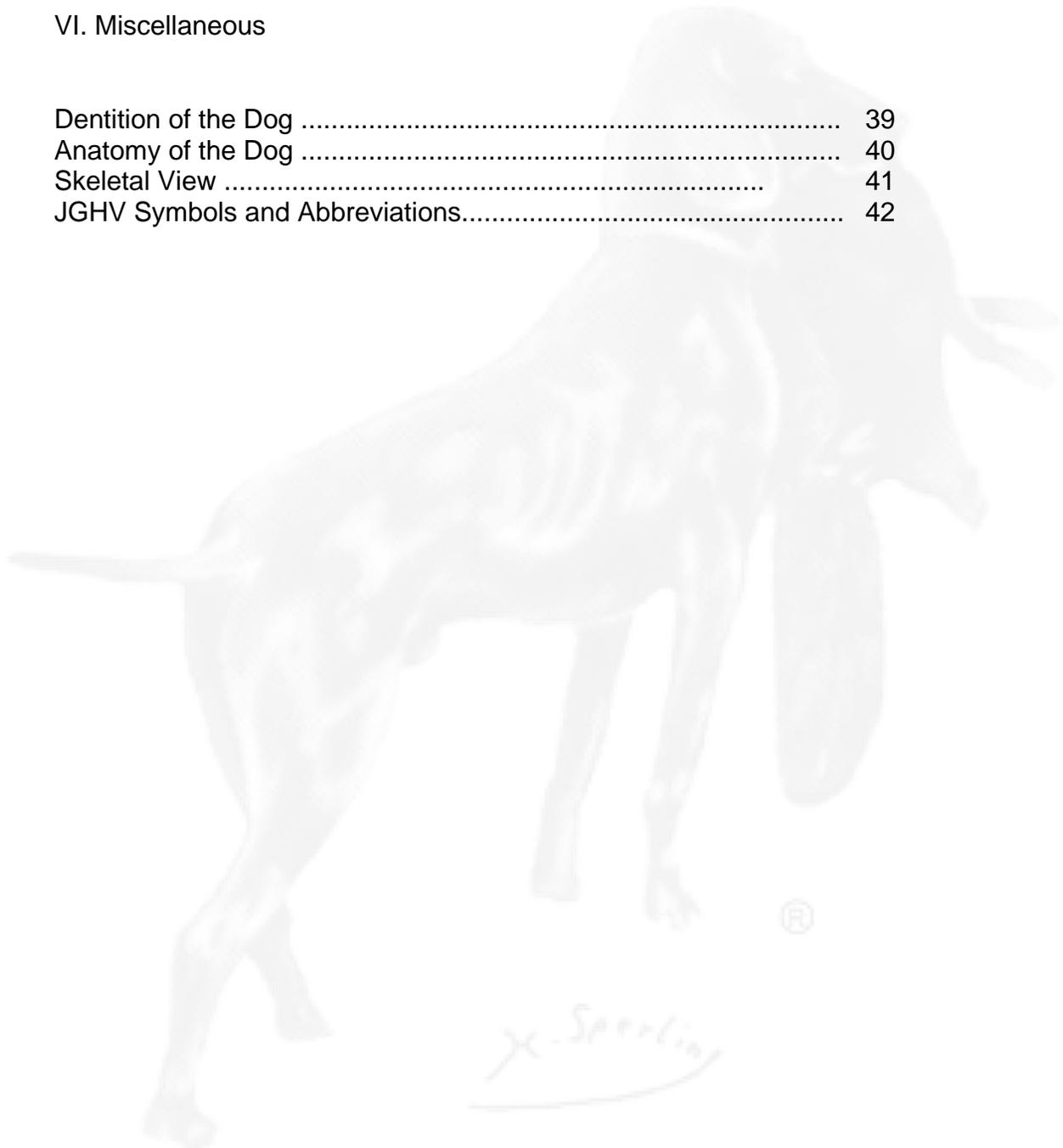
### V. JGHV Performance Awards

Armbruster Haltabzeichen (AH) .....	33
-------------------------------------	----

Toughness Certification (/).....	34
Loud Hunting Certification (\) .....	35
Certificate for Retrieve on Natural Wound Track (Vbr) .....	36
Retrieving Reliability Test (Btr) .....	37

## VI. Miscellaneous

Dentition of the Dog .....	39
Anatomy of the Dog .....	40
Skeletal View .....	41
JGHV Symbols and Abbreviations.....	42



# Purpose of Breed Tests {Zuchtprüfungen}

The purpose of the breed tests is to determine the natural abilities of a young dog as they pertain to the dog's suitability for 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 be 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 a reliable retriever. These include a very good use of nose, paired with a desire to find and track, along with a sound temperament that is documented by calmness, concentration and perseverance in work.

The foremost goal of judges must be to recognize and spotlight those dogs that are especially suited due to their natural abilities for the breeding of versatile hunting dogs.

## I. Organization of the Test {Veranstaltung der Prüfung}

### § 1 General Guidelines {Allgemeines}

- (1) The General Guidelines of JGHV (the versatile hunting dog association) apply to all tests – see appendix hereto.
- (2) Only JGHV member clubs {Mitgliedsvereine}, such as pointing dog breed associations and clubs, testing clubs and hunters' associations are authorized to conduct breed tests {VJP[Association Youth Test] and HZP[Fall Breed Test]}.
- (3)
  - (a) The Association Youth Tests (VJP) may only be held in the spring (not later than May 1st, subject to the regulations in each state), and the Fall Breed Test (HZP) only in the fall (not before September 1st).
  - (b) VJP and HZP tests must be held in a single day. If the test cannot be completed in a single day, due to the exceptional case of insufficient game presence, it may be continued on the following day. The initial composition of judging groups and handlers must be maintained. The test director {Prüfungsleiter} must state the reason for the delay in his report. Selective breed tests {Ausleseprüfung} by breed clubs affiliated with JGHV are exempt.
- (4) The responsible and diligent conduct of association breed tests is dependent upon hunting grounds having a sufficient presence of small game. If the testing grounds allow the shooting of feathered game during an HZP test, this must be indicated in the test announcement. If so announced, the shooting of feathered game must be allowed for all handlers in the test.
- (5) A breed test (VJP, HZP) can be held jointly by several member clubs. In this case, one club must be identified as the club responsible for the orderly preparation, execution and reporting of the test.

- (6)
- (a) The maximum number of dogs to be assigned to a judging group in the VJP test is 5.
  - (b) At the HZP, test subjects may be divided among specialty judging groups. All specialty judging groups must test all dogs in their respective subject, up to an entry of 20 dogs.
  - (c) The organizers may make an exception in field and water subjects. Field judging groups may test a maximum of 6 dogs in the field subjects in a single day.
  - (d) If the HZP is conducted so that each judging group tests all assigned dogs in all subjects, not more than four dogs may be assigned to that group in an HZP with hare track, and not more than five dogs in an HZP without hare track.

## **§ 2 Admission {Zulassung}**

- (1) Admission of dogs to breed tests is regulated by the JGHV by-laws and general guidelines – see appendix.
- (2) Dogs must have been whelped during the previous calendar year. Dogs up to 3 months older are also admissible. Dogs are also admitted to an HZP if they were whelped in the present calendar year.

## **§ 3 Breed Test Entry {Meldung zur Zuchtprüfung}**

- (1)
  - (a) The owner or handler of the dog must submit the current version of Form 1 {Formblatt 1} for entry to a breed test.
  - (b) The entries on the entry form must concur with the dog's pedigree {Ahnentafel}. Entries must be accurately and completely made in legible block letters, and be reviewed by the test director {Prüfungsleiter} for accuracy.
  - (c) The test director can return or amend entry forms that are incomplete or illegible.
  - (d) A copy of the pedigree as well as copies of all previous association test score sheets and performance awards must be attached to the entry form.
- (2)
  - (a) The owner of the entered dog must be a member of a club affiliated with JGHV.
  - (b) With the submission of the entry form, the owner and handler accept the stipulations of these test regulations {Prüfungsordnung}.
  - (c) A handler may not handle more than two dogs in a breed test.
  - (d) The test organizers are permitted to restrict the entry rights to members of their own club or to preferentially admit their own members.
  - (e) Only breed clubs holding a breed test independently may restrict admission to dogs of their own breed. All other clubs must admit all dogs to their tests, including tests held jointly with a breed club, provided the breed clubs are members of JGHV {Jagdgebrauchshundverband}.
- (3) The handler must show proof of having sufficient liability insurance for his dog.

- (4)
- (a) Prior to the beginning of the test, the handler must submit to the test director the dog's original papers and vaccination records documenting that all legally required and effective vaccines have been given. The handler must further show his valid and current hunting license. Note the annexed guidelines for exceptions regarding "Handlers without Hunting Licenses."  
Non-compliance with the above requirements will result in the dog not being allowed to run and forfeiture of the entry fee.
- The test director must review the documents and entries in the pedigree {Ahnentafel} for accuracy. If documents are found to be faulty, the dog can be excluded from the test, including forfeiture of the entry fee.
- (b) Submitting the entry form for a dog mandates payment of entry fee even if the dog is no-show. This does not apply if the entry is pulled before the entry deadline. If the announced entry fee has not been paid prior to the entry deadline, no right to be admitted to the test exists. There will be no reimbursement of entry fees for dogs that were entered but failed to show up.

#### **§ 4 Rights and Duties of the Organizers {Rechte und Pflichten der Veranstalter}**

- (1) The organizing clubs must announce the planned test with sufficient advance notice to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} of JGHV, indicating test date and test terms, and should have it published in the association publication. HZP announcements must state whether the test will be conducted with or without a hare track.
- (2) The organizers must appoint a test director who is responsible for the preparation and execution of the test. The test director must be an association judge {Verbandsrichter} registered and listed on the current JGHV judges' list for the subjects in this test. The test director can judge as an association judge in this test.
- (3) The breed book number {Zuchtbuchnummer}, and where applicable the JGHV Studbook Registry number {DGStB}, of an entered dog and its parents must be listed in the test program. The test director is obligated to check that the tattooed or chip number and the numbers in the pedigree are identical.

#### **§ 5 Association Judges {Verbandsrichter}**

- (1) Association Judges must be listed on the current JGHV Judges' list.
- (2) The chairman of the organizing club or, on his behalf, the test director selects judges and senior judges. Only a judge who himself has trained several dogs and handled these successfully in breed tests should act as a senior judge.
- (3) Only in exceptional cases due to an unexpected cancellation of a confirmed judge, may an experienced hunter, who also is a versatile dog handler (possibly an apprentice judge), be used as a substitute - "Emergency Judge" {Notrichter} - in a judging group accompanied by two association judges. The reasons for this substitution must be stated on Form 2 {Formblatt 2 - Meldung}.
- (4)
- (a) At least three Association Judges in each judging group must be present to judge all subjects.

- (b) 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 has to explain these facts to the test director in the closing Judges' Conference. The announcement of scores must be deferred until then.
- (c) The senior judge is responsible for his judging group. In particular, he sees to it that the rules of the test regulations are followed precisely and interpreted sensibly. The senior judge is the sole spokesman of the judging group. The remaining judges may give explanations concerning the test to third parties only with the senior judge's permission.
- (d) As soon as a judging group has come to a mutual conclusion [about the performance of the dog], the senior judge or a judge designated by him must deliver a preliminary evaluation of the dog's demonstrated work to the handler and the spectators (open judging) {offenes Richten}). Every handler can request from the senior judge in each respective judging group information on the awarded predicates and points after his dog's test was finished there.

## **§ 6 Judges' Meeting {Richtersitzung}**

- (1) At the beginning of each test, a comprehensive Judges' Meeting, preferably in the presence of the handlers, must be conducted. The purpose is to extensively harmonize the standards of expectation of the dogs' performance in this test, by which the judges and apprentice judges evaluate the dogs.
- (2) After the testing of all dogs is finished, a concluding Judges' Conference must be held if specialty judging groups (HZP) were used, or the predicate "excellent" was awarded, or disagreements within a judging group arose, or any other unusual events occurred. If the predicate "excellent" (12 points) was awarded, the senior judge of the awarding judging group must state the reasons for the predicate in writing.
- (3)
  - (a) Prior to the Judges' Conference, each judging group must determine the predicates and points for each dog they judged; in the case of specialty judging groups, with the reservation that their judgment may be amended by evaluations of use of nose, obedience, cooperation and the manner of the various retrieves. When predicates have been announced without reservation, the scores may only be changed afterwards if testing regulations were incorrectly applied.
  - (b) If the test is conducted with specialty judging groups, the senior judge of the judging group "field" reads the predicates and points awarded by his group in the Judges' Conference. At this time, the judges of the "water" or "drags" judging groups have to communicate their observations with respect to evaluating the dogs' use of nose, cooperation, and obedience. In conjunction with evaluating the other judging groups' determinations, the judging group "field" makes the final determination of the points for use of nose, cooperation and obedience.
  - (c) The evaluations established by the specialty judging groups in the subject "desire to work" are combined to arrive at an average score. The points are entered as a whole number in the score sheet and multiplied by the respective value multiplier.
  - (d) The predicates and points of the dogs that were eliminated during the test - due to test failure, or because they were excluded from the test - are also to be read during the Judges' Conference, provided they were issued before the dog was eliminated. At

this time, the respective senior judges involved must state the reason why, and in which subject the dogs were eliminated.

- (4)
- (a) When the predicates are read, the performance points {Leistungsziffer} behind each predicate must be stated.
  - (b) The work points {Arbeitspunkte} must be entered as a whole number in the score sheet and multiplied with the respective multiplying factor {Fachwertziffer}. The result of this multiplication is the total score points {Wertungspunkte} which represent for each subject the combined product of the value of the work and the importance of the test subject. The particularities of the evaluation of the manner of retrieve must be observed.
  - (c) The Judges' Conference determines the dogs' order of rank in the test by the points awarded.
  - (d) It is recommended that dogs with the same points be ranked in the following order: Hardness {Härte} – Loud {Laut} (scent or sight loud) – Age.
- (5)
- (a) Subsequently, the Judges' Conference determines the overall test result. The test certificate can only state "passed with .....points" {mit ..... Punkten bestanden} , or "..... not passed" {.....nicht bestanden} (with specification of the reason) {mit Angabe des Grundes}.
  - (b) The points determined in the Judges' Conference and the test result are entered for each dog
    - on Form 3 {Formblatt 3} for the VJP
    - on Form 5 {Formblatt 5} for the HZP
- which must be signed by three judges and the test director.
- (6) The test result, including date and location, must be entered by the test director in the pedigree {Ahnentafel}, stamped with the club seal of the organizing club and signed. For an HZP, it must be noted whether the test was conducted with or without a hare track. Recording the result and the stamp should not exceed the space of one typewritten line. The result of the subject "search behind duck in dense cover" {Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer} is to be entered in the pedigree by the test director.
- (7) The test director is responsible for the recording of the test results in the pedigrees of all dogs that reported for the test, including those that did not pass the test or that were withdrawn during the test by their handlers. In these cases, the reason for not passing must be specified along with the test result.
- (8) Score sheet and pedigree must be handed to the handler for each dog without delay during or after the prize award ceremony.

## **§ 7 Test Reporting {Berichterstattung}**

- (1)
- (a) Using the current forms (available for download @[www.jghv.de](http://www.jghv.de) – Service – Formulare), the test director has to submit all test documents to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} within 3 weeks after the test. If the test report, complete with all documents, has not been received by the Registry Office by May 15<sup>th</sup> for VJPs, or

respectively by November 15<sup>th</sup> for HZPs, the organizing member club has to pay a penalty. (See stipulations in JGHV Regulations, chapter E, paragraph 8.)

- (b) The organizer and the test director are jointly and fully responsible for ensuring that the test reports arrive at the Registry Office by the stated deadline and that they are available to the association publication for printing.
  - (c) The Registry Office can return incomplete, incorrect or illegible forms to the test director to be corrected.
  - (d) The VJP or HZP will not be registered in the Studbook Register {DStGB} if the penalty has not been paid.
  - (e) Any damage or restitution claims by the affected handlers, owners and breeders deriving from a delayed registration or non-registration, are the responsibility of the organizing club.
- (2) The following documents must be submitted:
- (a) A general report describing special events, any difficulties that may have arisen in interpreting the test regulations {PO} etc.;
  - (b) The "Report" {Meldung} (Form 2) {Formblatt 2}. All questions on this form must be completely and legibly (typewritten) answered. If the test was conducted jointly by several clubs, the responsible club must be identified on this form;
  - (c) The entry forms (Form 1) (Nennungen){Formblatt 1} of all entered dogs in the respective test, including those of late entries, of all dogs that did not show up, and dogs that did not pass the test;
  - (d) The Forms 3 for VJP and 5 for HZP {Formblatt 3 and 5, respectively} in duplicate for all dogs that showed up;
  - (e) If an HZP is conducted for dogs with and dogs without hare tracking, separate reporting for those dogs with tracking and those without tracking is required.
- (3) The results of tests that are received in a timely manner by the Registry Office are compiled in the Studbook Register {DGStB} by litter in Section II for VJP and Section III for HZP. The compilation must also include those dogs which did not pass the test, and the reason for their failure must be explained in writing.

## **§ 8 Organizational Regulations {Ordnungsvorschriften}**

- (1) The organizing club and the test director are fully responsible for the proper execution of the test.
- (2) Tests that are not conducted in accordance with the guidelines and the stipulations of these test regulations {PO} cannot be recognized. The results of those tests will not be entered in the Studbook Register {DGStB}.
- (3)
  - (a) Bitches in heat will only be admitted to VJP/HZP tests by explicit approval of the test director. The handlers of bitches in heat are obligated to inform the test director and the judges of their group about their dogs' condition before the test has begun.

- (b) The test director, the judges and the respective handlers must ensure that the presence of a bitch in heat does not adversely affect the work of other dogs.
- (4)
  - (a) Dogs may not be handled with training devices (e.g. training collars or imitations thereof).
  - (b) During the test, all drag game must be transported and stored so that it cannot be contaminated by the smell of a different species.
- (5) Handlers in possession of a hunting license must carry it with him/her and must be equipped with a gun and sufficient shells during the tests.
- (6)
  - (a) All persons participating in the test must obey the test director's, the judges' and the field marshals' instructions. No one is allowed to disturb the handler and dog while working nor hinder the judges engaged in the proper execution of judging the dogs.
  - (b) Those dogs that are not working under judgment must be leashed. Dogs that whine or are otherwise noisy must be taken out of earshot of the working dog. It is the handler's own responsibility to arrive promptly with the dog when called to the test subject.
  - (c) During the work of a dog under judgment, the spectators must remain far enough behind handler and judges so that the working dog is not disturbed.
- (7) Dogs that fail one or more test subjects must continue to be tested in the interest of breeding. The special prerequisites for the water work must be observed. This applies also if the dog is still able to achieve certified hunting usability.
- (8) Any one of the following conditions may exclude the offender from the test and forfeit the entry fee {Nenngeld}:
  - (a) Intentionally making false statements on the entry form;
  - (b) Allowing one's dog that is not currently under judgment to roam free;
  - (c) Being absent when called to a test subject;
  - (d) Intentionally failing to disclose the condition that one's bitch is in heat, or failing to obey the special instructions given by the test director or by the judges.
- (9) Protests against a test result are governed by the protest regulations {Einspruchsordnung}.
- (10) Any attempt to dispute at a later point in time the decision by the judges or a decision by the protest panel {Einspruchskammer}, as well as any unfounded criticism challenging the objectivity of the association judges can be penalized by the organizing club by loss of membership or the temporary or permanent inadmissibility to future tests organized by this club. The JGHV business manager must be notified of any such procedure.

## § 9 Execution of the Test {Durchführung der Prüfung}

### (1) Must - and Should - Requirements

- (a) These test regulations contain "Must" and "Should" requirements.
- (b) The MUST requirements, including those in their negative form – e.g. “must not” - must be adhered to unconditionally and in all detail during test procedures and also with regard to all other provisions of the test regulations. A dog that does not meet a "must" requirement has to be scored "not sufficient" {"nicht genügend"} (0 points) in the respective subject.
- (c) The non-compliance with a "should" requirement in the dog's work results in the appropriate lowering of the predicate/evaluation.

### (2) Predicates and Work Points

- (a) The association judges must begin by first determining the predicate for the performance of each dog. Because a young dog often displays varying natural abilities on different occasions, the concluding judgment is to be decided by the overall impression upon consideration of the dog's age and training level. Only then, can the performance be classified by points within the respective predicate.
- (b) The dog passes the test only if it achieved at least sufficient (3 points) in all subjects (work points).
- (c) Conformation and coat may not be rated during breed tests. Physical defects, however, must be noted.
- (d) Provisions for the standard of awarding 11 and 12 points in association breed tests.

The purpose of the 12 point system is to achieve a credible and informative test result through a differentiating and preferably uniform standardized evaluation, and thereby spotlight dogs with especially strong natural abilities that are highly suited for breeding. “Excellent” {hervorragend} (12 points) and, likewise the predicate of “very good” (11 points) are important aspects for breeding and genetic values, and, as intended by the VZPO regulations and a genetic value assessment, may therefore only be given for those natural abilities that are truly outstanding or above the average “very good”.

The predicate “excellent” (12 points) may only be given if the dog shows a further very good performance (in the same subject) evaluated with at least 10 points. If the dog demonstrates one or more performances during the course of the test - before or after being considered for “excellent” - that are scored in a lower predicate, 12 points may not be given.

The predicate “very good” is divided into three levels with 10 points being in full compliance with the requirements of these test regulations for the individual subjects. If a dog is to receive 11 points, it must demonstrate a behavior that is above the required standard.

In order to receive 11 points, the dog must demonstrate in the respective test at least one more performance rated in the “very good” category during the respective test. If the dog is scored in a predicate lower than the “very good” once during the course of the test, 11 points may not be given.

It is not permissible to upgrade multiple performances of 10 points to 11 points.

**Tracking: Scoring an “Excellent” Performance = 12 Points**

12 points may only be given if the dog works a track with concentration that is difficult due to adverse conditions (dry soil conditions, strong winds, ground without vegetation, paths, water ditches) with concentration, and bearing in mind that these conditions cause a longer aging time making it more demanding for the dog to work the track over distance, and if the dog confirms this excellence with one more tracking performance with a score of 10 or more points. If during the course of the test the dog demonstrates an assessable tracking performance which is scored with less than 10 points, 12 points may not be given.

**Tracking: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

11 points may only be given for a truly concentrated tracking performance showing a high desire to track {Spurwille}, ability to hold the track {Spursicherheit} across varying ground conditions and over a distance which is appropriate for the inherent difficulties of the track. If 11 points are to be awarded, the demonstration of this above average natural ability must be confirmed by at least one other tracking performance with a predicate not lower than the “very good” category. Lesser scored performances at any time of the test preclude the award of 11 points.

**Use of Nose: Scoring an “Excellent” Performance = 12 Points**

12 points may only be given for extraordinary and outstanding use of nose. Valuable indicators can be the early acknowledgment – by nose - of scent of various game species, i.e. birds, old tracks etc., over a long distance. The dog must prove its excellent use of nose on several occasions. In the HZP, 12 points for use of nose precondition that the dog is evaluated with at least 10 points for use of nose during the water work.

**Use of Nose: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

11 points may only be given if the dog demonstrated convincingly its use of nose on several occasions in the field, and its use of nose during the water work (HZP) receives the predicate “very good”.

**Search: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

11 points may only be given if the dog demonstrates an industrious, methodical (HZP) and persistent search with concentration during which it expressively displays its will to find game. This natural ability must be demonstrated consistently by the dog in several searches, and must span over an appropriate time period.

**Pointing: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

Pointing is to be scored very good (10 points) if the dog points all scented tightly sitting game (game birds, hare) long enough for the handler to approach calmly (HZP) and pick the dog up, or for the game to flush naturally. The natural pointing ability is only to be assessed higher (11 points) when especially difficult circumstances exist with game that is not sitting tightly, when the dog scents and cautiously tracks the moving game over a long distance, and finally pins it. The higher-assessed natural pointing ability must be confirmed by the dog at least one more time with a score of very good. 11 points may not be given if the dog receives a score less than “very good” at this test during another pointing opportunity.

**Cooperation: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

11 points may only be given if the dog maintains a consistently very good contact with its handler during all test phases in the field and water (HZP), even at a distance, and displays all positive characteristics of cooperation.

**Desire to Work: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

11 points may only be given if the dog consistently demonstrates a very good desire to work in all test subjects in the field and water.

**Search behind Duck in Dense Cover: Scoring an “Excellent” Performance: = 12 Points**

12 points may only be given if the dog, after a single command, starts working independently behind the non-visible duck, either in the vegetation or the trail on water, and seizes the duck or pushes it from the vegetation so that the duck could be shot. The performance must show a high degree of difficulty and likewise challenge the dog’s endurance.

**Search behind Duck in Densely Vegetated Water: Scoring a “Very Good” Performance = 11 Points**

11 points may only be given if the dog works behind the duck in the vegetation or on the swim trail persistently and with concentration, and without significant support by the handler.

(e) Association judges must make notes on each of the dogs’ work phases. The notes on the dogs’ work must include how often a dog had the opportunity to get game contact, how often the dog worked a hare track, as well as difficulties and distances of the tracks worked.

(f) The individual predicates correspond to the following points:

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

(g) It must be considered that an even “very good” without any deduction corresponds to 10 points. An even “good” results in 7 points; an even “sufficient” in 4 points. 11 points exceed an even “very good” and may only be given if the dog has shown several convincing performances in the respective natural ability subject. Not more than 10 points in the “very good” category can be given at the HZP for trained subjects.

(h) The predicate “excellent” with 12 points may only be given as an exception for truly outstanding work with difficult conditions; see provisions for the consistency in awarding 11 and 12 points.

(i) As mandated by the spirit of breed tests, the predicate “excellent” may only be given in the test subjects hare track, use of nose and search behind live duck in dense cover!

(j) The senior judge must determine the average of the points given by all judges in his group. If the average is not a whole number, fractions below a half have to be rounded down and up for fractions of a half and above.

## II. Test Regulations for Association Youth Test {Ordnung für Verbandsjugendprüfung} (VJP)

### § 10 General Provisions {Allgemeines}

- (1) 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 use of nose, will to track, search, pointing and cooperation can be evaluated.
- (2) The following subjects are to be tested at a VJP:

Subject {Fach}	Multiplier {Fachwertziffer}
Tracking {Spurarbeit}	2
Use of nose {Nasengebrauch}	2
Search {Suche}	1
Pointing {Vorstehen}	1
Cooperation {Führigkeit}	1
Gun Sensitivity	not tested
Obedience	not tested

- (3) To be determined:

- (a) Manner of hunting  
scentloud {spurlaut}, sightloud {sichtlaut}, questionable {fraglich}, silent {stumm}, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game]

The manner of hunting of the dog is an important aspect for breeding and its usability as a hunting dog. Therefore, every effort should be made to determine it.

- (b) Behavior of the dog (all expressions of shyness or timidity, aggression, fearfulness, nervousness, restlessness or hand shyness)
- (c) Physical faults (bite, eye, testicular faults and other significant physical faults).

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

### § 11 The Specific Test Subjects {Die einzelnen Prüfungsfächer}

- (1) Tracking {Spurarbeit}

- (a) Tracking is to be tested on hare or fox tracks the dog is able to scent via its nose, but which were not or were no longer visible to the dog. The handler is allowed to work the dog on leash for up to 30 m.

- (b) The evaluation comprises the will to track {Spurwille} and the ability to hold the track {Spursicherheit} [reliability, i.e. how certain the dog is on the track].
- (c) 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 concentration, 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 calmly for the track and follows it after a sight chase when hare or fox are no longer visible, or whether the dog terminates its tracking efforts altogether or even searches around aimlessly.
- (d) The ability to hold the track is demonstrated in the way the dog shows its sound temperament by controlling the will to track (prey drive), i.e., how the dog follows the track at a calm pace under difficult conditions and thus advances on the track independently and confidently.
- (e) When arriving at the final evaluation, the will to track, the ability to hold the track, and the difficulties of the track are to be taken into account more than the length of the track. If the dog terminates its tracking efforts at the first sign of difficulties (even on a lengthy track), such a singular performance cannot be scored with "very good".
- (f) The work on the track must be visible for the most part in its entire length.

## (2) Use of Nose

- (a) 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 by the occasional marking of songbird scent (larks).
- (b) During tracking, special attention must be paid to how the dog reacts when it loses, crosses and relocates the track.
- (c) These observations form the basis for the final evaluation of the demonstrated nose work.

## (3) Search

During the search, the main emphasis must be placed on the dog's will to find. In addition, the search should be industrious and persistent. Dogs searching predominantly at a trot {Trabsuche} can only be evaluated with "good" (7 points).

## (4) Pointing

- (a) The natural pointing ability is evident when the dog points or lies down in front of game it has found. A staunch point is not necessary. The difficulties arising from game that is not sitting tightly must be considered. A brief chase does not count as a fault. Dogs that are detected as blinkers cannot pass the test.
- (b) The pointing of fur or feathered game is of equal value for the evaluation. Pointing of song birds (larks) can be incorporated into the evaluation if exceptional circumstances require.

## (5) Cooperation and Obedience

- (a) Cooperation is the dog's desire to maintain contact with its handler. Among other indications, cooperation is demonstrated by the dog seeking eye contact with the

handler when being leashed and unleashed, during the search, and when the dog is pointing. It is further demonstrated by the dog's desire to repeatedly maintain contact with the handler, even at a distance. The dog's behavior after a sight chase is likewise indicative if the dog quickly seeks to re-establish contact with the handler rather than using the opportunity for extended independent hunting.

- (b) Obedience is determined over the course of the test. Predicates and points are not given. It is demonstrated in the way the dog can be handled while working, and by the fact that the dog obeys when it perceives a command by 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' control, jeopardize their thorough testing, and possibly disturb the execution of the entire test.

#### (6) Manner of Hunting

- (a) The manner of hunting (scentloud {spurlaut} or sightloud {sichtlaut}, questionable {fraglich}, silent {stumm}, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game]) must be determined. Only on hare or fox can scentloud, sightloud and silent hunting be evaluated.
- (b) The manner of hunting demonstrated on other furred game must be noted separately on the score sheet and must be initialed by the test director. This certification of loud on other furred game serves as proof for given loud for the admission to Association Blood Tracking Tests {Verbandsschweissprüfung} [VSwP] and Association Blood Tracking Shoe Tests {Verbandsschweisssschuhprüfung} [VFSP].

#### (7) Gun Sensitivity – Hand Shyness – Game Shyness - Behavior

- (a) To test sensitivity to gunfire, the handler has to fire at least 2 shotgun shots at an interval of at least 20 seconds, while the dog is searching close by. If the behavior of the dog cannot be determined with certainty, the test is to be repeated after at least 30 min have elapsed.
- (b) Gun sensitivity is a negative reaction to the noise of the gunshot. This negative reaction can manifest itself in various degrees. If only a slight intimidation can be noticed without showing that the dog is disturbed in its work, "slight gun sensitivity" is evident.

If the dog seeks protection at its handler's side, showing signs of fearfulness, but continues to work within a minute, then gun sensitivity is present. If the duration of refusal to work and the impression on the dog exceed one minute, the gun sensitivity is considered "severe".

- (c) Gun shyness is present when the dog under evaluation evades its handler instead of seeking his protection and hence removes itself from the handler's influence.
- (d) 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.
- (e) If the handler's carrying a gun leads to the dog not leaving his side or not going far enough away, it is considered "not fully tested". The dog cannot pass the test.

- (f) Determinations of any other temperamental characteristics, such as shyness, timidity, aggression, fearfulness, nervousness, restlessness or hand shyness must be noted.





Zensurentafel für  
Verbands-Jugend-Prüfung (VJP)  
Report for Association Spring Breed Test (VJP)

Verein: \_\_\_\_\_ EDV-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Organizing Club Club's No.  
Prüfungsort: \_\_\_\_\_ Prüfungstage: \_\_\_\_\_  
Place of Test Date of Test  
Führer: \_\_\_\_\_ PLZ: \_\_\_\_\_ Wohnort: \_\_\_\_\_  
Handler ZIP Code City

Name des Hundes: \_\_\_\_\_ gew.: \_\_\_\_\_  Rüde  Hündin  
Name of Dog Whelping Date Dog Bitch  
Rasse: \_\_\_\_\_ ZB-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ DGSTB-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Breed Breedbook No. German Versatile Dog Registry No.  
Mutter: \_\_\_\_\_ ZB-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ DGSTB-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dam Breedbook No. German Versatile Dog Registry No.  
Vater: \_\_\_\_\_ ZB-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ DGSTB-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sire Breedbook No. German Versatile Dog Registry No.

Art des Jagens:  
Manner of Hunting  
 spurlaut  
scent track loud  
 sichtlaut  
sight loud  
 fraglich  
questionable  
 stumm  
silent  
 waidlaut  
hunt loud

Laut an anderem  
Haarwild:  
Loudness on other furred game  
\_\_\_\_\_

Unterschrift Prüfungsleiter  
Signature of Test Director  
\_\_\_\_\_

	Arbeits- punkte work points	Fach- wertziffer FWZ	= Wertungs- punkte score points
1. Spurarbeit (Hase oder Fuchs) Track (Hare or Fox)		2	
2. Nasengebrauch Use of Nose		2	
3. Suche Search		1	
4. Vorstehen Pointing		1	
5. Führigkeit Cooperation		1	
6. Schußfestigkeit: <input type="checkbox"/> schußfest <input type="checkbox"/> leicht schußempf. <input type="checkbox"/> schußempf. <input type="checkbox"/> stark schußempf. <input type="checkbox"/> schußscheu Gunfire sensitivity Gunfire stable slightly sensitive sensitive strong sensitive Gun shy			
<b>Gesamtpunktzahl:</b> Total Points			

Gehorsam:  ja  nein  
Obedient yes no

Feststellungen zu besonderen Verhaltensweisen:  
Assessment of special behavior  
Scheue oder Angstlichkeit:  
Styishness or Fearfulness:  
 nicht feststellbar  scheu  schreckhaft  nervös  handscheu  
not noticeable shy timid nervous hand-shy  
 Scheue bei lebendem Wild  ängstliche Haltung gegen Fremde  andere Mängel:  
shy of living game fearful behavior towards strangers other deficiencies

Körperliche Mängel:  
Conformational Faults  
Gebiß:  ohne Mängel  Zangengebiß  Kreuzgebiß  Vorbeiße  Rückbeiße  
Bite/Dentition without fault pincer bite cross bite undershot bite overshot bite  
Prämolarfehler: \_\_\_\_\_ Molarfehler: \_\_\_\_\_ andere Zahnfehler: \_\_\_\_\_  
premolar faults molar faults other dentition faults  
Augen:  ohne Mängel  Entropium  Ektropium  andere Augenfehler:  
Eyes without fault entropion ectropion other eye faults  
Hodenfehler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Testicle faults  
Andere grobe körperliche Mängel: \_\_\_\_\_  
other significant faults

Nicht bestanden - Grund des Ausscheidens (in Worten beschreiben):  
Not passed - Reason of Failure (described in words):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bestanden mit \_\_\_\_\_ Punkten  
Passed with \_\_\_\_\_ Points

Prüfungsleiter: \_\_\_\_\_ Richter (RO): \_\_\_\_\_ Richter: \_\_\_\_\_ Richter: \_\_\_\_\_  
Test Director Senior Judge Judge Judge  
VR-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ VR-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ VR-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ VR-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_  
VR-No. VR-No. VR-No. VR-No.

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### III. Regulations for Association Fall Breed Test {Ordnung für Verbandsherbstzuchtprüfung} [HZP]

#### § 12 General Regulations {Allgemeines}

(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 following subjects are to be tested at the HZP:

	Subject {Fach}	Multiplier {Fachwertziffer}
Natural Ability Subjects	Tracking {Spurarbeit}	3
	Use of nose {Nasengebrauch}	3
	Search {Suche}	2
	Pointing {Vorstehen}	2
	Cooperation {Führigkeit}	2
	Desire to work {Arbeitsfreude}	1
	Water work {Wasserarbeit}	
	b) Search behind the duck in dense vegetation {Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer}	3
Training Subjects	Water work {Wasserarbeit}	
	a) Blind retrieve in dense cover {Verlorensuchen im deckungsreichen Gewässer}	1
	Retrieving of feathered game	
	a) Work on winged bird, incl. retrieve {Arbeit am geflügelten Huhn einschl. Bringen}	1
	b) Retrieve of shot bird {Verlorensuchen}	1
	c) Feathered game drag retrieve {Federwildschleppe}	1
	Furred game drag retrieve {Haarwildschleppe}	1
	Manner of retrieve {Art des Bringens}	
	a) Rabbit or Hare {Hase oder Kanin}	Average score a-c 1
	b) Duck {Ente}	
	c) Feathered game {Federwild}	
	Obedience {Gehorsam}	1

Furthermore, gun sensitivity must be tested during field and water work.

(3) To be determined:

(a) Manner of hunting

scentloud {spurlaut}, sightloud {sichtlaut}, silent {stumm} = these only on hare or fox; further, questionable {fraglich}, or "waidlaut" [dog barks without presence of game].

Loud that is demonstrated on other furred game must be noted separately on the score sheet and signed by the test director. This certification of loud on other furred game serves as proof for given loud for the admission to Association Blood

Tracking Tests {Verbandsschweissprüfung} [VSwP] and Association Blood Tracking Shoe Tests {Verbandsschweisssschuhprüfung} [VFSP].

(b) Behavioral faults: Any form of shyness, timidity, aggression, fearfulness, nervousness, agitation or hand shyness.

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

## § 13 Field Work {Feldarbeit}

### (1) Tracking

(a) If the opportunity for testing of 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, tracking is a mandatory test subject for the respective dog. If tracking is not a mandatory test subject, shown tracking performances will not be scored, but the demonstrated nose quality can very well be considered for evaluation.

(b) Tracking is to be tested on tracks of hare or fox tracks the dog is able to sense via its nose, but which were not or were no longer visible to the dog. The handler is allowed to work the dog on leash for up to 30 m.

(c) The evaluation comprises the will to track {Spurwille} and the ability to hold the track {Spursicherheit}.

(d) The will to track can be recognized by the way the dog adapts to the tracking work and, taking into consideration the specific conditions present (soil condition, weather, etc.), how the dog starts on the track, if the dog works the track willingly and with concentration, 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 hare or fox are no longer visible, or whether the dog breaks off or even searches aimlessly.

(e) The ability to hold the track is demonstrated by the dog's demeanor in how it controls the will to track (prey drive) as an expression of a sound temperament. This is demonstrated in particular by calmly seeking to relocate the track under difficult conditions and in the same (calm) manner continues to independently and reliably advance on the track.

(f) When coming to the final evaluation, the will to track, the ability to hold the track, and the difficulties of the track must be taken into account more than the length of the track. A tracking performance cannot be scored "very good" if the dog terminates its tracking efforts at the first sign of difficulties (even when working a long track).

(g) The tracking work must be visible for the most part in its entire length.

### (2) Use of Nose

The use of a fine nose is demonstrated during the search predominantly when 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 the tracking work, particular attention must be paid to how deliberately the dog takes up the

track and how it reacts when it loses, crosses and relocates the track. Determinations during the water work must be included in the final evaluation.

### (3) Search

The search should be methodical, persistent and characterized by the will to find. Dogs searching predominantly at a trot {Trabsuche} cannot be scored higher than "good" (7 points).

### (4) Pointing

(a) The dog shall point or lie down in front of game it has found. Very good pointing is demonstrated (among others) if the dog points or lies in front of found game until the handler has approached or the game has flushed. Special difficulties arising from game that is not holding tightly must be considered. A brief chase does not lower the pointing score. Dogs that are detected as blinkers cannot pass the test.

(b) Pointing of furred or feathered game is evaluated equally. In exceptional cases, the pointing of lark can be included in the evaluation.

### (5) Cooperation

Cooperation is the dog's desire to maintain contact with its handler. Among other indications, cooperation is demonstrated by the dog seeking eye contact with the handler when being leashed and unleashed, during the search, and when the dog is pointing. It is further demonstrated by the dog's desire to repeatedly seek contact with the handler, even at a distance. The dog's behavior after a sight chase is likewise indicative if the dog quickly seeks to re-establish contact with the handler rather than using the opportunity for extended independent hunting.

### (6) Desire to work

When evaluating the desire to work, it is important to note how much desire and willingness to work the dog demonstrates in all subjects. It has to be determined after intensive observations during the entire test.

## **§ 14 Water Work {Wasserarbeit}**

### A. General Part {Allgemeiner Teil}

The ethical and conservative hunting of waterfowl demands the use of efficient utility dogs as specified by 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 out of the 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:

#### (1) Generally Binding Regulations

(a) The following rules of the General Part A are binding for all member clubs which conduct tests using live ducks, with 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 not more than a total maximum of 3 ducks per dog is allowed for training purposes.
- (c) Intentional or grossly negligent violations of these regulations cause the immediate exclusion of the responsible persons 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 capability to flee.

## (3) Responsible persons

- (a) The member clubs designate one person for each test, which as "senior judge at the water" {Obmann am Wasser} is responsible for the exact compliance with all of the following regulations during the water work.
- (b) In addition to the person specified in (a) above, 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 outfitter. 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 and immediately euthanized.
- (f) Dead ducks are to be kept separate from live ducks.
- (g) Duck crates are to be placed in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.

## (5) Nesting Season

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

## (6) Prerequisites for the complete 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 gun sensitivity {Schussfestigkeit} test and after proving capable of reliably retrieving a dead duck from cover {Verlorensuchen und -bringen}.

## (7) Dogs

- (a) Dogs are only admitted if their handler is in possession of a valid hunting license. Exceptions are only allowed 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 shyness of live game {Schuss- oder Wildscheue} at this test before the water phase may not continue with the water test.
- (c) A tested, experienced dog must be available at each test for possible retrieves.
- (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 "independent search behind live duck in dense cover" {Stöbern mit Ente in deckungsreichem Gewässer} once at a test with the score of at least "sufficient" must never be tested again in this subject. This does not apply to further testing in a selective breed test {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....." {laut Prüfung vom...}. A copy of score sheets for this test has to be submitted to the test director with the entry form.
- (h) In addition to the total result of the respective test, every test in the subject "independent search with live duck in dense cover" has to be entered with the predicate (and possibly points) into the pedigree {Ahnentafel}.

## B. Special Part {Besonderer Teil}

The following subjects are tested at the HZP in this order:

Gun sensitivity, blind retrieve in dense cover, independent search with duck in dense cover, manner of retrieving the duck.

If a dog is re-tested because it did not pass in a previous examination (§ 14) the entire water work sequence must be tested again at an association test.

If a dog has multiple previous passing scores for water work, the best predicate for the search behind the duck is to be copied.

If a dog happens to find a live duck at any point during its water test, this work must be scored for the respective test. In this case, any previous scores are not copied and do not influence the results of the current test. Such an event must be recorded separately in the general test report.

## (1) Gun sensitivity

- (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 around one minute after being started [commanded to retrieve] 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 (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly). If the handler's shot fails to hit the water, the procedure has to be repeated, even if the dog retrieved the duck.
- (c) A dog that fails this test may not continue to be tested in water work.

(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 the 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, opposite shore, 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 independently; it must find the duck and must retrieve this duck independently (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly).
- (d) The handler may help and direct his dog; however, constant influencing or a shot/stone throw lessen the predicate.
- (e) A dog that fails to receive at least a "sufficient" score in this subject may not continue to be tested in water work.
- (f) A dog cannot pass the test if it does not retrieve the duck independently (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly) and immediately upon finding it. This subject ("Blind Retrieve in Dense Cover") must be scored "not sufficient". When the dog notices the duck [by sight or scent], the dog is deemed to have found the duck.
- (g) If the dog happens to come upon a live duck during this work, § 14(3) shall apply and the dog's performance is to be evaluated in the subject independent search with live duck in dense cover. If the performance is rated as at least "sufficient", the dog shall then be tested in the blind retrieve in dense cover, using the same duck that was originally placed for this dog.

(3) Independent search behind the duck in dense cover

- (a) A duck is released into the cover without marking a starting point. The dog must 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 respective the duck 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 predicate.
  - (d) As soon as the dog pushes any one 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 or a caught duck must be independently retrieved by the dog without any further commands (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly).
  - (f) The judges should terminate the dog's work as soon as they have come to a conclusive evaluation. This applies also to situations in which the duck was not shot in front of the dog, or the judges have concluded that the dog does not fulfill the requirements. In the first case, a dead duck is to be thrown within sight of the dog into the water some 30 m in front of the dog, which the dog must retrieve independently (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly).
  - (g) A dog that fails to independently retrieve a duck which was shot in front of it, or which it caught independently or upon first contact with a duck thrown within sight of the dog (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly) cannot pass the test. In this case, the subject independent search with live duck in dense cover must be rated "not sufficient" as well. If the dog senses the duck, it is deemed to have found it.
- (4) 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" (7 points). If the dog grasps the shot or thrown duck ineffectively (e.g. by the head, wing 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 it keeps the duck firmly in the mouth.
  - (d) For the evaluation of the retrieve the following is to be taken into account: that the dog carries the duck to the handler properly, sits down and delivers correctly. For the final score, all the dog's retrieving performances during water work must be considered.
  - (e) If any one single duck retrieve is scored "not sufficient" or marked "not tested", the overall score for retrieving the duck can only be "not sufficient" or "not tested".
  - (f) The dog must independently retrieve any found or independently caught duck (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly). Praising the dog or trying to get the dog's attention is not prohibited influence by the handler as long as the dog is working correctly.
  - (g) If unusual events disturb the dog's retrieve, the dog has to be given another opportunity to retrieve the duck which was placed for the dog or shot in front of it.

## §15 Retrieving of Feathered Game and Drag Work {Verlorenbringen von Federwild und Schlepparbeit}

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

(2) Working a winged bird (pheasant)

This is to be evaluated if the dog works a winged bird (pheasant) in connection with its track, finds the bird and retrieves it to its handler. The dog cannot pass the test if it finds the winged bird (pheasant) and fails to retrieve it.

(3) Retrieve of a freshly shot (not thrown) bird during a free search {freies Verlorensuchen und Bringen eines frisch geschossenen (nicht geworfenen) Stückes Federwild}

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

(b) If the working dog saw the bird fall, the judges shall allow another dog that did not see the bird fall and that has not had an opportunity to search for and retrieve feathered game (pheasant), to search for and retrieve the bird.

(c) For this test, the approximate location of the fallen game is shown to the handler. The handler has to release the dog for a free search approximately 40 m from the approximate location of the bird; he may follow the searching dog.

(d) The dog should search in front of the handler and show through a controlled speed {beherrschte Gangart} and use of its nose that it wants to find game. The dog must independently retrieve the found game (without any command from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly).

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

(f) If the dog first performs this subject and later retrieves a winged bird (pheasant) to its handler with a good or very good performance, the best performance must be credited to the dog. A dog that fails to retrieve the freshly shot and found game bird cannot pass the test.

(4) Retrieve on a feathered game drag

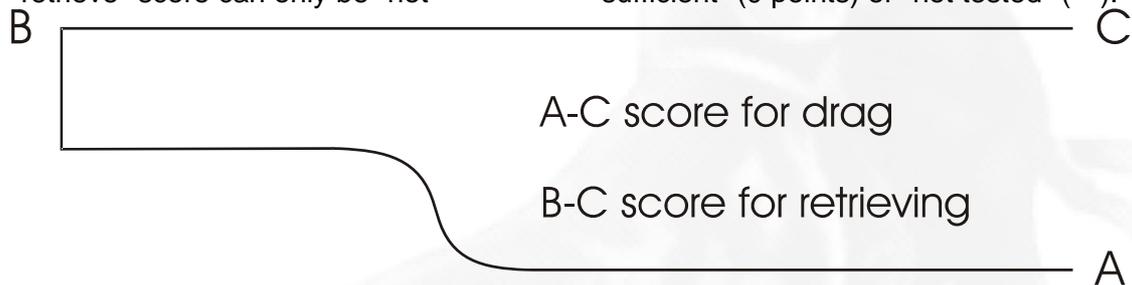
(a) If the opportunities for (2) or (3) are not given, or if the dog did not find the bird, its performance has to be tested on the feathered game drag.

(b) The drag has to be laid by a judge immediately prior to testing the dog in vegetation, whenever possible in a downwind direction, and with two obtuse angles. The starting point must be clearly marked. The drag has to be at least 200 m long. The distance between individual drags must be at least 80 m at all points. All drags should be as similar as possible. At the end of the drag a bird of the same game species (as the dragged 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 arriving at the end of the drag cannot see the judge. There [at the hiding place] the judge must remove the drag string from the dragged bird and place the bird out in the open in front of him. The judge may not deny the dog the retrieving of this bird.

- (c) The dog may not see the laying of the drag. 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. In this case as well, the layer of the drag must place a second bird of the same species in front of him at his hiding spot. The drag layer has to remain in hiding until he is called to come out.
  - (d) Upon request by the handler, drags can be laid with one animal of the respective species. In either case, the dragged animal must be laid down at the end of the drag and not in front of the drag layer, and must be freed of the drag string before the dog starts to work.
  - (e) The handler may work the dog on a leash for the first 30 m, then he must stop and let the dog continue. As soon as the dog has started on the track, the handler must return to the starting point. If the dog returns without having found the bird, and does not resume the drag again independently, the handler may restart the dog twice. A restart is considered any handler influence on the dog. Each additional start lowers the predicate.
  - (f) The dog should find the game by using its nose and by staying in connection with the drag trail. It must independently retrieve the game (without any influence from the handler when the dog behaves incorrectly). The dog's work on the way to and from a bird is to be evaluated.
  - (g) With regard to the work of winged bird (pheasant), retrieve of freshly shot bird during free search, retrieve on feathered game drag respectively, 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. Whereas 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".
  - (h) 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 and fails to retrieve it must not be restarted. Finding one bird and retrieving the other, however, is not considered a fault.
  - (i) If the dog was disturbed during the drag work or during the retrieve by extraordinary conditions, it must be given a new drag.
- (5) Furred game drag
- (a) The fur drag must be laid with a rabbit or hare; it must be at least 300 m long and have two obtuse angles. The first angle should be made approximately 100 m from the start of the drag.
  - (b) In addition, the same regulations as for the feathered game drag apply.
- (6) Manner of retrieve
- (a) The execution of the retrieve, i.e. the trained ability of grasping, carrying (hold) and delivery to the handler, is to be scored under manner of retrieve.
  - (b) Correct grasping and carrying are revealed in the dog's ability to adjust its grip to the type and weight of the game. It is considered to be incorrect if the grasp, hold, and carrying are either too strong or too weak. Hard mouth is a fault and must be especially noted.

(c) 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 its mouth until the handler has grasped it without haste and takes it from the dog with the appropriate command. A dog that drops the game while the handler is reaching for it, may not receive better than good (7 points).

(d) All three retrieving subjects (furred game, duck, feathered game) are to be evaluated individually. Every single subject must be scored at least "sufficient" – 3 points. From these points, a mean point must be established. If the product is not a whole number, the point is rounded off towards the higher or lower point. If the dog fails in one individual retrieving subject and is scored "not sufficient" (0 points), or if the subject was noted as "not tested", then the entire "manner of retrieve" score can only be "not sufficient" (0 points) or "not tested" (---).



## § 16 Obedience {Gehorsam}

- (1) While cooperation is offered to the handler by the dog, 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 in which the dog obeys each command from the 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 {ständig} withdraw themselves from their handlers' influence, are impossible to examine [test] thoroughly and thus could disturb the entire test cannot pass the test and must be excluded from the continuation of the test.

## § 17 Determination of Gun Sensitivity during Field Work / Hand-Shyness / Game Shyness / Temperament Evaluation {Schussfestigkeit im Feld / Handscheue / Wildscheue / Wesensfeststellungen}

- (1) The test of the reaction to gunfire is to be conducted as in VJP (§11 paragraph 7a) through e).
- (2) Severely gun sensitive, gun-shy and hand-shy as well as game-shy dogs cannot pass the test. However, in the interest of breeding, their testing is to be continued.
- (3) Dogs that eat game, bury it, or crush or pluck {rupfen} heavily during the test cannot pass the test.
- (4) Additional temperament evaluations must be noted.



Zensurentafel für
Verbands-Herbstzucht-Prüfung (HZP)
Report for Association Fall Breed Test (HZP)

hervorragend = 12 Punkte | outstanding = 12 points | sehr gut = 9, 10, 11 Punkte | very good = 9, 10, 11 points | gut = 6, 7, 8 Punkte | good = 6, 7, 8 points | mangelhaft = 1, 2 Punkte | insufficient = 1, 2 points | ungenügend = 0 Punkte | not tested = -

Verein: Organizing Club
Prüfungsort: Place of Test
Führer: Handler
EDV-Nr.: Club's No.
Prüfungstage: Date of Test
Wohnort: City
PLZ: ZIP code

Name des Hundes: Name of the Dog
Rasse: Breed
Mutter: Dam
Vater: Sire
ZB-Nr.: Breedbook No.
DGSIB-Nr.: German Versatile Dog Registry No.

Art des Jagens:
spurlaut scent track loud
sichtlaut sight loud
fraglich questionable
stumm silent
waidlaut hunt loud

Laut an anderem Haarwild: Loudness on other furred game

Unterschrift Prüfungsleiter: Signature of Test Director

Schußfestigkeit: Gunfire sensitivity
schußfest gunfire stable
leicht schußempf. slightly sensitive
schußempf. sensitive
stark schußempf. strong sensitive
schußscheu Gun shy

Wasserarbeit: water work
schußfest Gunfire stable
ja yes
nein no

Feststellungen zu besonderen Verhaltensweisen: Assessment of special behavior
Scheue oder Ängstlichkeit: Shyness or Fearfulness

nicht feststellbar not noticeable
scheu shy
schreckhaft timid
nervös nervous
handscheu hand shy
Scheue bei lebendem Wild shy of living game
ängstliche Haltung gegen Fremde fearful behavior towards strangers
andere Mängel: other faults

Körperliche Mängel: Conformational faults
Gebiß: Bite/Enthion
ohne Mängel without faults
Zangengebiss pincer bite
Kreuzgebiss cross bite
Vorbeiße unershot bite
Rückbeiße overshot bite
Prämolarenfehler: Premolar faults
Molarfehler: Molar faults
andere Zahnfehler: other dentition faults

Augen: Eyes
ohne Mängel without faults
Entropion entropion
Ektropium ectropion
andere Augenfehler: other eye faults

Form und Haarwert (nur für Zuchtvereine): Conformation and coat rating (only for breeding clubs)
Hodenfehler: Testicle faults
andere grobe körperliche Mängel: other significant physical faults

Nicht bestanden - Grund des Ausscheidens (in Worten beschreiben): Not passed - reason for failure (describe in words)
Bestanden mit: Passed with
Punkte: Points

Prüfungsleiter: Test Director
Richter (RO): Senior Judge
Richter: Judge
VR-Nr.: VR-No.

Table with columns: Anlagefächer (Natural Ability Subjects), Arbeitspunkte (work points), Fachwertziffer (FVZ), Wertungspunkte (score points), Zusatzpunkte Spur (additional points track). Rows include: 1. Spurarbeit (Hase oder Fuchs) - Zusatzpunkte, 2. Nasengebrauch, 3. Suche, 4. Vorstehen, 5. Führigkeit, 6. Arbeitsfreude, 7. Wasserarbeit, 7. Wasserarbeit (Abrichtefächer), 8. Verlorensuchen von Federwild, 9. Haarwildschleppe, 10. Art des Bringens, 11. Gehorsam.

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## IV Appendix to VZPO

### JGHV General Guidelines

Rev. 03/11

The following is a complete and current list of adopted General Guidelines; they apply to all tests and performance awards, and to all member clubs.

#### Last Revision

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| • Handlers must have a hunting license;  | by General Meeting 1990 |
| • Test repeats;  | by General Meeting 1990 |
| • JGHV Test Regulations for Water Work Parts A & B;<br>(see chapter water work in § 14 seq.) | by General Meeting 2006 |
| • Protest Regulations  | by General Meeting 2000 |
| • Admission to tests according to § 23 of JGHV By-laws;                                      | by General Meeting 2010 |
| • Conflict of interest for Judges;   | by General Meeting 2010 |
| • Judging engagements by Association Judges;   | by General Meeting 2010 |
| • Maximum number of dogs tested on a single day  | by General Meeting 2010 |
| • Compliance with respective state laws in Germany   | by General Meeting 2011 |

#### A Valid Hunting License is Mandatory

The handler must show proof of a valid hunting license. The test director may grant an exception in certain cases where such exception is necessary for reasons of breeding or hunting.

#### Test Repeats

A dog may not be tested more than twice in the same type of association test. Participation in international tests does not count. This rule does not apply when the handler misses the test for reasons for which he is not responsible.

#### 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 to protest.
- (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 discretionary freedom can be substantiated.
- § 3 The protest period begins with the calling of the dogs to the test and ends 1/2 hour after the awards have been issued.

§ 4 The protest is to be submitted to the test director or the present chairman of the club or the involved senior judge in simple, written form. It must specify the reason for the protest, and must be accompanied by payment of a protest fee of Euro € 15.00. This fee is refunded if the protest is sustained. Otherwise, the Euro € 15.00 are credited to the club treasury.

§ 5 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}.

§ 6 The person filing the protest and the organizing club each name one committee member. These two committee members agree upon the chairperson. Should the two committee members not agree regarding the chairperson, then the organizing club designates the chairperson. All members of the panel must be recognized association judges.

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. This also applies to owners, breeders and trainers of the respective dog and respective offspring in the first generation.

§ 7 The committee members do not serve as advocates for a 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.

§ 8 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 test regulations were violated. The test director orders and supervises the execution of the re-testing. The re-testing does not have to be conducted by the judges whose decision was called into question.

Members of a protest panel may not be involved in re-testing.

Incurring costs are to be borne either by the protester and/or the organizing club, depending on the decision of the protest panel.

§ 9 The decision of the protest panel is final. The chairperson must write the minutes of the proceedings, containing the judgment and a short justification. The minutes must be submitted along with the test records to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} by the organizing club.

§ 10 In cases where gross procedural errors occurred (e.g., faulty composition of the protest panel, failure to hear one or more parties, or incorrect application or interpretation of the test regulations), the Registry Commission {Stammbuchkommission} can order the repeat of the proceedings. Date and location of the proceedings 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

Executive Committee {Präsidium} against the Registry Commission. This complaint must be received by the business office {Geschäftsstelle} within 2 weeks following its announcement (date of post mark).

### **Allowable Test Entries in Accordance With Section 23 of the JGHV By-Laws**

- (1) Successful training and handling of healthy, mentally stable, socially adapted and dependable hunting dogs are facilitated by careful and objectively controlled breeding which incorporates established scientific facts. In doing so, the breeding of dogs serves to promote the interest of animal protection, with regard to the game hunted as well as the hunting dog itself.

The testing system serves to determine the performance capability of the dogs with regard to hunting and the interests of breeding relative to the overall population of a certain breed, and thereby establishes the basis for valuations.

- (2) All clubs that are JGHV member clubs in accordance with § 3(1) no. 1 a) – e) of the by-laws are authorized by status of their membership to conduct tests in compliance with the JGHV test regulations and General Guidelines.

- (3) There is a differentiation between:

- (a) Tests and performance awards of general applicability (such as association blood tracking test [VSwP], association test after the shot [VPS], retrieve reliability test [Btr], Armbruster Halt [AH], and others). Tests in this category are established and adopted by the General Meeting of JGHV;
- (b) Joint breed and utility tests for pointing breeds (such as VJP, HZP, VGP). These tests are to ensure that certain performance standards that are vital to hunting practices can be compared and sustained. Regulations for tests in this category are established and adopted during the General Meeting of JGHV by the pointing breed clubs and clubs that conduct the respective tests at least every two years;
- (c) Other tests of breed clubs which are established by such clubs.

- (4) In accordance with paragraph 3, all **recognized** hunting dogs must be allowed to enter above tests. Recognized hunting dogs are defined as:

- (a) Hunting dogs which are registered in a breed book maintained by a breed club/association which is a JGHV and a VDH member club, as well as dogs bred in the club for hunting earth dogs {Verein Jagdteckel} and in the club for hunting beagles (VJB) (grandfathered protection);
- (b) Hunting dogs that have been bred in other countries and belong to a breed which is represented within JGHV by a club with a breed registry. Their pedigrees must show the F.C.I. stamp {Fédération Cynologique Internationale};
- (c) Hunting dogs that are registered with a breed club/association and are qualified by a registration document bearing the logo of the „*Sperlingshund*“.

- (5) All performance tests (such as VGP, VSwP, VFSP, VStP) are further open to all **eligible** dogs. Eligible dogs are defined as:

- (a) Hunting dogs that have been bred in other countries, and their offspring which are outside the scope of 4(b) above, but which have a pedigree that is recognized by F.C.I.; the authenticity of such pedigree has been verified by VDH; and

- (b) Hunting dogs of certain breeds bred in Germany with a pedigree of a VDH breed club which is not a JGHV member club.

Entry eligibility by nature of JGHV's purpose statement is granted by the JGHV Executive Committee in coordination with VDH once for the respective breed until revoked.

### **Conflict of Interest for Judges**

An Association Judge / Apprentice Judge / Emergency Judge may not judge a dog that he owns, trained or bred. The same rule shall apply to first generation offspring of such dogs, and to offspring by a stud dog (first generation). Special breed clubs shall have the right to take into account their special breed specific needs. The JGHV business office shall be notified in advance of such needs. The Association Judge may also not judge dogs of breeders, stud dog owners or owners to whom he is or was related either by blood or marriage as remote as three times removed or to whom he is or was married, or with whom he lives in a domestic partnership. The test director may not handle a dog at a test where he functions as a test director.

### **Judging Engagements By JGHV Association Judges**

Association Judges may judge only at tests that are organized by JGHV member clubs; included herein are official utility tests organized by the individual states. The rules for judging engagements in other countries are established by the individual member club in sole responsibility. The Association Judge shall understand his acceptance of a judging invitation to be a binding commitment and consequently report to the test location to judge dogs that are recognized by JGHV or by the individual state's test regulations for utility tests.

Violations may be penalized in accordance with § 4 of the JGHV Disciplinary Rules {Disziplinarordnung}.

### **Maximum Number of Dogs per Day per Judging Group**

A judging group is allowed to judge, in a single day, dogs at different tests; i.e. *VJP/Derby*, *HZP/Solms*; *VGP/HZP*.

At a JGHV test, a judging group may not judge more than the maximum number of dogs allowed per judging group per day in accordance with the respective test regulation.

### **Compliance with State Laws**

JGHV tests are conducted in compliance with the laws of the respective state.

Extracts from the Regulations on Judgeship (rev. 09/2010)

### **Association Judge Appointment (§ 6)**

- (1) Apprentice Judges can be appointed Association Judges by the JGHV Executive Committee in accordance with § 4(5) a) of the sponsoring club and after successfully having passed the test (§ 4 and 5). In their capacity as Association Judges, they are authorized to judge any test subject matter for which they have received the appointment. See § 6(4).
- (2) Natural ability tests may be judged only by those Association Judges who are authorized to judge the whole test spectrum.
- (3) At performance tests, an Association Judge may only judge those subjects for which he is authorized to judge. It is possible, however, to use for each judging group one judge from the group of specialty breed clubs. The same applies to special breed clubs.

### **Engagement of Association Judges (§ 8)**

- (1) An Association Judge is authorized to judge at association tests only if he is listed as a judge on the current JGHV judges' list.

Association judges must meet all of the following requirements:

- (a) Individual member of a member club in accordance with § 3 (1) a-d of the JGHV By-Laws;
- (b) Possession of a current valid hunting license;
- (c) Subscriber to the official association publication "*Der Jagdgebrauchshund*"; subscription is mandatory beginning on 01-01-2012.

- (2) The duties of an Association Judge are inherent to his special position. In particular, he is expected to:

- comply in every aspect with the test regulations;
- conduct himself, as a hunter and dog handler, in an exemplary manner;
- attend at least one qualifying (see § 4) continuing education seminar for judges within a 4-year period. The club holding the seminar must issue a written attendance certification to the attendee (Form 65 may be used);
- train and handle – in lieu of the continuing education seminar - within the same 4-year period a dog for the subject matters for which the judge has been authorized to judge.

It is the responsibility of the Directors of Judge Development {Sachbearbeiter für Richterwesen} of the member clubs to monitor and verify that their judges are meeting above requirements.

Attendance at continuing education seminars must be documented on Form 64 and submitted to the JGHV business office.

Proof of handling a dog must be submitted to the business office only when so requested.

- (3) In the event that one of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) a – c is no longer met, or the judge was unable to document his attendance at a continuing education seminar, the capacity as judge is suspended and will expire after a period of three years. The suspension of the judge capacity, as well as any reinstatement, must be announced in the association publication.
- (4) Association Judges may judge only at tests organized by JGHV member clubs, official utility tests organized by the individual states. Individual member clubs are responsible for establishing rules for the judging engagement of their judges in other countries. The Association Judge shall understand his acceptance of a judging invitation to be a binding commitment and consequently report to the test location to judge dogs that are recognized by JGHV or by the individual state's test regulations for utility tests. Violations may be penalized in accordance with § 4 of the JGHV Disciplinary Rules {Disziplinarordnung}.
- (5) An Association Judge / Emergency Judge may not judge a dog that he owns, trained or bred. The same rule shall apply to first generation offspring of such dogs, and to offspring by a stud dog (first generation). Special breed clubs shall have the right to take into account their special breed specific needs. The JGHV business office shall be notified in advance of such needs. The Association Judge may also not judge dogs of breeders or stud dog owners or owners to whom he is or was related either by blood or marriage as remote as three times removed or to whom he is or was married, or with whom he lives in a domestic partnership.
- (6) The contents of paragraphs (4) and (5) apply equally to apprentice judges.
- (7) A test director or Association Judge may not handle a dog at a test where he functions as a test director or an Association Judge.



## V. Performance Awards of the Jagdgebrauchshundverband

### The Armbruster Halt Award (AH) {Armbruster Haltabzeichen}

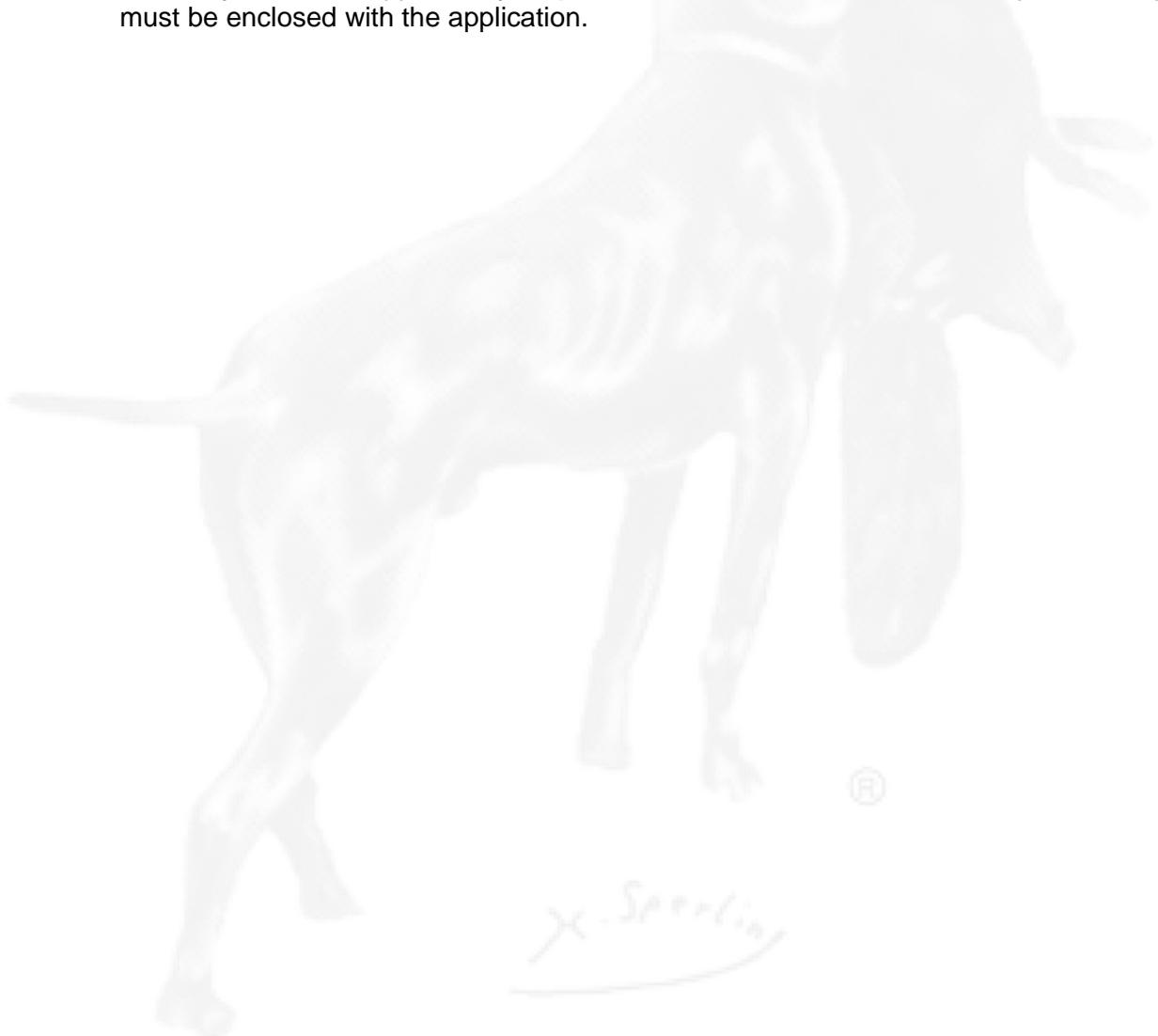
- (1) The foundation of the Armbruster Halt Award was adopted by resolution of the 57th General Membership Assembly of the JGHV on March 15, 1970 with all rights and obligations.
- (2) The Armbruster Halt Award will be granted contingent upon the following conditions:

At a JGHV test during the free search in the field according to §§19 and 31 VZPO, and § 78 VGPO respectively, the dog must be obedient on each hare it has seen, as specified in §96(1) VGPO, while the dog is still within range of handler influence. During that time, the dog must once be at least approximately 20 m from its 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 at least been given the predicate "good".
- (4) These conditions can be met with only one hare. If hares are present 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 for tracking.
- (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 €25.00 is due. A short report by the senior judge {Richterobmann} must be enclosed.

## 2. Toughness Certification {Härtenachweis}{/}

- (1) The legal destroying of predators, feral cats and raccoons in 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 member club must apply for the toughness certificate within 4 weeks after the performance from the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} on the appropriate form {Formblatt 22}. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of € 25.00 is due. The member club submitting the application is responsible for its credibility. Note the applicability of § 106 VGPO. A self addressed, stamped envelope must be enclosed with the application.



### 3. Certificate for Loud Hunting {Lautjagernachweis}

The certificate of loud hunting can be awarded for:

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

The application must be submitted by the responsible member club on Form 23 {Formblatt 23} to the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} within 4 weeks. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of € 25.00 is due.

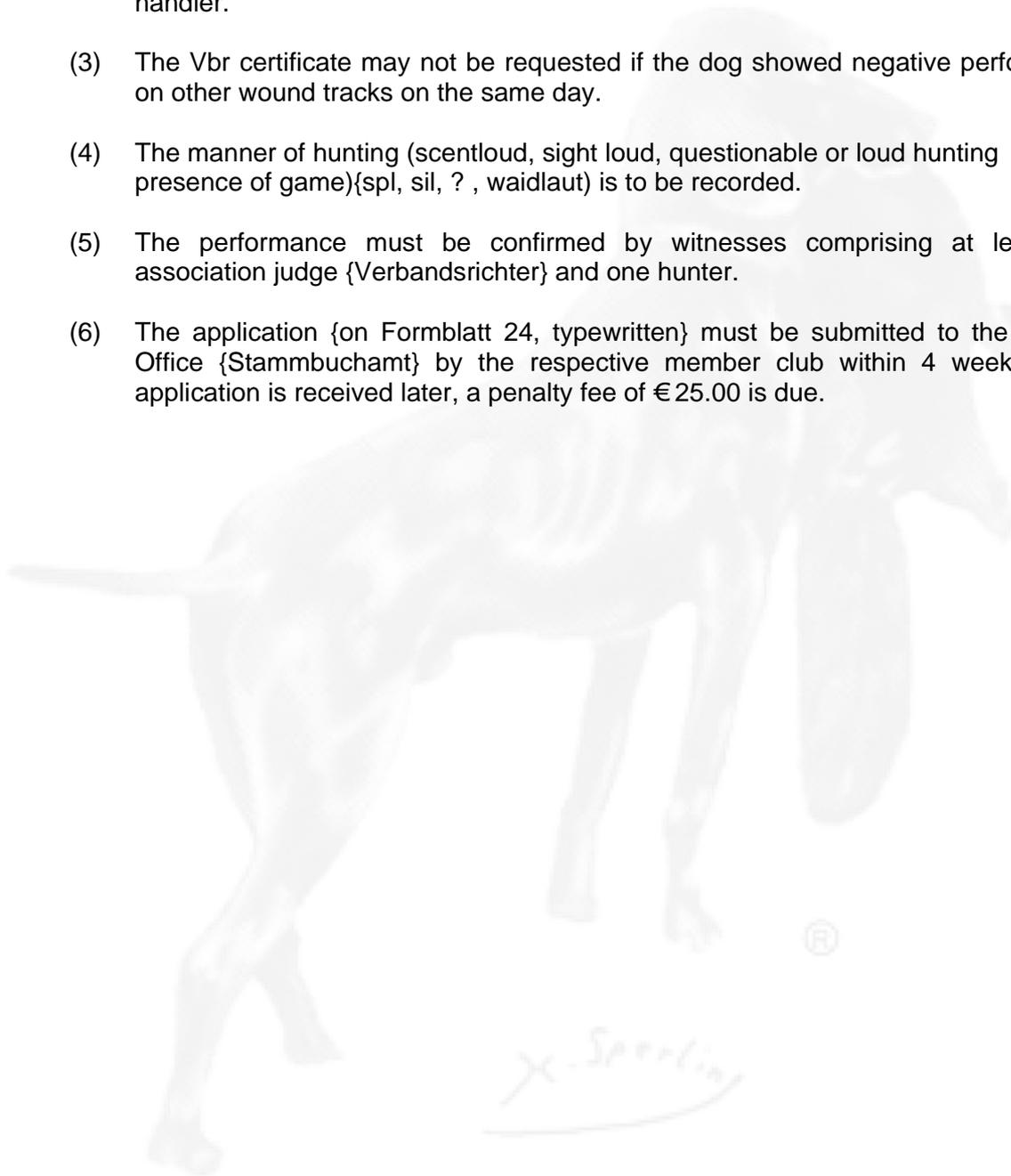
The Registrar – after receiving the loud hunting certificates (loud hunting while hunting or during association tests) – records the certificates and informs the respective breed clubs/associations.

If a separate certificate is requested by the member club on behalf of the handler, a self-addressed, stamped envelope must be included with the application {Formblatt 23}.

If this application is received by the Registrar later than 4 weeks after the performance, an administrative fee of € 25.00 is due.

#### **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 300 m and must retrieve the hare or fox to its handler.
- (3) The Vbr certificate may not be requested if the dog showed negative performances on other wound tracks on the same day.
- (4) The manner of hunting (scentlound, sight loud, questionable or loud hunting without presence of game){spl, sil, ? , waidlaut) is to be recorded.
- (5) The performance must be confirmed by witnesses comprising at least one association judge {Verbandsrichter} and one hunter.
- (6) The application {on Formblatt 24, typewritten} must be submitted to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} by the respective member club within 4 weeks. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of €25.00 is due.



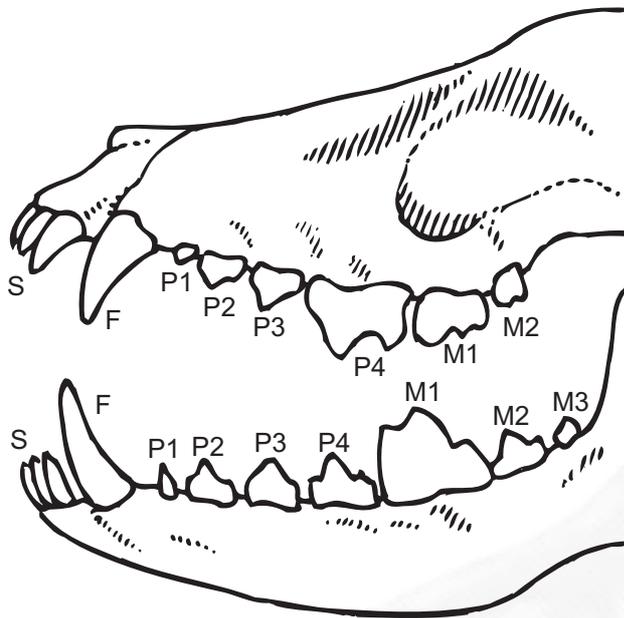
## 5. The Retrieving Reliability Test {Bringtreueprüfung} (Btr)

- § 1 (1) Member clubs can conduct a test of retrieving reliability {Bringtreueprüfung}.
- (2) This test serves the purpose of documenting the special retrieving reliability of the versatile hunting dog. The dog proves this by finding, picking up and delivering to its 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 must be used for the retrieving reliability test which must conform with § 36 VGPO.
- § 4 (1) Prior to the test, places suitable for placing the foxes must be identified and marked.
- (2) These places must be at least 50 m apart from each other, and at least 100 m from the edge of the forest stand where the dog is to be released for the test. Selection and preparation of these places should allow that the judges can well observe the dog's behavior at the fox, but that the dog cannot scent or see the judges. If possible, it is advisable to use tree stands, ladders, etc.
- § 5 The fox selected for 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 the spot 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 test, 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 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 or suitable devices is recommended.
- § 8 (1) While his dog is under evaluation, the handler may not handle another dog. He may not 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 has been 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.

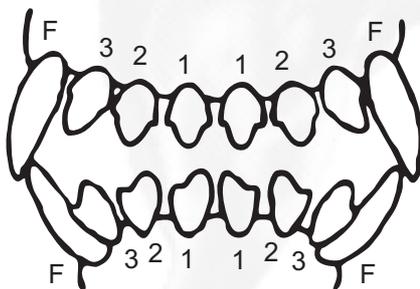
- § 9 (1) The handler can send his dog to search the cover either from his position, or he can command the dog to lie down at a certain distance from his position and then send the dog with a hand signal or voice command.
- (2) After both judges at their observation posts have indicated by the agreed signal that the test can begin, the judge accompanying the handler orders the release of the dog.
- (3) The handler must then send his dog into the thicket upon a single search command (not a retrieving command).
- § 10 From this moment on the dog is allowed 20 minutes to find the fox in the thicket during its 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 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.
- § 15 Within four weeks, the test director must submit a test report to the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} using Form 25 {Formblatt 25}.
- Reports and paperwork received by Registry Office {Stammbuchamt } later than four weeks after the test cause a penalty fee of € 25.00 per dog, but not more than € 150.00 for the entire test.
- § 16 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 for the owner of the dog, to be appended to the pedigree {Ahnentafel}. The certificate is forwarded to the test organizer.

# 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):

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!

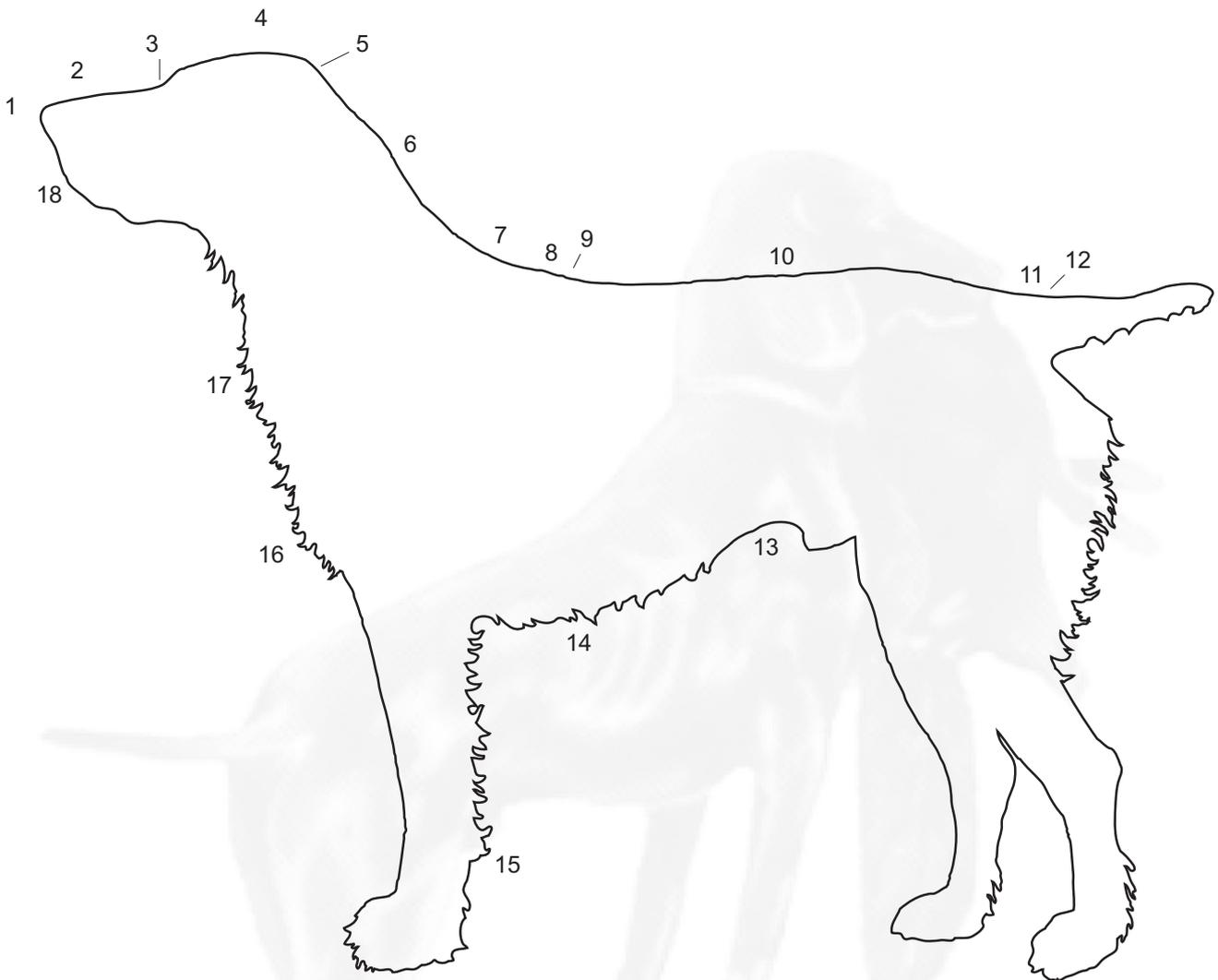


c) Faulty!  
Undershot  
{Vorbeisser}



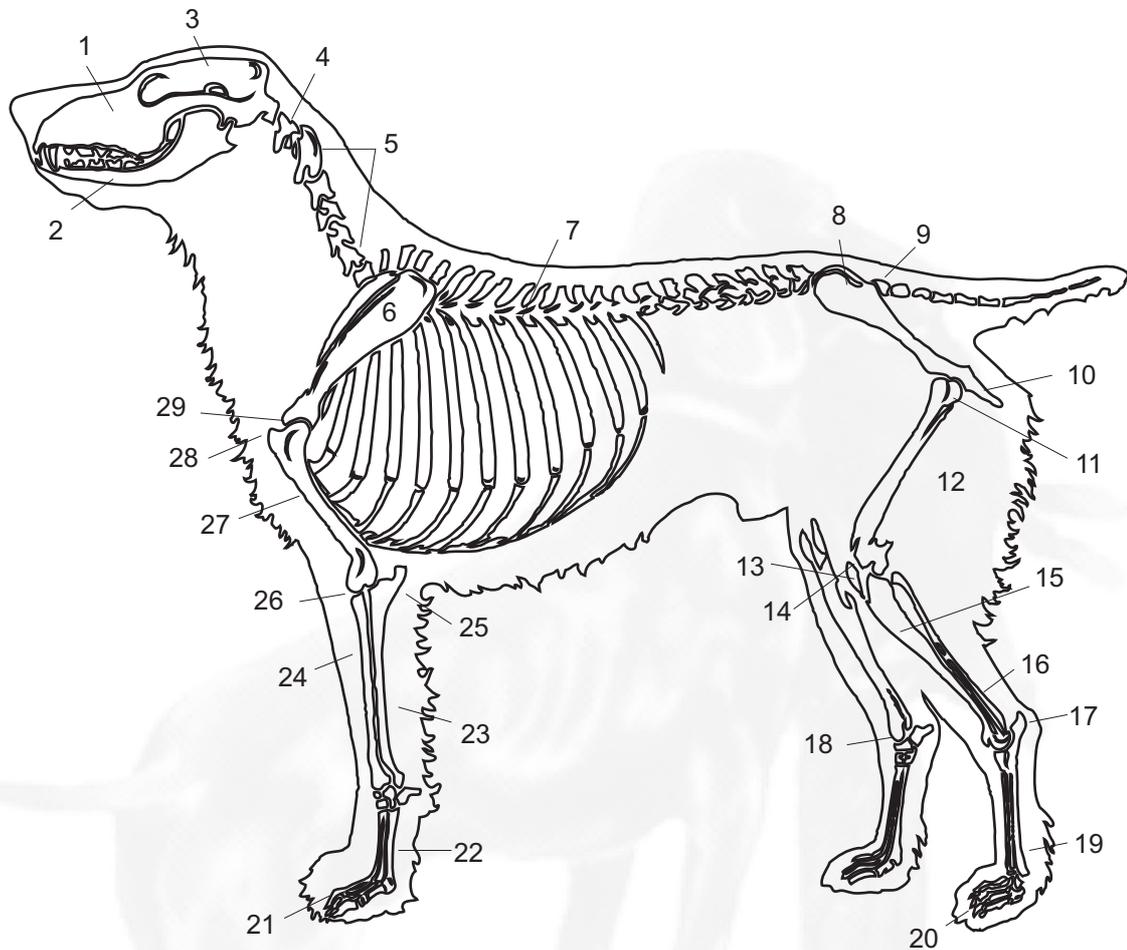
d) Faulty!  
Overshot  
{Rückbeisser}

# The dog's anatomy



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

## Skeletal View:



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

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

## 1. Vor dem Namen des Hundes:

- ✓ = Toughness certificate {Härtenachweis}
- ˘ = Certificate for loud hunting {Lautjagernachweis}
- = Dead bayer {Totverbeller}
- I = 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

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