# FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (FCI) 

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# INTERNATIONALE RETTUNGSHUNDE ORGANISATION (IRO) 

# International Trial Rules 



## Valid as from January $1^{\text {st }} 2019$

## Preamble

These Search and Rescue Dog testing standards were jointly developed by the FCI/IRO Commission for search dogs and likewise approved by the FCI Executive Board as well as the IRO General Assembly.

They replace the originally valid FCI and IRO Rescue Dog testing standards.

These testing standards were deliberated and developed in German. For translations in other languages or in case of doubt the German version is the authoritative version.

After at least 5 years the testing standards will be reviewed, changed, adapted or extended based on current trends and lessons learnt during their implementation.

Changes require the official approval of the responsible parties of the FCl and the IRO. These testing standards are valid for all member organisations / federations of the FCI and the IRO.

They are considered to be a world-wide platform for the deployment organisations as a basis for the training of search and rescue dogs.

The mission readiness test is governed and carried out by the national and international deployment organisations.

For practical reasons the masculine designators will be utilized, these will also apply for the female annotation.

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## 1 General

### 1.1. Purpose and Execution

| Purpose | These Rescue Dog tests are designed to qualify the individual dogs for further training in the rescue dog area according to their intended use. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Successful completion of a test is proof of proper training on the path to being a rescue dog in that particular discipline. |
|  | It is a foundation for continued training in the respective deployment organisations. |
| Mission readiness | Mission readiness is determined and recognized strictly through the deployment organisation. |
|  | For this, additional requirements can be stipulated, for example the regular repetition of specific tests, additional knowledge of the DH, radio courses, alpine courses, age limits for D and DH, stamina testing, equipment regulations, first-aid courses, etc. |
| Execution of Tests | Rescue dog tests can be held throughout the year. If human and animal safety and health cannot be guaranteed, the test cannot be carried out. |
|  | For major events such as big testing events, National and World Championships tactical restrictions are possible in view of the number of participants and timetable. |
|  | Rescue Dog tests can be carried out as pure nose work or pure obedience tests in all disciplines and levels, whereby in this case only one phase is tested. Tests done only in one phase will be entered into the score book with points and grade, with the comment that only one phase was tested. |
|  | Example: |
|  | RH-F B ... complete test with mark |
|  | RH-F B, N ... only nose work |
|  | RH-F B, UO ... only obedience/dexterity |
|  | In this case, a title/mark in regards to the testing standards, show- or exhibition rules, conformation rules and breed worthiness rules will not be awarded. In order to achieve a title both phases (nose work and obedience/dexterity) need to be passed. |

### 1.2 General abbreviations and definitions

| Organisation | FCI | Fédération Cynologique Internationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LAO | National Organisation FCI |
|  | IRO | International Rescue Dog Organisation |
|  | NRO | National Rescue Dog Organisation of the IRO |
| Documents | IPO-R | International Trial Rules for Rescue Dogs |
| Tests | RH-F | Rescue Dog Test in Tracking |
|  | RH-FL | Rescue Dog Test in Area Search |
|  | RH-T | Rescue Dog Test in Rubble |
|  | RH-L | Rescue Dog Test in Avalanche |
|  | RH-W | Rescue Dog Test in Water |
|  | RH-MT | Rescue Dog Test in Mantrailing |
| Dog Handler/Dog | D | Dog |
|  | DH | Dog Handler (for male and female expressions) |
|  | RH | Rescue Dog |
|  | RDT | Rescue Dog Team = Dog Handler and Dog |
|  | AC | Acoustic Command |
|  | VC | Visual Command |
| Persons | HP | Helper / Assistant |
|  | TC | Test Coordinator |
|  | TJ | Test Judge |
|  | RA | Judge's order |
|  | VP | Victim, Hiding Person |
|  | FHL | Track Layer |
|  | TL | Trail Layer |
| Technical Terms | F | Track |
|  | FL | Area |
|  | GW | Dexterity |
|  | GS | Basic Position |
|  | ID | Identification Article |
|  | L | Avalanche |
|  | LH | Scorebook |
|  | LVS | Avalanche search device (peeps) |
|  | MT | Mantrailing |
|  | T | Rubble |
|  | то | Technical Location |
|  | U0 | Obedience |
|  | w | Water |
| Test Levels | A | Test Level A |
|  | Abt. A | (Phase) Nose work |

Abt. B (Phase) Obedience and Dexterity
B
Test Level B
V Preliminary Test (formerly suitability)

## 2 Organisation

### 2.1 Requirements for the Organizer

| Implementation Claim | The permit to hold an event is issued by the respective umbrella organisation of <br> the event organiser (FCI-LAO or IRO-NRO). Test results are to be mutually <br> recognized by all FCI-LAOs and IRO-NROs. A testing event can only be held when <br> there are at least 4 participating dog handlers. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Requirements for the |  |
| Organizer | The Organizer must have the personnel, material and logistical means, which are <br> stipulated in the event regulations. A test can be held independently or in <br> conjunction with other organisations. <br> VPs and HPs are assistants to the judge and are obliged to always adhere to the <br> directives as given by the judge. VPs and HPs who do not follow the directives of <br> the judge, for instance trigger an alert and such, must be exchanged and <br> replaced. |
| Only dogs who are well socialized are permitted to be in the group. Group dogs |  |
| that behave anti-socially must be exchanged and replaced. |  |

$\square \quad$ Phase A Nose work:

| Level V | 1 Units |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level A | 2 Units |
| Level B | 3 Units |

P Phase B - Obedience and Dexterity:
Level V 1 Unit

| Level A | 1 Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level B | 1 Unit |

## Only a maximum of 36 units are to be judged per TJ per day!

### 2.2 Requirements for the Dog Handler

Reporting in
for taking part in the test

It is the obligation of the DH to report in for the test in a timely manner. If the DH is unable to report in punctually, he is to let the TC know at once. The DH has to obtain information about the application deadline himself.

Every DH who takes part in the test has to be suitably equipped and clothed for the respective test discipline and phase.

Presenting for the test and finishing the test

Presenting for before the first exercise and finishing the test after the last exercise before the TJ is to be executed with the leashed D in basic position, with leash of approx. 1 m and a collar.

Search vests, harnesses, life vests etc. are only permitted insofar as they are required and described for the respective phase.

The DH has to obey the directives of the TJ and TC.
Each DH is required to finish all phases even when he has not reached the minimum points for passing in one phase.

The test is finished when the results have been announced and the scorebook has been handed over.

Prematurely leaving the test based on illness, injury or important reason has to be reported to the TC. Pulling out without sufficient reason leads to disqualification and is noted in the scorebook.

Animal welfare, safety and environmental regulations of the organizer's country must be observed.

During the entire testing event, any form of force is not permitted. For that reason, any excessive force or rough handling with the dog will be sanctioned according to chapter 2.6.
The dog handler is liable for himself and his dog during the entire test for any
possible accidents. The owner of the dog must pay for any injuries to a person or
damages caused by either himself or his dog.
Therefore, the DH has to provide proof of insurance for himself and his dog prior
to the beginning of the test to the TC.
All instructions given by the TJ or the event organiser are voluntarily accepted by
the DH and executed at his own risk.
Permitted aids
Specifically for nose work, the following aids are permitted for tactical support of
the search work:

Whistle: Before beginning the work, the TJ must be notified about the audible whistle sounds. If the whistle is used, simultaneous AC are omitted.

Water and/or sponge: are permitted in nose work after agreement by the TJ if the outside conditions or weather related conditions require it, however not directly
after and at the alert.

MT

## Aids not permitted

GPS device if the TJ is informed of this before the test starts.

- GPS and any recording devices during the nose work (DH), exception MT
- Motivational articles
- Food


### 2.3 Requirements for the Dog

## Minimum age

## Identification of the dog

Permission to start

The minimum age for the dog to enter the respective test are:
Minimum age for:

| Level | V | Pre-test |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level | A | Test |
| Level | B | Test |

15 months
18 months
20 months
The dog must have reached the required minimum age on the day of the test.
A dog that cannot be identified by a tattoo or microchip may not participate.
Dogs may take part in the rescue dog tests regardless of size, breed or pedigree.
A DH may only enter one testing event on a given day and is allowed to show maximum 2 dogs during a testing event. A D may only participate in 2 tests at a given event. A test has to be finished before the first phase of the next test starts.

## Admission for Level V:

none
(NRO/LAO regulations must be honoured!)

## Admission for Level A:

## Admission for Level B:

## $L, W:$ <br> L,

1 test in Level $A$ with a minimum $G$ rating.

All testing levels may be repeated as one likes.
For a test that was not passed, this D can be shown again in the same discipline after a time limit of 5 days.

After 2 passed test in Level $A$ (exception: $L, W$ ) with the minimum rating of good (G) in the same discipline, the $D$ can be shown the next day in the same discipline for Level B as long as the minimum age has been reached.

A dog may not be shown by several dog handlers at a testing event.
At events with rankings, the dog must be shown in the highest previously achieved level of a discipline.

Bitches in heat are permitted at all tests, however must be kept away from the other participating dogs and will be shown at the end, as long as this is possible on an organisational basis.

Sick and possibly contagious dogs are excluded from the tests and must not be taken to the test site.

## Scorebook

The scorebook issued by the national organisation is mandatory for every test participant and must be registered by the FCI-LAO or the IRO-NRO.

|  | It must be handed over to the testing organisation office prior to the test. The test result is to be entered by the testing organisation office, and be checked and signed by the TJ. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | For disqualifications, an international stamped entry ("dis") or an according remark with justification will be made in the scorebook. |
| Vaccinations | Proof of nationally required vaccinations (vaccination certificate) must be presented to the authorized TC prior to the test if requested. |
| Social behavior | The judge observes the temperament of the dog prior to beginning and during the entire test. |
|  | The judge is obliged to terminate the test if a dog is showing obvious temperament inadequacies or disqualify it in case of aggressive behaviour and to immediately inform the PL, such as detailed in chapter 2.6. |
|  | Obvious temperament inadequacies are: |
|  | - Aggressive behaviour towards strangers and other dogs; |
|  | - Leaving the DH or the work area. |
| Obedience of the dog | If the dog shows little obedience, i.e. the handler does not have the dog under control, the judge will give the DH three chances to recall the dog. |
|  | The judge has the right to terminate the work when it is distinctly noticeable that the $D$ is insufficiently prepared, shows insufficient willingness to work, is obviously not under the control of his handler or where definitive physical limitations are noticeable. |
| Gear | A search vest is permitted except in rubble work. Lamps and/or bells are allowed. |
|  | Hereby meant are blinking lights or snap light sticks that allow the DH to see the dog, but not a lamp or spotlight on the dog for its orientation. |
|  | For a collar, a non-manipulatory and customary collar may be utilized. Either the dog wears it or the DH carries it with him. Medicinal collars (parasite collars) are permitted as long as they are worn loosely. |
| RH-W | The D must wear a water working harness or life jacket with a suitable handle. Search vests are not allowed. |

### 2.4 Infrastructure

## In general

## Safety

All details related to the obstacles in the way of material, construction and measurements are, additionally to the texts, to be taken from the sketches in the separate attachment.

In order to carry out a test, there need to be appropriate areas available which are compliant with all aspects of the test regulations.

The decision to walk on work areas for phase A outside of the work lies with the organisational administration and the TJ.

Work areas and obstacles must conform to the safety guidelines and standards of the respective country in order to avoid accidents. The TJ can decline the use of work areas or obstacles if there is risk for the DH or D.

| Helpers | Helpers are to remain neutral during the D's work and not disturb him. |
| :--- | :--- |
| W | For the execution of the exercise, a shore line should be selected that ensures |
| that the D has to swim a predominant portion of the exercise, however can |  |
| easily get onto the shoreline. |  |
|  | All of those in the water or on a boat have to wear either a Neoprene suit or a |
| life jacket. |  |
|  | The DH wears a Neoprene suit or a life jacket, the D wears a life jacket or a |
| suitable harness. |  |

### 2.4.1 Test Area UO/GW

| In general | If necessary, the TJ may decline work areas or obstacles if they don't comply with |
| :--- | :--- |
| the Testing Standards. |  |
| F, FL, T, MT | For carrying out the UO and GW an area of appropriate size must be made |
| available. |  |
| L A flat, completely or partially machined or cleared snow area of appropriate size. |  |
| Markings | The marking of spots is to be carried out according to the description for the <br> individual exercises or the sketches. The composition of the obstacles and <br> exercises is decided by the TJ after checking the local conditions. This is especially <br> valid for the Down under Distraction, for the Group and the Distance work. In <br> coordination with the judge, the positions are to be marked indicating the <br> beginning of the respective exercise. When steps are specified, one step is to be <br> calculated as 0.7 m and marked accordingly. |
| Group of People | See sketch 10.2 |
| For the group exercise, it is recommended to mark two circles with a radius of 2.0 |  |
| and 2.5 m. The group remains within the inner circle, the DH moves on the outer |  |
| circle. Therefore, a distance of 0.50 m is between the DH and group. |  |

Unpleasant material
Traversing an elevated
rigid wooden Board
Directability at distance
in L

Directability at distance
in F, FL, T

See sketch 20.1
On an area of approx. $3 \times 3 \mathrm{~m}$ there is rough building material. It must be obviously unpleasant for traversing it and the materials have to be unstable and diverse.

## See sketch 20.2

The elevated rigid wooden board is made out of 2 firm supports as well as an affixed board with a length of 4 m and width of 30 cm .

See sketches and 20.3 and 20.4Directability at a Distance L A \& B

- 1 marking for the starting point
- V: 2 backpacks at a distance of 40 m from one another and the start;
- A/B: 3 backpacks at a distance of 40 m from one another and the start, a marking in the centre
- Drawing lots for the sequence (in level B)


## See sketch 20.5

The tables to be used have a height of 60 cm . The top areas for mounting are 100 $\times 100 \mathrm{~cm}$. Slip proof coatings are permitted. Tables are not to have wrappings or be marked.

- 1 marking for the starting point
- Drawing lots for the sequence (in level B)


## See sketch 20.6

The unstable plank is made out of 2 identically big barrels with a diameter of 40 cm and a support board with a length of 4 m and width of 30 cm . The construction has to be such that the board may move approx. 20 cm .

Similar constructions with the same measurements and the same movability are permitted, e.g. 2 firm trestle supports with movable slides.

## Ladder

## Tunnel

## Swing

See sketch 20.7
Beam ladder, length 4 m , rung distance 30 cm centred, rung width $5 \mathrm{~cm}, 14$ rungs, 2 paddings at the head and end of the ladder: height approx. 0.50 m .

Mounting ramp: Length 1.20 m , width 0.50 m , cross struts are permitted as mounting aids. The mounting ramp is to be constructed in a solid way and to be connected firmly with the ladder.

## See sketch 20.8

Stiff entrance, circumference 0.50 m , length 3 m with a tube at the exit: soft material, length 3 m .

See sketch 20.9
The construction consists of:

- 1 wooden plank, length approx. 3.0 m , width approx. 0.30 m
- A support construction at the head and at the end with a mechanism to affix the plank
- Measure from the ground 0.40 m


## Mounting and dismounting:

- 2 wooden boards, length approx. 1.5 m , width approx. 0.30 m
- Measure of the top edge from the ground 0.35 m
- Cross struts are permitted as mounting aids

The swing consists of 2 brackets and a plank affixed to them with a rope or chain, and 2 boards as mounting and dismounting ramps. The middle plank hangs from the supporting construction in such a way that it can swing freely.

Similar constructions with the same measurements and the same movability (sideways and lengthwise) are permitted.

### 2.4.2 Testing area Nosework

F
When there are more participants for tracking, the tracks will be drawn in the field.

For Level B there has to be a distinct degree of difficulty for the track layout, as for example change of terrain, ditches, crossing paths and/or streets, etc.

The layout of the track has to be sketched out in a suitable and detailed manner and made available to the TJ (e.g. GPS and tracking sketches).

Slight arches do not indicate a change of direction; the latter are to be executed in a definitive turn.

MT Any area may be used as testing site. The selection of the area is determined by

Identification article
(ID)
Articles

T

T-V, A
T-A,B

L

1 well scented utility article that does not stand out in colour from the terrain and is laid down not visible to the DH.

Only well scented utility articles of maximum sneaker size made of any material are permitted, whereby the colour does not stand out markedly in the terrain. The FHL places the articles walking, while laying the track and without stopping.

The search area is visibly defined or its boundaries are marked clearly.
The organiser has to prepare the hiding places, in accord with the TJ, in a way that ensures that the safety guidelines are met.

The search area should be visible to the DH.
As a distraction, smouldering fire, motor noises, hammering, drumming, sound carriers, etc. are permitted. The distractions are to be discussed with the TJ.

In particular the safety guidelines for constructing the snow hides are to be adhered to.

The snow field can be totally or partially machined and/or dotted with ski tracks.
For better surveillance as well as for limiting the search area, it is to be visibly bordered by flags.

Location LVS device: An LVS is to be buried in a marked area of $20 \mathrm{~m} \times 20 \mathrm{~m}$ :
depth A: 0,30 m; B: 0,50 m
Utilized snow hides can be used again, unused ones must remain open. the TC. The trail is to be sketched entirely by means of a GPS or map.

For each tested dog, a distinct trail in a separate area is to be laid.
The trail pattern should be as natural as possible and adapted to the terrain, and should include change of terrain. The area can be in a country setting such as
forest, lawns and fields, or quiet, less travelled urban areas, and contain path or street crossings.

Within the time frame until the search the age of the trail should ensure that the trail has, at least in the inner-city area, has been crossed by outsiders. Should this not be the case, the TJ may order it to be crossed.

At the destination a vehicle picks up the TL and, prior to the test, brings him there again. The vehicle with the TL may not cross the laid scent trail any more.

## Scent articles MT

### 2.4.3 Victims

In general

FL

T

Only well scented articles may be used as scent articles for picking up the TL's scent. Prior to laying the trail, these have to be held by the TL a minimum of 1 hour on his body or carried in his pants' pockets.

Directly before laying the trail, the TL puts the scented article into an unused plastic bag and seals it. Additionally, this bag is put into a glass container with screw plug. This closed and labelled container is given to the TC.

Prior to the search, the scent article in the closed container is given to the DH. The direction of the scent trail is not to be made known.

The VPs are assistants to the TJ. In the hide they have to stay quiet, and they may not help the DH and/or the D at any time and in any way, especially rendering assistance to the D at the alert is forbidden.

No objects such as blankets, backpack or similar may be left in unused hiding places / snow hides.

The colour of the clothing of the VP is not to distinctively stand out from the terrain, especially no reflective or striking colours.

The VPs take up their position as per order of the TJ at the indicated location. They should be placed at a distance of at least 20 m from one another.

The VPs conduct themselves in the hide per the TJ instructions. They have to either lie down or sit.

The VPs have to be in their position 10 min prior to the dispatch of the dog.
It should be possible for the dog to have visual and physical contact, the VPs may not be fully covered with tarps, blankets and such.

At the instruction of the TJ, the VP has to leave the hide as soon as he has been found. This includes the removal of the underlay.

The location of the VP can be changed after each dog. Used hides may be used again.

The VPs have to be in their position 10 min prior to the dispatch of the dog.
The VPs must not be hermetically closed in. Be particularly mindful of poisonous gases in the hide.

The distance between the victims has to be a minimum of 10 m and the hides have to be selected in a way that allows for a definitive and distinctive alert.

Used hides may be used again. But when using the same hides, be mindful to exclude the chance of false alerts, insofar as they remain open when they are not being used.

L

T, L

MT

The victim may not participate in assisting with the preparations of the hide prior to being buried.

When locating the VP, the dog may not have any visible and/or physical contact with the victim in level $A$ and $B$, the coverage has to be as inconspicuous as possible.

The TL may not have entered the testing area within the last 14 days.
The TL has to follow the prescribed route by foot as per instructions at normal pace and speed from a predetermined starting point.

The TL starts at a distinctive spot (vehicle, bus stop, bench, in front of a building, crossing or similar).

After a short pause at the starting point, the TL walks at a normal pace in the indicated direction.

The TL has to give the TJ/TC an exact plan with all of the necessary information such as distinctive spots for the trail layout, if necessary the route has to be recognizable on a GPS device. The TL may be a known person, but not be a family member of the DH.

After the trail has been laid, the TL may not approach the trail within 2.5 km . The TL has neither food nor a toy with him.

At least 15 minutes before the test starts, the TL is taken to the destination in a closed vehicle (windows closed, air conditioning off) via detours and without crossing the trail.

The person to be found ( TL ) remains passive and is sitting, lying down or standing at the end of the trail.

Further persons close to the destination have to be at a distance of at least 5 m to the hiding person.

### 2.5 The judges (TJ)

### 2.5.1 Authorization

The tests may only be judged by competent TJ certified through the host's umbrella organization (FCI or IRO). For this, the regulations of the host's umbrella organization's valid judges' regulations are valid.

### 2.5.2 In General

The decision of the TJ is final, in the case of a rule infraction there is the right to object.
In case of unforeseen events the judge is free to have an exercise or discipline repeated. However, a DH cannot demand to repeat an exercise.

The TJ may not judge a dog that he owns, possesses, or maintains.
Prior to the start of the test, the acting TJ are responsible to check everything that falls within the scope of their duties - especially the setup of the work areas - and in agreement with the TC make any corrections, if necessary. If a correction is not possible, the TJ will take the decision concerning acceptance of the test itself.

TJ are equipped with the necessary protection clothing in their work, especially helmet and safety shoes in the rubble.

### 2.6 Warning / Termination / Disqualification

## Announcement

A warning, termination or disqualification ordered by the TJ has to be announced to the DH verbally and immediately following the sanction measure.

### 2.6.1 Warning

## Reasons <br> - Non adherence to a TJ directive;

- Prohibited helps or touching the dog during nosework and UO \& GW, except for praise;
- Unsportsmanlike behaviour;
- Relinquishing an exercise or a part of an exercise.

At the first warning, 5 points are deducted, at the second warning the respective phase will be terminated.

### 2.6.2 Termination

When a phase has been terminated, this phase is considered as not passed. The points awarded up to this point will be recognized, minus an obligatory deduction of 61 points in phase $A$ and 31 points in phase $B$, and the participant starts, as far as still required, in the next phase of his test.

## Reasons

- When the $D$ leaves the testing area and after the $3^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{AC}$ does not return to the DH;
- When the dog shows no obedience, after the $3^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{AC}$;
- Lack of preparation;
- Lack of willingness to work;
- Gun shyness;
- Temperament flaws;
- Definitive physical restrictions of the D and/or the DH;
- After a $2^{\text {nd }}$ warning;
- For giving food or motivational items during the work;
- After a $2^{\text {nd }}$ false alert.


### 2.6.3 Disqualification



### 2.7 Sanctions and Objections due to Rule Violations

Objection | An objection may be made only for rule infractions and not due to a judge |
| :--- |
| decision. |
| DHs who want to object the judge decision due to rule infractions have the |
| possibility on the same day up to $1 / 2$ hour after the end of the work (end of the |
| last work with a dog) to submit a justified objection to the TC in writing by |
| leaving a deposit of 300,- EUR. |
| If the objection is denied, the deposit remains with the hosting organisation. |

Objection Authority $\quad$\begin{tabular}{l}
The objection authority is comprised of the following: <br>

- the TC and the involved TJ <br>
Should no agreement be reached, the issue is to be announced to the organizer's <br>
umbrella organization who is to take a final decision. <br>
In supra-regional events the objection authority needs to be determined in the <br>
event specifications and guidelines.
\end{tabular}

Objection Handling $\quad$| The objection authority must handle the objection immediately after it has been |
| :--- |
| made known. |
| Witnesses may be consulted. |

| The objection authority's decision is final. |
| :--- |

## 3 Test Execution and Evaluation

### 3.1 General Regulations

Evaluations for performances may only be done in accordance with the criteria as set forth by these test rules, and are noted in grades and points. The grades and related points must reflect the execution of the exercise.

At events where rankings are given, the highest scores in the phase A (nosework) before B (Ob. /Dex.) are decisive.

For the final score only total points are awarded. This, however, does not mean that partial scores may not be given for individual exercises. If the end result does not add up to a round score, this score will be rounded up or down considering the overall impression of the phase.

A test is considered passed if the dog achieves a minimum of $70 \%$ of the possible overall points in each phase.
The national rules regarding conveying and documenting the final test results are valid.
Please take into consideration that if a continuous mistake is made during the entire work (e.g. sitting crooked in the basic position) is not too strongly weighed in each exercise. The mistake may also be mentioned in the discussion of the overall image and taken into consideration there.

## Basically, all specifications in chapter 3 are valid as well as the additional specified execution regulations and evaluation criteria mentioned in the respective disciplines and levels.

## Total Score Key

| V | $=$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Excellent |  |
| SG | $=$ Very good |
| G | $=\quad$ Good |
| B | $=$ |
| Satisfactory |  |
| M | $=$ |
|  | Insufficient |


| Qualif. | V | SG | G | B | M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | min. | min. | min. | min. | max. | min. |
|  | 96\% | 90 \% | 80 \% | 70 \% | 69 \% | 0 \% |
| 5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 |  |
| 10 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 |  |
| 15 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 |  |
| 20 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 13.5 |  |
| 30 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 21.0 | 20.5 |  |
| 40 | 38.5 | 36.0 | 32.0 | 28.0 | 27.5 |  |
| 50 | 48.0 | 45.0 | 40.0 | 35.0 | 34.5 |  |
| 60 | 57.5 | 54.0 | 48.0 | 42.0 | 41.5 |  |
| 70 | 67.0 | 63.0 | 56.0 | 49.0 | 48.5 |  |
| 80 | 76.5 | 72.0 | 64.0 | 56.0 | 55.5 |  |
| 100 | 96.0 | 90.0 | 80.0 | 70.0 | 69.0 |  |
| 200 | 191.0 | 180.0 | 160.0 | 140.0 | 139.0 |  |
| 300 | 286.0 | 270.0 | 240.0 | 210.0 | 209.0 |  |

### 3.2 Execution and Evaluation of Obedience and Dexterity

### 3.2.1 Evaluation of the Dog Handler and Dog

| In General - DH | - the behaviour of the DH; <br> - the team work; <br> - sportsmanship is considered in the evaluation. <br> A splayed stance of the DH is generally faulty and devalues the respective exercise. |
| :---: | :---: |
| In General - D | Joy to work, handling, directability, mobility, fitness, endurance and the overall picture, as well as gun neutrality (except L, W). |
| AC and VC | The selection of $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{VC}$ for the execution of an exercise is at the discretion of the DH , however they must be short. The name of the dog is considered 1 AC . <br> If the dog requires a second AC and/or VC to execute an exercise or part of an exercise, it devalues the exercise or part of the exercise by 2 grades. <br> If the dog refuses to execute an apparatus or an area, this exercise is evaluated with 0 points. Repeating the obstacle or area is not permitted. <br> If the dog requires a third AC and/or VC to execute an exercise, the entire exercise is rated as insufficient. <br> If the dog does not execute the command after the third $A C / V C$, then the exercise is terminated and rated with 0 points. <br> A 3 second pause is to be maintained until the next $A C / V C$. <br> It is at the discretion of the DH to use only one format. If he uses both, then they are to be given at the same time. Noncompliance devalues the entire exercise respectively. <br> Non-used AC/VC are not considered negatively in the evaluation. |
| Aids | Additional AC/VC and body help, as well as other hidden aids devalue accordingly. |
| On/Off-Leash evolution | The $D$ is shown in a natural gait. The D follows the DH at knee height attentively, happy, close and straight. When the DH stops, the dog is to sit independently, close and straight. |
| Positions | After having been given the VC/AC the $D$ has to assume the position quickly, without hesitation, straight and attentively. |
| About turns and final basic position | The about turn is to be shown by the DH to the left (turning 180 degrees in place). Two variations are possible: <br> - the dog goes at a right turn behind the DH <br> - the dog shows a left about turn at 180 degrees turning in place <br> The final basic position can be shown either in front of or closely behind the DH. |
| Recall, Sit in front and end position | The $D$ is to come in quickly and happy, sit close and straight in front and after a 3 second pause to go into basic position when commanded by the DH. |
| Ladder / unstable plank / swing | Amongst others, these are faulty and lead to point deduction: |

- hesitant or hectic mounting;
- hesitant, anxious, insecure or erratic walking;
- hesitantly assuming a position;
- not reaching the end of the obstacle.


## Repeated mistakes

A marginal mistake carried throughout the entire work (e.g. crooked basic position), will not be too strongly weighed in each exercise, but can rather be incorporated into the discussion of the overall image and taken into consideration there.

### 3.2.2 Draw and sequence of the exercises

V

L-V The sequence for the exercise "Directability at a distance" is at the discretion of the DH.

A, B
The sequence of exercises is drawn before the beginning of the event and is the same for each participant.
The Off-leash heeling is done as the first exercise and Down under distraction as the last. All dexterity exercises are to be integrated as a block into one draw. The TJ determines the sequence of the dexterity exercises in the block. The draw is then done as follows:

- distance control;
- retrieve on the flat;
- carry and handover;
- directability at a distance;
- block dexterity (directabilty; ladder; unstable plank or swing; tunnel).

Change of Position B, The sequence of the positions and tables will be drawn.

## Directability B

### 3.2.3 Beginning and end of exercises

## Execution

Every exercise in Ob./Dex. begins and ends in the basic position at the TJ's order.
In the basic position, the dog sits close and straight to the left side of the DH so that the shoulder of the D is at close to the knee of the DH. Non-compliance results in devaluation.

If the DH leaves his position during an exercise without permission from the TJ or in spite of the exercise not allowing for it, the exercise is devalued accordingly.
The $D$ has to carry out the exercises happily and quickly.
The $D$ has to execute every start basic position and every halt independently without AC/VC.

In Dexterity, generally all exercises begin with the basic position approx. 2 steps in front of the obstacle and ends in the basic position behind the obstacle as long as
nothing else is described in the exercise itself.
Praising the dog briefly after ending an exercise is permitted.
When having the dog go into the basic position from the sit in front, the dog may assume the sitting position of the basic position directly or close to the DH.

### 3.2.4 Evaluation of the Gun sensitivity

| Training area | During the obedience and dexterity and the Down under distraction, 2 shots are <br> fired with a alarm pistol 6 mm calibre. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Execution | The shots are fired with a pause of 3 to 5 seconds during the first exercise in the <br> obedience and dexterity at the instruction of the TJ. |
| The shots are fired by an assistant in an upwards direction. |  |
| Evaluation | The D has to behave neutral. <br> If the dog during the Down under distraction exercise, after assuming the down <br> position, stands or sits due to the gunshot, or if the dog leaves the Down area by <br> maximum 3 meters, a partial score is awarded. |
| If the dog becomes aggressive after the gunshot, this is partly faulty as far as he is |  |
| still under the DH's control. |  |
| Only a dog that shows complete gun neutrality can be awarded full points. |  |
| It is at the discretion of the judge to repeat a gun test outside of the realm of |  |
| obedience and dexterity. |  |
| If the dog shows gun shyness, the phase is terminated. |  |

### 3.2.5 Exercise On-Leash Heeling / Off-Leash Heeling

## On-Leash heeling

Off-Leash heeling
Execution

The $D$ is on leash
The $D$ is not on leash
The TJ gives the order to start the exercise. Everything else, such as turns, stop, change of pace etc., is executed without order of the TJ or TC.

At the beginning of the exercise, the RDT goes out 50 steps on the middle line straight on at normal pace without stopping; during this phase there is the gunshot. After an about turn and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace the RDT has to demonstrate a minimum of 10 steps each in fast and slow pace respectively.

The change of pace from running to slow has to be done without intermediate steps. The individual gaits need to be clearly distinguishable in the tempo of $D$ and DH.

Afterwards the RDT takes several normal steps and without a change in pace does the first turn with a leg of 20-25 steps, the second turn with a leg of 25-30 steps, an about turn, additional 10-15 normal steps as well as basic position.

After additional 10-15 normal steps, a turn and 20-25 steps at a normal pace take the RDT back to the middle line, then another basic position.

L, W There is no gunshot in the disciplines $L$ and $W$.
Evaluation
Forging, deviating sideways, lagging, slow or hesitant sitting, strained leash, submissive behaviour of the D as well as additional AC/VC and body help of the DH devalue accordingly.

Off-Leash heeling with Group

In the exercise "Off-leash heeling with group" the work within the group is rated as one third of the overall points in the exercise.

### 3.2.6 Exercise Going through a Group of People

## Level V

## Level A, B

Execution

V
Evaluation

The dog is on leash.
The dog is not on leash.
Before the DH goes into the group the group halts at judge instruction.
From the basic position the RDT walks at normal pace counter clockwise around the circle of people at a close distance in such a way that the $D$ directly meets each dog in the group.

The RDT stops once, whereby the group continues moving and where at least one person and both dogs pass the RDT.

At the judge's instruction the group halts.
Then the DH walks at normal pace with his dog through the group according to the sketch, and walks around one person left and one right. Walking around the persons is always done around the persons with dog. After the DH halts in the centre of the group, the group starts to move again.

Then the DH leaves the group and ends the exercise.
After ending the group exercise, the dog is taken off leash.
In the group, the dog has to present himself in a socialized manner.
Lacking concentration as well as additional AC or VC devalue the exercise accordingly.

If the dog shows aggression and attacks the group dog, there will be a disqualification.

### 3.2.7 Exercise Down with Recall

## Execution

From the basic position, the DH goes with his off-leash heeling dog straight on.
After 10-15 steps, the $D$ has to lie in the direction of movement when given the $A C$ and/or VC for "down" without the DH breaking stride or turning around.

After an additional approx. 30 steps walking straight ahead, the DH stops and turns to his dog that is calmly lying down.

At the instruction of the judge, the DH calls the D with the AC or VC to "recall". The $D$ is to come happily and at a fast pace to his DH and sit close in front.

On AC, the $D$ has to go in basic position.
Evaluation
Mistakes in the evolution, slow lying down, uneasy lying, slow recall, mistakes in sitting and ending the exercise, as well as additional AC and body aids by the DH devalue accordingly.

### 3.2.8 Exercise Change of Position

Execution \begin{tabular}{l}
10 m from the table, the DH assumes the basic position. From there the DH sends <br>
his $D$ with $A C / V C$ onto the table. The $D$ has to jump without hesitation on the table <br>
and remain standing. <br>
The following positions are to be demonstrated at the judge's instruction on the <br>
table - Sit / Down / Stand. <br>
At the end of the exercise the D is recalled by the DH at the instruction of the judge. <br>
The D has to sit in front and with 1 AC assume the basic position. <br>
MT B, W B <br>

Evaluation $\quad$| The D has to show the further positions in the drawn sequence on judge |
| :--- |
| instruction. | <br>

Hesitant mounting, slow recall, mistakes in sitting and ending the exercise, as well <br>
as additional AC and body aids by the DH devalue accordingly. <br>
Positions that are not shown devalue according to the description in the respective <br>
test level.
\end{tabular}

### 3.2.9 Exercise Retrieve on the Flat

The articles are made available by the event organizer according to 2.4.1.

Level A

## Level B

## Execution

The DH chooses the article from the articles made available by the organizer.
The TJ selects the article at the beginning of the testing event for the exercise, it is the same for all participating RDT.

The DH with his D off leash picks up the article shortly before the exercise at the place for the Down close to the start position and returns it there after the exercise.

From the basic position, the DH throws the article about 10 steps away.
The $A C$ to retrieve is only given when the article comes to a rest.
The $D$ sitting off leash next to his DH has to run quickly towards the article with 1 AC or VC, pick it up immediately and bring it back directly to his DH in the same quick pace.

The D has to sit close in front of his DH and hold the article in his mouth until the DH after a brief pause commands him with 1 AC to release.

At 1 AC the D is to assume the basic position.
The DH may not leave his original location during the entire exercise.

Evaluation Amongst others, these points are faulty and lead to point deduction:

- running there slowly or not directly;
- mistake when picking up;
- slow or not direct comeback;
- dropping the utility article;
- playing or mouthing the utility article.

Throwing the article too short or too far and any help by the DH result in devaluation accordingly.
If the DH changes his location the exercise is scored with 0 points.
If the D does not retrieve, the exercise is to be scored with 0 points.

### 3.2.10 Exercise Carry and Hand-over

| Execution | An assistant (HP) is made available. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | From the basic position the $D$ jumps onto the table at the $A C$ and/or $V C$, from which the DH picks up the D, carries him 10 steps straight on and hands him over to the HP. During the carry, the D's tail must be free. <br> The DH should be capable of carrying his dog. <br> If the DH is not capable of carrying his dog, a HP will execute the picking up from a table, carry and hand over. The DH goes along at the same level until the handing over and then, after it, carries out the remaining part of the exercise. |
| Level V | Thereafter the HP carries the D next to the DH 10 steps straight on with the head of the $D$ towards the $D H$. The DH may speak to his $D$. <br> After the $D$ is put down by the HP, the DH ends the exercise with a basic position. |
| Level A, B | After the hand over the HP carries the D 10 steps further and puts him down while the DH stops and stays. <br> The $D$ has to stay there until the $D H$ on judge instruction calls his $D$ with an $A C$. The D has to come quickly and happily and sit closely in front of the DH. On an AC the D assumes the basic position. |
| Evaluation | If the $D$ is not cooperative, is not calm during the carry, growls slightly or pulls back when picked up or put down, the exercise will be devalued accordingly. <br> If the $D$ jumps off during the carry, the exercise will be scored as insufficient. <br> If the $D$ leaves the HP after having been put down and before the TJ's instruction, the exercise is to be scored with maximum satisfactory. |

### 3.2.11 Exercise Down under Distraction

Execution
Prior to the obedience/dexterity of the second D, the DH takes his off leash D to the basic position at the spot marked for the Down.

At the instruction of the TJ, he downs his D with 1 AC or VC without leaving any article with him.

Then the DH goes out to a spot at a distance of 40 steps designated by the judge and remains standing calmly and facing the D .

At the end of exercise 1 of the other D , the DH goes independently into the group and thereafter back to his original place.

At the instruction of the T , the DH returns to his D and stands to the right of him.
At a renewed instruction by the TJ, the DH gives a AC or VC to sit, whereby the D has to sit quickly and straight.

Evaluation Restless lying down with lack of concentration, standing or sitting up prematurely or approaching the DH during the pickup devalue the exercise accordingly.

Additional AC/VC and body help, restless behaviour of the DH and other hidden aids devalue accordingly.

### 3.2.12 Exercise Traversing unpleasant Material

| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his D in front of the area. |
| :--- | :--- |
| With the command to "heel", the DH steps on the area and goes with his off leash |  |
| D one time over and back, whereby a halt has to be demonstrated on the return |  |
| portion. Here the D has to sit quickly. |  |
| After leaving the area the DH assumes the basic position with his D. |  |
| Evaluation | Insecure behaviour, hesitation and avoiding materials devalue the exercise <br> accordingly. |

### 3.2.13 Exercise Tunnel with Tube

Execution The DH assumes the basic position with his off-leashed $D$ in front of the apparatus.
At the AC and/or VC for "through" the D has to go confidently through the apparatus.

After the D has left the apparatus, the DH gives the AC and/or VC to "stay".
At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to his D and with an AC or VC commands him to assume the basic position.

Evaluation Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic going in and through the obstacle devalue the exercise accordingly.

If the $D$ does not leave the tunnel, or does not stay after the $A C / V C$, the exercise will be scored as insufficient.

### 3.2.14 Exercise Traversing an elevated rigid wooden Board

## Execution The DH assumes the basic position with his off leash D in front of the obstacle.

 At the AC and/or VC to "mount", the D is to jump onto the board and at an AC to immediately "remain in place" in the direction of movement.At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to the side of the D, gives the AC or VC to "Go on" and accompanies the D up to the final basic position. There he stops and his dog independently assumes the basic position.
The $D$ has to go the entire length of the wooden board without any fear or being
erratic.
Evaluation Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic traversing, running on ahead or staying behind devalue the exercise accordingly.

### 3.2.15 Exercise Distance Control

From the basic position, the DH goes with his off-leashed D straight on.
After 10-15 steps, the D has to "sit" immediately at 1 AC or VC without the DH
interrupting his stride or turning around.
After an additional 40 steps in a straight direction, the DH stops and turns around
facing his D. He calls him with 1 AC or VC for "come". The D is to run towards the
DH happily and at fast pace.
At the middle of the distance between the D and the DH, the DH gives 1 AC and/or
VC to "down" whereby the D has to immediately lie down.
Level A
At an additional instruction by the TJ, the DH calls his D with 1 AC or VC to "come
here" in front position.
At instruction by the TJ, the D has to "stand" at 1 AC and/or VC. At an additional
instruction by the TJ, the DH calls his D with 1 AC or VC to "come here" in front
position.
The D has to come happily and at a fast pace and sit close in front.

### 3.2.16 Exercise Directability at a Distance

Level A

## Level B

Execution

The DH announces the sequence to the TJ at the beginning of the exercise.
The sequence is drawn.
The DH assumes the basic position with his off leash $D$ at the starting point of the exercise.

After the judge releases the exercise, the DH send his D with an AC and/or VC, without changing his location, to "go to the marker" that is at a distance of 20 m and clearly marked. When the D has reached this marker, he receives an AC and/or VC to "remain in place".

After the required waiting time the DH sends his D with the AC and/or VC to "go out to the marked spot" to the first designated table. At 1 AC each for "jump" and "remain in place", the $D$ has to jump onto this and remain in place.

The DH sends his D thereafter with AC and/or VC to the next table, where he likewise has, at AC, to jump on to and remain in place. The same applies to the third designated table.

The D is recalled from the third table with the AC or VC and has to sit close in front of him. At the AC or VC for "basic position", the $D$ has to assume it.

The $D$ has to remain approximately 3 seconds at the marker and each table respectively. The DH is permitted to adjust his position in the direction of sending the $D$ as well as take a side step for the respective direction without leaving his location.

Evaluation Amongst others, these points are faulty and lead to point deduction:

- hesitant running to the tables / a designated zone;
- strongly deviating from the ideal line;
- hesitant jumping on the tables;
- prematurely leaving a table / a designated zone;
- hesitantly assuming a position;
- slow recall and sitting in front;
- DH aids such as repeated AC;
- mistakes in the finish.


### 3.2.17 Exercise Unstable Plank

| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his off-leashed D in front of the apparatus. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | At the AC and/or VC to "mount", the D has to jump onto the unstable plank and on the AC for "stay" to immediately remain in the direction of movement. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to the side of the D, gives the AC or VC to "go on" and walks with his D to the end of the apparatus. |
|  | The $D$ has to independently remain there. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH commands the D with AC or VC to "go on" and walks several steps behind the apparatus. He stops there and his $D$ independently assumes the basic position. |
|  | The $D$ has to go the entire length without being anxious or hectic. |
| Evaluation | Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic traversing, running on ahead or staying behind devalue the exercise accordingly. |

### 3.2.18 Exercise Ladder

The DH assumes the basic position with his off-leashed D in front of the apparatus.
At AC and/or VC the D goes up the ramp onto the ladder and independently goes to
the last rung and remains there.
Level A
As soon as the D has reached the first rung with his front paws, the DH goes
alongside of his working D, however without touching the D or the apparatus. At
the end of the ladder, the DH lifts his D off it and gives an AC or VC to assume the
basic position.
judge instruction, walks to his waiting dog. At the end of the ladder the DH lifts his D off and gives an AC or VC to assume the basic position.

Evaluation Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic traversing, running on ahead or staying behind devalue the exercise accordingly.

### 3.3 Execution and Evaluation of Nosework

### 3.3.1 General procedure

The DH has to remain with his search ready dog out of sight of the search area
until he is called.
The search ready dog can either wear a search vest or something similar and/or
wear a collar. If the dogs does the Bringsel alert, then the bringsel is placed on
the D prior to the beginning of the search.
Affixing small bells or chimes to the D is permitted. In darkness, small lights (no
spotlights or lamps) are permitted on the D.
When called the DH reports in with his D on leash in the basic position and
announces his selected type of alert to the TJ.
Reporting in
Based on the sketch the TJ describes the search area which is visibly marked or
whose boundaries are clearly recognizable.
After the description by the TJ, the DH has to analyse the situation and make his
tactic known to the TJ.
The description of the situation by the TJ essentially entails the information of:

- the event which has happened
- the search area
- the buildings/area structures
- the question what was done beforehand
Alert


### 3.3.2 Evaluation of the Dog Handler

| In general | - handling the dog (leading, pressure and holding back, reading the H ) <br> - team work <br> - rational deployment of the D |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tactic | Assessing the situation, implementation of the selected tactic, overview of the DH during the total nose work. Essential criteria include amongst others: |
|  | - taking the composition, layout and shape of the area into consideration <br> - wind direction; <br> - gauging the capabilities of the D ; <br> - if applicable, condition of buildings (entrance, structure...); <br> - last known position of the persons. |
|  | In addition for FL/T/L: |
|  | - assessing the situation, decision-taking and implementation; <br> - questioning witnesses, their positions and statements; <br> - announcing and justifying one's assessment; <br> - is the dog dispatched at a suitable place; <br> - overview of the searched/non-searched area; <br> - final report (searched areas, position of the person). |
|  | MT: |
|  | In MT the tactic serves to assessing the situation and gathering information on the victim, as well as their implementation in working out the trail. |
| FL | If the DH finds the VP, and if the DH allows the D to continue the search freely and it correctly alerts, there is no restriction in the evaluation. |
| MT | The DH has to be mindful of these especially during the entire test: |
|  | - overview of the entire layout of the trail; <br> - consideration of the traffic and traffic participants; <br> - working and communicating with the D , reading his D <br> - handling the line correctly; <br> - keeping in contact with the assistant. |

The DH is allowed to take breaks, which, however, are deducted from his search time. A renewed dispatch is permitted, if the $D$ at first does not follow the trail due to weather or wind conditions.

The DH informs the TJ of his alert style prior to the beginning of the search. The D has to locate the VP directly, independently, definitively and without any influence by the DH in the announced type of alert.

The DH is to get an image of the situation. Thereby, weather, the thermals and the local circumstances of the search area have to be taken into consideration. Based on the briefing he must be able to assess the situation. He makes his strategy known. Any deviations are to be brought to the attention of the TJ.

It will be evaluated whether the DH has a complete image of the situation
stemming from the information and questioning and has kept his taken decisions. Likewise, whether and how the DH leads his dog into the trail scent and also whether he offers the scent article to the $D$ anew during the search work. What is also important is whether the DH , for instance, clearly identifies when the dog has lost the scent, e.g. at a crossing, and leads the $D$ back to an appropriate spot along the trail and and lets him work from that point on.

### 3.3.3 Evaluation of the Dog

In General

Directability

Search Intensity
Mobility
Independence

- additionally for FL,T
- additionally for L
- additionally for MT
- handling / directabilty;
- search drive / desire to find;
- mobility, fitness and endurance;
- independence, joy to work and work drive;
- crowding, bothering or injuring a VP;
- overall picture of the work.

Cooperation with the DH, fast and goal-oriented implementation of work assignments while maintaining the search motivation, teamwork DH-D.

Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, joy to work.
The kind of mobility, dealing with difficulties, endurance.
Pronounced individual work drive.
The systematic search of the area.
The intensive scratching and penetration.
The TJ evaluates assuming the trail, the work and following the trail as well as the D's independent alert of the VP. Correct handling during the start, line handling along the trail and minding the traffic is a prerequisite.
The dog should demonstrate a positive search behaviour. Following or maintaining the scent trail means that the $D$ follows the scent trail consequently and goal-oriented or that a recognizable independent search behaviour becomes clear during the entire scent trail. Deviating from the trail is not faulty as long as the $D$ is able to independently follow the continuation of the further trail.

### 3.3.4 Alerts

In general The DH has to inform the TJ of his alert style prior to the beginning of any nose work.

Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points.

The DH has to report the executed alert to the TJ and may only go to his dog upon instructions from the TJ.

The D has to independently, clearly and intensively alert until the DH has reached him.

To en the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he recalls the D in the vicinity of the alert or picks up the dog. For a correct finish of the alert a drive transition has to be shown and contact has to be established to the VP. During the contact period the D should behave calmly at the designated place.

FL

T

Before sending the D, the DH announces whether he goes back with his offleashed dog to the start point where the alert was reported, or continues to search from the alert position. A well-grounded change in tactics is always possible.

The DH can send the dog one time further from the alert position or redeploy from the border area. If the VPs are not recovered, a repeated alert is not faulty. The D may be picked up and redeployed from the border.

Barking (F, FL, T, L, MT)

## Execution

## Leaving the Alert place

T

L

Evaluation

- the execution;
- the barking;
- penetration and scratching for L;
- remaining at the place of the alert.


## Bringsel (F, FL, T)

## Execution

If the dog does the Bringsel work, a special collar is worn on which the Bringsel is affixed. If a Norwegian Bringsel is used, it is to be checked before starting the work that the D can carry the Bringsel freely and that it is possible to drop it.

The collar has to have a release mechanism that will protect the $D$ from injury.
After finding the VP, the dog brings the Bringsel to the DH.

Sitting in front to release the Bringsel is not a requirement.
After taking the Bringsel and upon the command of the DH the D takes the DH independently, via the direct route to the VP or to the place of alert while keeping in constant contact with the DH. The D may be taken on a leash of any length, maximum 10 m . In rubble the dog may not be taken on a show leash.

After the D reaches the VP, he has to independently remain at the VP.
The DH goes to his dog, takes him off leash and ends the alert.

## Evaluation

- The execution;
- Picking up the Bringsel;
- Bringing the Bringsel directly to the DH without releasing it;
- Directly going back to the VP after releasing the Bringsel;
- Not holding the Bringsel calmly is not faulty, strongly chewing it results in devaluation.

Keeping in contact may be interrupted in certain circumstances (regarding the area) without this being evaluated negatively. A short stop of the $D$ in a dense area, until the DH has closed the gap and can move on, is not faulty. Short AC for stopping and moving on are allowed if the kind of terrain makes them necessary.

## Free Indication (F, FL, T)

| Execution | During the free indication the dog runs back and forth between the DH and VP via the quickest (direct) route and leads the DH to the VP or to the place of the alert. The D may not be put on leash at any time during the exercise. <br> The $D$ has to show this behaviour until the DH has reached the VP or at the place of alert. <br> In addition to this, the dog has to clearly demonstrate a behavioural pattern so that the alert behaviour is definitively clear. This behavioural pattern is made known to the TJ prior to the nose work. <br> This may be for instance: <br> - Jumping up or bumping the DH; <br> - Barking at the DH; <br> - Eye contact between the DH and H. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Evaluation | - The execution; <br> - Bringing the DH to the VP directly. |

Indication (F, MT)

Execution F During indication the dog remains lying down, sitting or standing at the article or the FHL.

The $D$ has to show this behaviour until the DH has reached the article or the person.

The dog has to show a clear behaviour style so that the alert behaviour is definitively clear. The D has to assume the chosen position immediately and
behave calmly at the VP without bothering him.

| Execution MT | The DH must clearly recognize the alert and directly and clearly identify the |
| :--- | :--- |
| missing person. The DH reports the executed alert to the TJ and may only |  |
| approach the D at the directive of the TJ. A previous conversation with the VP and |  |
| the D is not allowed. |  |
| Evaluation | If the alert is triggered by either the DH and/or VP/TL, the alert is scored with 0 <br> points. Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly. <br> Uneasy or unclear behaviour when indicating devalue accordingly. |

## Scratching and Penetration (L)

| Execution | When scratching and penetrating the D orients himself continuously and <br> definitively towards the VP until the DH appears and ends the alert. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | Scratching and penetrating are a measurement to determine the intensity and <br> interest of the D for the VP and can be done in tandem with barking. |

### 3.3.5 Alert Exercise

Alert Exercise FL (A), F (V)

| Execution | The place of the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area. The VP goes to the alert place without being visible to the dog. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies the dog for the search work and sends him with one AC and/or VC to the person visibly sitting or lying down at a distance of 30 m . The D has to go by the most direct route and immediately to the VP and alert. |
|  | The $D$ has to definitively and without any help from the DH alert in the announced style. The DH reports the alert. Depending on the type of alert the DH goes to the VP upon the instruction of the TJ or is brought by the $D$ to him. Finishing the alert (pickup / recall) is generally at the discretion of the DH. |
|  | The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. At the instruction of the TJ the $D$ is picked up or recalled by the DH in the immediate vicinity of the alert and receives an AC and/or VC to assume the basic position. The further nose work follows. |
|  | The execution is analogous for Bringsel and Free Indication. |
| Evaluation | If the D does not indicate the VP or leaves him immediately after the alert and goes back to the DH the exercise is scored with 0 points. |
|  | Detours and not going directly as well as hesitant barking or not barking continuously will devalue the exercise accordingly. |

## Alert Exercise T, L (A)

Execution
The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where
the VP is placed either in a pipe with a lid or in a crate or snow hide.
The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH.

The snow hide has to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the $D$ can penetrate through to the VP by scratching.

At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert.

The D is to alert after picking up the scent at the hide. After the D has alerted, the DH may leave his position at the instruction of the TJ and pick up the D. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps in freeing the person. As soon as the opening is large enough, he picks up the $D$ and allows him to advance to the person.

The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows.

The execution is analogous for Bringsel and Free Indication.
If the $D$ does not indicate the VP or leaves him immediately after the alert and goes back to the DH the exercise is scored with 0 points.

Detours and not going directly as well as hesitant barking or not barking continuously will devalue the exercise accordingly.

### 3.3.6 Tracking

## In General

## Execution

The DH has to wait in the waiting area with his search ready $D$ until he is called to deploy the dog.

When called the DH reports in with his dog on leash in the basic position and announces his selected type of alert to the TJ.

The D may be led off leash or on a 10 m line affixed to either a collar or harness.
If the dog does the Bringsel work, the Bringsel is to be affixed to the D prior to the beginning of the search.

The TJ explains the scent area to the DH behind which the DH may freely move.
The DH takes his dog off leash and directs him to the start of the search.
The DH follows his D and has to maintain a distance of 10 m even when tracking off leash.

As soon as the D has found the article, he has to immediately pick it up or definitively indicate it without any help from the DH.

When the dog has indicated the article, the DH goes to his dog.
By raising the article, he verifies that the $D$ has found it.
With this, the DH resumes the work with his D.
During the execution the $D$ should follow the track left by the FHL, whereby the DH remains at a 10 m distance from the D . The TJ follows the RDT at an
appropriate distance. The TJ should not disturb the team, however chooses his position independently so that he can correctly evaluate the work.

The DH is allowed to interrupt the tracking. Any pauses taken will go against the overall time allowed.

The DH may clean his D's head, eyes and nose during the work and possibly give him water.

The search ends when the articles are turned over after the alert on the FHL, with the DH's reporting out and the TJ's announcement of the evaluation.

It is at the discretion of the TJ to extend the tracking time depending on the conditions after the last change of direction.

## Article Indication

## Evaluation of article

Indicating see page 40

## Picking up:

For this type of indication, the $D$ has to pick up the article without hesitation.

## Behaviour pattern 1: Picking up and retrieve:

The D has to immediately pick up the article, bring it back to the DH in the most direct way and sit in front. The D can be again dispatched to track either where the article is released or where he picked it up.

## Behaviour pattern 2: Picking up and remaining in place:

For this behavioural pattern, the D, with the article in the mouth, show one of 3 possible behavioural patterns analogously to indication: lying down, sitting or standing.

The two patterns may be done interchangeably. The D must show a clear behavioural pattern so that the indication behaviour is clearly defined.

- the execution;
- picking up the article;
- directly retrieving the article without releasing it.

The TJ evaluates the picking up and following the track. Slight deviations from the track are not faulty as long as the D independently follows the continuation of the track.

The dog should show an independent and happy track work with a confident and independent indication of the articles.

Every article not found is scored with 0 points.
Any article not independently indicated by the D will be scored accordingly as not found.

If the D lies down where there is no article and the DH does not confirm an article but gives the $A C$ to continue the work, this results in devaluation.

For a false indication that the DH confirms, the respective points will be deducted for the value of one article.

If the alert is done differently from what the DH announced, the alert is evaluated as insufficient.

Termination Termination by the TJ occurs when the DH is more than 10 m from the track. The TJ may permit a greater distance in difficult terrain.

A termination will occur in any case if the TJ has the impression that the $D$ is no longer able to pick up or continue the track on his own.

When the track is terminated, the DH leaves the area with his D and the TJ via the most direct route. A continuation of the work is not permitted.

### 3.3.7 Area Search

In General
The search work in the area search is to be executed at a normal gait, the DH may not run.
The DH gets a detailed sketch, from which the borders of the search area are clearly visible. Afterwards he has to select his tactic. He may not walk around the area.

The D should, on the DH's order, search the area alternately.

### 3.3.8 Rubble Search

## Execution

Prior to the search and prior to announcing the tactic, the DH may check the search area without the D by way of an accessible periphery to get a short overview of the search area (due diligence), which goes against the overall allotted search time. During this time the $D$ has to remain at a designated spot either freely or tied down.

The DH informs the TJ of a place where he would like to dispatch the D, and deploys him from there without a search vest or collar (exception: 0).
The D should search the area at the command of his DH.
The DH may move about in a designated area or follow his dog on the rubble as soon as the TJ allows.

Redeploying the $D$ after an alert is done directly at the location of the find or from the periphery of the rubble. Then the DH leaves the rubble area.

## Mobility

Rubble mobility, the type of mobility, dealing with difficulties, endurance.

### 3.3.9 Avalanche Search

Working with the LVS: The DH has to announce when reporting in what type of device he will use A,B either his own or that of the event organiser.

The DH has the task to locate, dig out and show the TJ a buried avalanche transceiver (LVS) within maximum 5 minutes.

The tactic is at the discretion of the DH .
If the exercise goes over the time limit, it is scored with 0 points.
Execution

Alert A,B

### 3.3.10 Mantrailing

## In General

Evaluation of the trail

The DH may first leave his place when the $D$ is at a minimum distance of 30 m , the D alerts or the TJ instructs him to do so.

The search work ends when the DH reports out and the evaluation is announced by the TJ.

After announcing the alert and at the instruction of the TJ the DH goes to the find location and marks it.

Without waiting for the recovery, the work continues at the instruction of the TJ.

If the D leads the RDT in an absolutely wrong direction, the test is terminated.
The TJ may terminate the test at any time if he is convinced that the $D$ cannot continue the work on his own.

If the $D$ finds the $T L$ only with strong help of the $D H$, then the test is terminated.
If the TL is not found then the test cannot be positively passed.
If the allotted search time is exceeded the test is not passed.
The DH has to wait with his search ready D until he is called. The search ready D is led on a line of minimum 5 m up to maximum 10 m length, as well as a collar and search harness; the search may be only be done in search harness.

The DH reports in to the TJ with his dog on leash and announces his dog's type of alert. The TJ explains the dispatch situation and the starting area to which the DH may freely move.

The scent intake is done with the scent article of the TL that the DH receives from the TC at the instruction of the TJ. The D has to independently or with an AC take up the scent trail at the starting point and to subsequently follow it in a goaloriented and continuous manner.

If the $D$ does not take up the trail, the RDT can try to continue picking it up against the time allotted, however the TJ can terminate the search when it is clear that the $D$ refuses the work or is not able to solve the task.

The TJ follows the RDT at a reasonable distance. The DH is allowed to interrupt the trail. The resulting pauses go against the allotted total time.

The DH is allowed to clean his D's head, eyes and nose and give him water during the work. During the alert any influence by the DH and/or VP is prohibited.

The test ends when the TL is found, when it is terminated by the DH or TJ, or when time has run out. For completion, the DH reports out and the TJ announces the evaluation.

The TJ evaluates taking up the trail, the work and following the trail as well as the independent alert at the TL by the D.

Correct handling at the start, line handling during the trail and attention to traffic are expected.

The D should show a positive search behaviour. Following or maintaining the
scent trail means that the $D$ follows the scent trail as consequently and goaloriented as possible, or that a pronounced, independent search behaviour is recognizable for the entire trail.

Deviating from the trail is not faulty as long as the $D$ independently can follow the continuation of the course.

If the D loses the scent trail now and then, the RDT can make an effort to pick up the scent at the last point where the scent was noted, which will go against the overall allotted time.

Due to wind turbulence the original scent may be picked up by the dog several meters next to the actual trail of the TL. This is not faulty as long as the D correctly maintains the trail direction of the TL. Scent can also dissolve to parallel streets and paths. Following this type of scent is not faulty, if the RDT finds the TL by this route.

If, for example, the TL turns to the left at a crossing and then to the right in the next street, it is allowed that the D first goes straight ahead and then gets the scent from the left in the next street and follows this way. At street mergers and crossings the tail scent might be carried into the street passage ways. The D may search these individually until he finds the way where the TL went and can continue to follow his trail.

Also, at corners the scent picture of the TL might be carried straight ahead, especially when a tailwind prevails. The D can therefore search beyond the corner point. If the D has searched beyond the turn and the DH recognizes this, he may interrupt the search.

A fading in the search work due to endurance, as well as slacking off in the search motivation (during the course less interested and/or has to be repeatedly encouraged) influences the evaluation.

The speed and position of the nose are secondary and not relevant for the evaluation or passing the test. The DH has to be able to gauge his speed of the search according to the traffic and in view of safety.

## Evaluation of the alert

It is evaluated whether the D directly and without any influence by the DH finds and clearly identifies the TL.

Via hand and audible signs the DH has to clearly indicate to the TJ that his dog alerts. If the D does not alert or not clearly alert the TL or he indicates the wrong person, the test cannot be passed.

Any bothering of the TL by the D results in devaluation accordingly.

### 3.4 Execution Water Work

## Valid are the general regulations for DH and D in chapters 2.2, 2.3, 3.3.1.

## In General

The water test always begins with the distance swimming as endurance test and may be done as a group exercise, that means more D may swim at the same time.

Prior to starting further exercises, the $D$ has to have at least a 60 minute minimum break.

Execution and Evaluation The execution and evaluation of water work are defined in the descriptions of the respective levels.

| 4 | Obedience (UO) and Dexterity (GW) Level V | Phase B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4.1 | Preliminary Level | RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V |
| 4.1.1 | Exercises | Highest Score: |
|  | Exercise 1: | On-Leash heeling: |
|  | Exercise 2: | Going through a group of people: |
|  | Exercise 3: | Down with recall: |
|  | Exercise 4: | Change of position: |
|  | Exercise 5: | Down under distraction: |
|  | Exercise 6: | Carry and hand over: |
|  | Exercise 7: | Traversing unpleasant material: |
|  | Exercise 8: | Tunnel with tube: |
|  | Exercise 9: | Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board: |


| 4.1.2 Exercise 1 - On-Leash Heeling | 10 points |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Exercise Area | RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V |
| Permitted AC/VC | Either 1 AC or VC for heeling which are permitted for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2 .5 |

4.1.3 Exercise 2 - Going through a Group of People

10 points
RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | Either 1 AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.6 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

4.1.4 Exercise 3 - Down with Recall

10 points
RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| The dispatch location is determined by the judge. |  |


| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC for "Heeling" |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 AC and/or VC for "Down" |
|  | 1 AC and/or VC for "Recall" |
|  | 1 AC and/or VC for "Basic position" |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.7 |
| Evaluation | If the D sits or stands after the AC or VC for "down", 5 points are deducted. |

### 4.1.5 Exercise 4 - Change of Position

RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.4 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The change of position is to be shown on a table. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC to jump up and remain |
|  | 1 AC and/or VC for each position |
|  | 1 AC or VC for recall |
|  | 1 AC or VC for basic position |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.8 |
| Evaluation | - If the D does not assume a position, this partial exercise is devalued by 4 points. |
|  | - If the D jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient. |

### 4.1.6 Exercise 5 - Down under Distraction

10 points
RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 |
|  | The $D$ has to lie calmly without influence by the DH while the other $D$ shows the exercises 1-4. |
|  | After the end of the $4^{\text {th }}$ exercise of the second RDT, the DH finishes, on judge instruction, this exercise. While the second dog executes the other exercises, the DH remains with his $D$ at the down place or at a spot indicated by the TJ. During this, it is allowed to leash the D. |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ of the $D$ being shown, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the $D$ does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, however remains at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

### 4.1.7 Exercise 6 - Carry and Handover

RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or 1 VC for jumping on the table from the basic position and 1 AC or VC <br> for the final basic position. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.10 |
| Evaluation | If the D jumps off when being carried, the exercise will be scored as insufficient. |

### 4.1.8 Exercise 7 - Traversing unpleasant Material

15 points
RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V
Exercise Area Site and execution according to sketch 20.1

Permitted AC/VC
Execution
According to chapter 3.2.12
Evaluation
If the site is exited prior to the end, the exercise is considered insufficient.

### 4.1.9 Exercise 8 - Tunnel with Tube

10 points

RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.8 and chapter 2.4.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for "through"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "stay"; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for "basic position". |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.13 |$\quad$| If the D does not leave the tunnel or does not stay at the AC, the exercise is |
| :--- |
| considered insufficient. |

4.1.10 Exercise 9 - Traversing an elevated rigid wooden Board

10 points

RH-F V, RH-FL V, RH-T V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for "mounting"; |
|  | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ for "remaining in place"; |
| Execution | -1 AC for "going further". |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.14 |
|  | - If the D jumps off the board within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 |

points.

- If the $D$ jumps off the board after the first half, the exercise if considered insufficient.

| 4.2 | Preliminary Level | RH-L V |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4.2.1 | Exercises |  | Highest Score: |
|  | Exercise 1: | On-Leash heeling: | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ points |
|  | Exercise 2: | Going through a group of people: | 10 points |
|  | Exercise 3: | Down with recall: | 10 points |
|  | Exercise 4: | Change of position: | 10 points |
|  | Exercise 5: | Down under distraction: | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 6: | Carry and handover: | 10 points |
|  | Exercise 7: | Directability at a distance: | 10 points |
|  | Exercise 8: | Following ski tracks in deep snow: | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 9: | Transportability: | 10 points |

The exercises 8 and 9 can be done individually prior to or after the nosework.
4.2.2 Exercise 1 - On-Leash Heeling

| Exercise Area | Site according to 2.4.1 on a machined snow area, and execution according to sketch |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10.1 |  |
| Permitted AC/VC | Either 1 AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |

4.2.3 Exercise 2 - Going through a Group of People

10 points
RH-L V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | Either 1 AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.6 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.6 |


4.2.6 Exercise 5 - Down under Distraction 10 points

RH-L V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1$ AC or VC for "Down"; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
|  | According to chapter 3.2.11 |
|  | Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the |
|  | exercises 1-4 of the other D. |
|  | After the end of the $4^{\text {th }}$ exercise of the second RDT, the DH finishes, on judge |
| instruction, this exercise. While the second dog executes the other exercises, the |  |
|  | DH remains with his D at the down place or at a spot indicated by the TJ. During |
| this, it is allowed to leash the D. |  |


| Evaluation | If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| exercise $\mathbf{2}$ of the $D$ being shown, a partial score is awarded; |  |
| $-\quad$ If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ by more |  |
| than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; |  |$\quad$| If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains |
| :--- |
| however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

4.2.7 Exercise 6 - Carry and Handover 10 points

RH-L V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.5. Instead of the table a snow bank may be <br> used. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or 1 VC for jumping on the table from the basic position and 1 AC or VC <br> for the final basic position. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.10 |
| Evaluation | If the D jumps off when being carried, the exercise will be scored as insufficient. |

4.2.8 Exercise 7-Directability at a Distance

15 points

RH-L V

## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

Site and execution according to sketch 20.3

- 1 AC and/or VC to go to each marked point;
- 1 AC and/or VC for each remaining;
- 1 AC or VC for recall;
- 1 AC or VC for basic position.

Execution The DH takes the basic position with his off-leash heeling dog at the marked spot. On the instruction of the TJ, the DH sends his D with 1 AC and/or VC to the first designated spot, without changing his location.

The DH is permitted to adjust his position in the direction of sending the D as well as take a side step for the respective direction without leaving his location.

There, the D has to "remain in place" on 1 AC and/or VC for at least 3 seconds. Then the DH sends his D with 1 AC and/or VC to go to the second spot, where he also has to remain in place on 1 AC and/or VC.
From the second spot the $D$ is recalled with 1 AC or VC to the DH and has to sit close in front of him. At the AC or VC for "basic position", the D has to assume it.

Evaluation If the sequence of the marked zones is not adhered to as specified by the TJ or the DH leaves his original location, the exercise is considered insufficient.
4.2.9 Exercise 8 - Following Ski Tracks in deep Snow

| Exercise Area | The track line (route) can have any form (no acute angle) and has a length of approx. 150 steps. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The following of ski tracks is to be done with snow shoes/skis. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC for "following ski tracks" |
|  | 1 AC or VC for basic position |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his D at the beginning of the track. |
|  | From the basic position the DH goes with his D on a prescribed route in the area. |
|  | At the instruction of the TJ the DH gives 1 AC and/or VC to start to "follow the track" and walks in the prescribed snow track ahead of his D. |
|  | From the basic position, the $D$ has to immediately fall back behind his DH and follow in the track of his DH. |
| Evaluation | Expected are fluid movements with consistent distance between the DH and D and few $A C / V C$ given from the beginning until the end. |
|  | The following points devalue accordingly: |
|  | - hesitant starting and going; |
|  | - breaking away from the track; |
|  | - falling back on the part of the D; |
|  | - crowding or passing the DH by the D; |

4.2.10 Exercise 9 - Transportability

| Exercise Area | Means of transport: e.g. rescue sleds, Skidoo, snowcat... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Route | approx. 150 m |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC for "mounting"; <br> 1 AC for basic position. |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his off leash D at a reasonable distance <br> from the respective transport vehicle. |
|  | Any usual type of transport vehicle may be used whereby the respective safety <br> regulations are to be taken into consideration. |
|  | At the instruction of the TJ, the DH lifts or sends his D with 1 AC and/or VC into <br> the transport vehicle. The way in which the $D$ and DH get into the vehicle is at <br> the discretion of the DH. |
| After the trip or flight the DH climbs out with his D, places him sideways at a safe |  |
| distance from the transport vehicle and takes him into the basic position. |  |


| 4.3 | Preliminary Level |  |  | RH-MT V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.3.1 | Exercises |  | Highest Score: | 100 points |
|  | Exercise 1: | On-Leash heeling: |  | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 2: | Going through a group of people: |  | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 3: | Change of position: |  | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 4: | Down under distraction: |  | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 5: | Traversing unpleasant material: |  | 15 points |
|  | Exercise 6: | Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board: |  | 10 points |
|  | Exercise 7: | Carry and handover: |  | 15 points |
| 4.3.2 | Exercise 1 - On-Leash Heeling |  |  | 15 points |
|  |  |  |  | RH-MT V |
| Exercise Area |  | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |  |  |
| Permitted AC/VC |  | Either 1 AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start and change of pace. |  |  |
| Execution |  | According to chapter 3.2.5 |  |  |
| Evaluation |  | According to chapter 3.2.5 |  |  |

### 4.3.3 Exercise $\mathbf{2}$ - Going through a Group of People

15 points
RH-MT V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | Either 1 AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.6 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

### 4.3.4 Exercise 3 - Change of Position <br> 15 points <br> RH-MT V <br> $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Exercise Area } & \text { Site and execution according to sketch } 10.4 \\ \text { The change of position is to be shown on a table. } \\ \text { Table size: } 100 \times 100 \mathrm{~cm}, \text { height } 60 \mathrm{~cm}\end{array}\right\}$| 1 AC and/or VC to jump up and remain |
| :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC |

1 AC or VC for recall
1 AC or VC for basic position
Execution According to chapter 3.2.8
Evaluation - If the D does not assume a position, this partial exercise is devalued by 4 points.

- If the $D$ jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient.


### 4.3.5 Exercise 4 - Down under Distraction

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 |
|  | Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-3 of the other $D$. <br> After the end of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ exercise of the second RDT, the DH finishes, on judge instruction, this exercise. While the second dog executes the other exercises, the DH remains with his $D$ at the down place or at a spot indicated by the TJ. During this, it is allowed to leash the D. |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ of the D being shown, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

4.3.6 Exercise 5 - Traversing unpleasant Material

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC to "go" |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.12 |
| Evaluation | If the site is exited prior to the end, the exercise is considered insufficient. |

### 4.3.7 Exercise 6 - Traversing an elevated rigid wooden Board

Exercise Area Site and execution according to sketch 20.2
Permitted AC/VC $\quad$ - 1 AC or VC for mounting;

- 1 AC or VC for remaining in place;
- 1 AC or VC for going further.

| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.14 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | $\quad$ If the $D$ jumps off the board within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 |
| points. |  |
| $-\quad$ If the $D$ jumps off the board after the first half, the exercise if considered |  |
| insufficient. |  |

4.3.7.1 Exercise 7 - Carry and Handover

15 points

RH-MT V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or 1 VC for each jumping on the table from the basic position |
|  | 1 AC or VC for the final basic position |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.10 |
| Evaluation | If the D jumps off when being carried, the exercise will be scored as insufficient. |

### 4.4 Preliminary Level

RH-W V

### 4.4.1 Exercises

| Exercise 1: | Distance Swim $300 \mathrm{~m}:$ | 20 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | On-Leash heeling: | 10 points |
| Exercise 3: | Going through a group of people: | 10 points |
| Exercise 4: | Change of position: | 15 points |
| Exercise 5: | Down under distraction: | 10 points |
| Exercise 6: | Bringing a rescue device from the shore: | 15 points |
| Exercise 7: | Retrieving from the water: | 10 points |
| Exercise 8: | Travelling by boat: | 10 points |



The DH picks up his D out of the boat, which does not move, into the water or the D jumps on command into the water. The DH sends his D away from the boat so that it can pull away.

The boat travels at a distance of approx. 10 m ahead of the D , so that he can be constantly observed.

At an AC and/or VC the D follows the boat. He has to calmly swim a distance of 300 m.

Subsequently the boat stops, the DH calls his D with an AC and/or VC, the D swims back to him and the DH helps him back into the boat.

| Evaluation | Unsettled, irregular swimming as well as deficiencies while jumping into the <br> water, swimming towards the boat or being lifted into the boat devalue <br> accordingly; |
| :--- | :--- |
| $-\quad$If the $D$ does not show adequate endurance, the exercise is to be interrupted <br> and scored with 0 points. |  |

### 4.4.3 Exercise $\mathbf{2}$ - On-Leash Heeling

10 points

RH-W V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |

### 4.4.4 Exercise 3 - Going through a Group of People <br> 10 points

RH-W V

Exercise Area Site and execution according to sketch 10.2
Permitted AC/VC $\quad 1$ AC or VC for heeling that may be given for each start.
Execution According to chapter 3.2.6
Evaluation According to chapter 3.2.6

### 4.4.5 Exercise 4 - Change of Position

15 points

RH-W V

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| The change of position is to be shown on a table. |  |
| Table size: $100 \times 100 \mathrm{~cm}$, height 60 cm |  |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC to jump up and remain |

- 1 AC and/or VC for each position
- 1 AC or VC for recall
- 1 AC or VC for basic position

Execution According to chapter 3.2.8
Evaluation - If the $D$ does not assume a position, this partial exercise is devalued by 4 points.

- If the D jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient.
4.4.6 Exercise 5 - Down under Distraction

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 |
|  | Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-4 of the other D. <br> After the end of the $4^{\text {th }}$ exercise of the second RDT, the DH finishes, on judge instruction, this exercise. While the second dog executes the other exercises, the DH remains with his $D$ at the down place or at a spot indicated by the TJ. During this, it is allowed to leash the D . |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ of the D being shown, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{2}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

### 4.4.7 Exercise 6 - Bringing a Rescue Device from the Shore

| Devices | - Surfer with a surfboard; <br> - Line: Boat line, length approx. 30 m . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC for "take in mouth"; |
|  | 1 AC and/or VC to send D ahead; |
|  | 1 AC and/or VC for recall. |
| Execution | A surfer on a surfboard is located in the water 25 m from the shore. |
|  | The DH puts the end of an approximately 30 m long line in the D's mouth. |
|  | At the command of the DH, the D swims to the surfer. |
|  | The surfer takes the end of the line from the D. |
|  | As the DH is pulling the surfer back to the shore, the D swims next to the surfer. |
|  | As soon as the surfer reaches the shore, the DH recalls his D. |

Evaluation $\quad$ - Dropping the line devalues accordingly;
4.4.8 Exercise 7-Retrieve out of the Water

| Devices | A floating retrieve article of the DH. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC to bring; |
|  | - 1 AC to release; |
|  | - 1 AC or VC to finish. |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his D at a reasonable distance from the |
|  | water. From the basic position, he throws the article approx. 10 steps into the |
|  | water. The AC or VC to retrieve may only be given once the article calmly floats. |
|  | At the AC or VC to retrieve, the D sitting off-leash next to his DH has to move |
|  | towards the article in a goal-oriented manner, immediately pick it up and bring it to |
|  | the DH likewise determinedly. |
|  | The $D$ has to sit close in front of his DH and keep the article in his mouth until the |
|  | DH, after a brief pause, removes it from him with the AC for "release". |
|  | At the AC or VC the D is to assume the basic position. |
|  | The DH may not leave his location during the entire exercise. |
| Evaluation | - Playing or chewing the article devalues the exercise accordingly; |
|  | - If the D does not deliver the article to the DH, the exercise is scored with 0 |
|  | points. |

4.4.9 Exercise 8 - Travelling in a Boat

| Devices | Motorboat with a boatman. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for "get in"; |
|  | - 1 AC and/or VC for "stay"; |
|  | - 1 AC or VC for "basic position". |
| Execution | The DH and D assume a basic position at a reasonable distance from the boat. |
|  | The D climbs, jumps or is lifted into the boat. |
|  | During the transport over a distance of about 100 m the D is to remain calm and uninhibited. |
|  | After the trip the DH climbs out with his D and gives the D the AC or VC to assume the basic position. |
| Evaluation | - Insecure behaviour devalues accordingly; |
|  | - If the D does not get in our out in a goal-oriented manner or is not cooperative the exercise is scored with 0 points. |

## 5 Obedience (UO) and Dexterity (GW) Level A

Phase B

### 5.1 Tracking, Area, Rubble Level A

### 5.1.1 Exercises

| Exercise 1: | Off-Leash heeling with group: | 15 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Distance control: | 15 points |
| Exercise 3: | Retrieve on the flat: | 10 points |
| Exercise 4: | Carry and handover: | 10 points |
| Exercise 5: | Directability at a distance: | 10 points |
| Exercise 6: | Unstable plank | 10 points |
| Exercise 7: | Ladder: | 10 points |
| Exercise 8: | Tunnel: | 10 points |
| Exercise 9: | Down under distraction: | 10 points |

## RH-F A, RH-FL A, RH-T A

Highest Score: 100 points

### 5.1.2 Exercise 1 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. <br> The name of the dog is considered as a AC. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

### 5.1.3 Exercise 2 - Distance Control

15 points
RH-F A, RH-FL A, RH-T A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC for "heel"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "sit"; |
|  | -1 AC for "here"; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for "down"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "here"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "basic position". |


| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.15 |
|  | If the $D$ assumes another position other than the one required, 6 points each are <br> deducted. |

### 5.1.4 Exercise 3 - Retrieve on the Flat

| Exercise Area | The TJ determines the point of departure. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Article | One that is made available according to chapter 2.4.1 |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC are each allowed for: |
|  | $-\quad$ the basic position at the beginning and the end; |
|  | $-\quad$ the retrieve; |
|  | $-\quad$ to release the article. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.9 |
| Evaluation | If the DH leaves his location before the finish or if the dog does not retrieve, the <br> exercise is scored with 0 points. |

### 5.1.5 Exercise 4 - Carry and Handover

10 points
RH-F A, RH-FL A, RH-T A

## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

Site and execution according to sketch 10.6

- 1 AC and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the basic position;
- 1 AC or VC for the recall;
- 1 AC or VC for the final basic position.

Execution
According to chapter 3.2.10
Evaluation - If the $D$ jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient;

- If the D, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory.


### 5.1.6 Exercise 5 - Directability at a Distance

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.5 and chapter 2.4.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and/or VC for "going out to the middle marker"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "remaining in place"; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC each for running to each table; |
|  | -1 AC each for jumping on and remaining on each table; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for the recall; |

- 1 AC or VC for the basic position.

| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.16 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | If the middle is not shown, if the sequence previously determined by the DH is not |
| adhered to, or if the DH leaves his location, the exercise is considered insufficient. |  |

### 5.1.7 Exercise 6 - Unstable Plank

10 points

## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

Site and execution according to sketch 20.6 and chapter 2.4.1

- 1 AC and/or VC for "mounting";
- 1 AC for "staying";
- 1 AC or VC for each "go on".

According to chapter 3.2.17

- If the $D$ jumps off the obstacle within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points;
- If the $D$ jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient.


### 5.1.8 Exercise 7-Ladder

10 points

RH-F A, RH-FL A, RH-T A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.7 and chapter 2.4 .1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and/or VC for "mounting"; |
| Execution |  |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.18 |

5.1.9 Exercise 8 - Tunnel with Tube

10 points
RH-F A, RH-FL A, RH-T A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.8 and chapter 2.4.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and/or VC for "go through"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "stay"; |

- 1 AC or VC for "basic position".
Execution According to chapter 3.2.13

Evaluation If the D does not leave the tunnel or does not stay at the command, the exercise is considered insufficient.
5.1.10 Exercise 9 - Down under Distraction

10 points
RH-F A, RH-FL A, RH-T A

## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

Execution

Evaluation

Site and execution according to sketch 10.1

- 1 AC or VC for "Down";
- 1 AC or VC for "Sit".

According to chapter 3.2.11
Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-8 of the other D.

- If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{4}$ of the D being shown, a partial score is awarded;
- If the $\mathbf{D}$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{4}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points;
- If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points.


### 5.2 Avalanche Level A

RH-L A
5.2.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 100 points

| Exercise 1: | Off-Leash heeling with group: | 15 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Distance control: | 15 points |
| Exercise 3: | Retrieve on the flat: | 10 points |
| Exercise 4: | Carry and handover: | 10 points |
| Exercise 5: | Directability at a distance: | 20 points |
| Exercise 6: | Down under distraction: | 10 points |
| Exercise 7: | Following ski tracks in deep snow: | 10 points |
| Exercise 8: | Transportability: | 10 points |

The exercises 7 and 8 can be done individually prior to or after the nosework.

### 5.2.2 Exercise 1 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

15 points

RH-L A
Exercise Area Site and execution according to sketch 10.1

| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

### 5.2.3 Exercise 2 - Distance Control

15 points

RH-L A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC for "Heeling"; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for "Sit"; |
|  | -1 AC for "here"; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for "Down"; |
| Execution | -1 AC for "here"; |
| Evaluation | -1 AC for "basic position". |
|  | According to chapter 3.2 .15 |$\quad$| According to chapter 3.2.15 |
| :--- |

### 5.2.4 Exercise $\mathbf{3}$ - Retrieve on the Flat

10 points

RH-L A

| Exercise Area | The starting point is determined by the TJ. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Article | One that is made available according to 2.4 .1 |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC are each allowed for: |
|  | $-\quad$ the retrieve; |
|  | $-\quad$ to release the article; |
| - the basic position. |  |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2 .9 |
| Evaluation | If the DH leaves his location before the finish, or if the D does not retrieve, the <br> exercise is scored with 0 points. |

### 5.2.5 Exercise 4 - Carry and Handover

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Instead of the table a snow bank or elevated position may be used. |  |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the basic position; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for the recall; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for the final basic position. |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.10 |
|  | - If the D jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient; |
|  | - If the D, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's |
|  | instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory. |

### 5.2.6 Exercise 5 - Directability at a Distance

20 points

RH-L A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.4 and chapter 2.4.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and VC for "going out to the middle marker"; |
|  | -1 AC for "remaining in place"; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC each for running to each marked area; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC each for remaining at each marked area; |
| Evaluation | -1 AC or VC for the recall; |
|  | According to chapter 3.2.16 |
|  | - If the middle or a marked area is not shown or if the sequence of marked areas |
|  |  |
|  | - is not adhered to, the exercise is considered insufficient; |

### 5.2.7 Exercise 6 - Down under Distraction 10 points

RH-L A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 <br> Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-5 of the other D. |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ of the $D$ being shown, a partial score is awarded; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains |

however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points.
5.2.8 Exercise 7-Following Ski Tracks in deep Snow 10 points

RH-L A

| Exercise Area | The track line (route) can have any form (no acute angle) and has a length of approx. 250 steps. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Following ski tracks is to be done with snow shoes/skis. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC for "follow the tracks" |
|  | 1 AC or VC for the basic position |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his D at the beginning of the track. |
|  | From the basic position the DH goes with his D on a prescribed route in the area. |
|  | At the instruction of the TJ the DH gives his D 1 AC or VC to start to "follow the track" and walks in the prescribed snow track ahead of his $D$. |
|  | From the basic position, the D has to immediately fall back behind his DH and follow in the track of his DH. |
| Evaluation | Expected are fluid movements with consistent distance between the DH and D and few $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{VC}$ given from the beginning until the end. |
|  | The following points devalue accordingly: |
|  | - hesitant starting and going; |
|  | - breaking away from the track; |
|  | - falling back on the part of the D; |
|  | - crowding or passing the DH by the D; |
|  | - repeated AC or VC. |


| Exercise Area | 1 snow cat, ski lift, helicopter or similar |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC for "mount"; |
|  | 1 AC for the basic position. |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his off leash D at a reasonable distance <br> from the respective transport vehicle. |
|  | Any usual type of transport vehicle may be used whereby the respective safety <br> regulations are to be taken into consideration. |
|  | At the instruction of the TJ, the DH lifts or sends his D with 1 AC and/or VC into <br> the transport vehicle. |
|  | The way in which the D gets into the vehicle is at the discretion of the DH. |
| After the trip or flight the DH climbs out with his D, places him sideways at a safe |  |
| distance from the transport vehicle and takes him into the basic position. |  |

## Evaluation

- During the transport the D is to remain calm and uninhibited;
- If the $D$ is not cooperative when being lifted or getting into the vehicle, the exercise is scored with 0 points.


### 5.3 Mantrailing Level A

RH-MT A

### 5.3.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 100 points

| Exercise 1: | Off-Leash heeling with group: | 15 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Change of position: | 15 points |
| Exercise 3: | Traversing unpleasant material: | 15 points |
| Exercise 4: | Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board: | 10 points |
| Exercise 5: | Tunnel with tube: | 15 points |
| Exercise 6: | Carry and hand over: | 15 points |
| Exercise 7: | Down under distraction: | 15 points |

### 5.3.2 Exercise 1 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. <br> Execution |
| According to chapter 3.2.5 |  |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

5.3.3 Exercise 2-Change of Position

15 points
RH-MT A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.4 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The change of position is to be shown on a table. |
| Permitted AC/VC | Table size: $100 \times 100 \mathrm{~cm}$, height 60 cm |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC to jump up and remain; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for each position; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for recall; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for basic position. |


| Execution | According to chapter 3.2 .8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | $-\quad$ If the $D$ does not assume a position, this partial exercise is devalued by 4 points. |
|  | $-\quad$ If the $D$ jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient. |

### 5.3.4 Exercise $\mathbf{3}$ - Traversing unpleasant Material

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC to "go" |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.12 |
| Evaluation | $-\quad$ Hesitant and insecure traversing of the site devalues the exercise accordingly; |
|  | $-\quad$ If the site is exited prior to the end, the exercise is considered insufficient. |

### 5.3.5 Exercise 4 - Traversing an elevated rigid wooden Board

10 points

RH-MT A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for mounting; <br> - 1 AC or VC for remaining in place; <br> - 1 AC or VC for going further. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.14 |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ jumps off within the first half of the board, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the $D$ jumps off after the first half of the board, the exercise if considered insufficient. |

### 5.3.6 Exercise 5 - Tunnel with Tube

15 points

RH-MT A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for "go through"; |
|  | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ or VC for "stay"; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for "basic position". |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.13 |
|  | If the D does not leave the tunnel or does not stay at the command, the exercise is <br> considered insufficient. |

### 5.3.7 Exercise 6 - Carry and Handover

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the basic position; |
|  | -1 AC or VC for the recall; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for the end position. |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.113.2.10 |
|  | $-\quad$ If the D jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient; |
|  | - If the D, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's |
|  | instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory. |

### 5.3.8 Exercise 7-Down under Distraction

15 points
RH-MT A

## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

## Execution

Evaluation
Site and execution according to sketch 10.1

- 1 AC or VC for "Down";
- 1 AC or VC for "Sit".

According to chapter 3.2.11
Without any influence by the $D H$, the $D$ has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-6 of the other D.

- If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ of the D being shown, a partial score is awarded;
- If the $\mathbf{D}$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points;
- If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points.


### 5.4 Water Level A

RH-W A
5.4.1 Exercises

| Exercise 1: | Distance Swim $500 \mathrm{~m}:$ | 20 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Off-Leash heeling with Group: | 10 points |
| Exercise 3: | Change of position: | 10 points |
| Exercise 4: | Carry and Hand over: | 10 points |
| Exercise 5: | Down under distraction: | 10 points |
| Exercise 6: | Retrieving from the water: | 10 points |
| Exercise 7: | Mounting and riding on a surfboard: | 10 points |
| Exercise 8: | Directability at a distance: | 10 points |
| Exercise 9: | Transport by boat: | 10 points |

### 5.4.2 Exercise 1 - Distance Swim 500 m

## 20 points

RH-W A
5.4.3 Exercise 2-Off-Leash Heeling with Group

RH-W A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |


5.4.5 Exercise 4 - Carry and Handover

10 points
RH-W A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the basic position; |
|  | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ or VC for the recall; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for the final basic position. |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2 .10 |

### 5.4.6 Exercise 5 - Down under Distraction 10 points

RH-W A

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 <br> Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-4 of the other $D$. |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ of the D being shown, a partial score is awarded; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

5.4.7 Exercise 6 - Retrieving from the Water

10 points
RH-W A
Exercise Area
For the execution of the exercise a shore line is to be selected that ensures that the
D has to swim a predominant portion of the exercise, however can easily get onto
the shoreline.
Handler owned floating article that the DH carries with him during the entire phase
of the test.
Permitted AC/VC

- 1 AC or VC for "bring";
Execution
- 1 AC for "release";
The RDT assumes the basic position at a reasonable distance from the water. From
the basic position, the DH throws the article approx. 10 steps into the water. The AC
or VC to retrieve may only be given once the article calmly floats.
At the AC or VC to retrieve, the D sitting off-leash next to his DH has to move
towards the article in a goal-oriented manner, immediately pick it up and bring it to
the DH likewise determinedly.


### 5.4.8 Exercise 7 - Mounting and Riding on a Surfboard

| Exercise Area | For the execution of the exercise a shore point is to be selected that allows the $D$ to stand in the water and can easily get onto the shoreline. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Devices | Surfboard. |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for "mount"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "stay"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "climb off"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "basic position". |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his D at the starting point. From the basic position and at the AC and/or VC for "mount" the $D$ has to climb up on the surfboard that is in shallow water and does not have a sail. The surfboard must be reachable for the D without him having to swim. <br> The DH may help his D climb onto the surfboard by holding it. <br> At the AC and/or VC for "stay" the D has to remain calmly on the surfboard. <br> At the instruction of the TJ the DH pushes the surfboard with the D lying on it approx. 20 meters in the designated direction. The $D$ has to remain calm and stay |

until the DH gives him the AC and/or VC to "climb off".
To finish the exercise, at the shore the DH assumes the basic position with his D by giving an AC or VC.

Evaluation - Insecure mounting or remaining devalue accordingly;

- If the D leaves the surfboard independently, the exercise is considered insufficient;
- If the D does not go onto the surfboard, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
5.4.9 Exercise 8 - Directability at a Distance

10 points

RH-W A
For the execution a shore line should be selected that ensures that the D has to
swim a predominant portion of the exercise, however can easily get onto the
shoreline.
Two boats or surfers at a distance of 20 m from one another and from the shore.
Devices
Permitted AC/VC

- $\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and VC each for swimming to the both goals;
Execution $\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ for "here";
The DH assumes the basic position with his off-leash D at the starting point and
announces the sequence to the TJ.
At the instruction of the TJ, the DH sends his D, without leaving his location, with an
AC and a VC to the first designated spot.
The D has to stay at the point swum to until the DH sends him with AC and VC to
the second designated spot. At the beginning of the exercise, the TJ determines the
sequence in which the points are to be approached.
The DH is permitted to adjust his position in the direction of sending the D as well
as take a side step for the respective direction without leaving his location.
With the AC or VC for "here", the D is recalled back to the DH and has to sit close in
front. At the AC or VC for "finish" the D has to assume the basic position.
If the centre is not shown, the sequence of the marked areas which was announced
5.4.10 Exercise 9 - Transport by Boat

10 points
RH-W A

Devices Motorboat with boatman.
Permitted AC/VC - 1 AC and/or VC for "climbing in";

- 1 AC for "stay";
- 1 AC or VC for "basic position".

Execution
DH and D assume a basic position at a reasonable distance from the boat. The D
climbs, jumps or is lifted into the boat. During the transport the $D$ is to remain calm and uninhibited. After the transport of approx. 100 m the DH climbs out with his D and gives him the $A C$ to assume the basic position.

## Evaluation - Insecure behaviour devalues accordingly;

- If the $D$ does not get in our out in a goal-oriented manner or is not cooperative at being lifted in or out, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

| 6 | Obedience (UO) and Dexterity (GW) Level B | Phase B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6.1 | Tracking, Area, Rubble Level B | RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B |
| 6.1.1 | Exercises | Highest Score: |
|  | Exercise 1: | Off-Leash heeling with group: |
|  | Exercise 2: | Distance control: |
|  | Exercise 3: | Retrieve on the flat: |
|  | Exercise 4: | Carry and handover: |
|  | Exercise 5: | Directability at a distance: |
|  | Exercise 6: | Swing: |
|  | Exercise 7: | Ladder: |
|  | Exercise 8: | Tunnel: |
|  | Exercise 9: | Down under distraction: |

### 6.1.2 Exercise 1 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

15 points
RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

### 6.1.3 Exercise 2 - Distance Control <br> 15 points

RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B
Exercise Area Site and execution according to sketch 10.7
Permitted AC/VC

- 1 AC for "heel";
- 1 AC or VC for "sit";
- 1 AC for "recall";
- 1 AC and/or VC for "down";
- 1 AC and/or VC for "stand";
- 1 AC for "recall";
- 1 AC or VC for basic position.

| Positions | Sit; Down; Stand |
| :--- | :--- |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.15 |
| Evaluation | If the D assumes another position other than the one required, 4 points each are <br> deducted. |

### 6.1.4 Exercise 3 - Retrieve on the Flat

RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B

| Exercise Area | The starting point is determined by the TJ. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Article | One that is made available according to chapter 2.4.1 |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC are each allowed for: |
|  | $-\quad$ the retrieve; |
|  | $-\quad$ to release the article; |
|  | $-\quad$ the basic position at the end. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.9 |
| Evaluation | If the DH leaves his location before the end, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |

### 6.1.5 Exercise 4 - Carry and Handover 10 points

RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B
Exercise Area Site and execution according to sketch 10.6
Permitted AC/VC - 1 AC and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the basic position;

- 1 AC or VC for the recall;
- 1 AC or VC for the final basic position.


## Execution According to chapter 3.2.10

Evaluation - If the D jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient;

- If the D, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory.


### 6.1.6 Exercise 5 - Directability at a Distance

RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B

## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

Site and execution according to sketch 20.5 and chapter 2.4.1

- 1 AC and/or VC for "going out to the middle marker";
- 1 AC for "remaining in place";
- 1 AC and/or VC each for running to each table;
- 1 AC for jumping on and remaining on each table;
- 1 AC or VC for the recall;
- 1 AC or VC for the basic position.


## Execution

Evaluation

According to chapter 3.2.16

- If the middle or a table is not shown or if the drawn sequence of the tables is not kept, the exercise is considered insufficient;
- If the DH leaves his location, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient.
6.1.7 Exercise 6 - Swing


## Exercise Area

Permitted AC/VC

## Execution

## Evaluation

Site and execution according to sketch 20.9 and chapter 2.4.1

- 1 AC and/or VC for "mounting";
- 1 AC for "staying";
- 1 AC or VC for each "go on".

The DH assumes the basic position with his off-leashed D in front of the swing. At the AC and/or VC to "mount', the D has to step on the movable plank via the mounting ramp and immediately "stay" on the AC.

At the TJ's order, the DH walks to the D's side, gives the AC or VC to "go on", walks with his $D$ to the end of the movable plank and stops there.

At the TJ's order, the DH gives the AC or VC to "go on" and the D leaves the apparatus via the dismounting ramp. With the $D$, the DH walks a few steps behind the apparatus where he stops and the $D$ independently assumes the basic position.

The $D$ has to go the entire length without being anxious or hectic.

- If the D jumps off within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points;
- If the $D$ jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient;
- Insecure and/or hectic behaviour or insufficient coordination devalue accordingly.
6.1.8 Exercise 7-Ladder


## Exercise Area

## Permitted AC/VC

## Execution

## Evaluation

Site and execution according to sketch 20.7 and chapter 2.4.1

- 1 AC and/or VC for "mounting";
- 1 AC or VC for "basic position".

According to chapter 3.2.18

- If the $D$ jumps off within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points;
- If the $D$ jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient;
- If the $D$ jumps off after the last rung, the exercise may only be maximum satisfactory;
- If the $D$ falls down between the steps and if it is possible for the $D$ to get back up onto the ladder independently and without help, then he gets a partial score as insufficient;
- Individual steps on a ladder beam devalue accordingly;
- If the $D$ uses a beam throughout a large portion of the ladder or shows strong
step insecurity, the exercise is considered insufficient.
6.1.9 Exercise 8 - Tunnel with Tube

Exercise Area
Permitted AC/VC

Execution
Evaluation

Site and execution according to sketch 20.8 and chapter 2.4.1

- 1 AC and/or VC for "go through";
- 1 AC or VC for "stay";
- 1 AC or VC for "basic position".

According to chapter 3.2.13
If the $D$ does not leave the tunnel or does not stay at the command, the exercise is considered insufficient.

RH-F B, RH-FL B, RH-T B

Exercise Area
Permitted AC/VC

Execution

Evaluation

Site and execution according to sketch 10.1

- 1 AC or VC for "Down";
- 1 AC or VC for "Sit".

According to chapter 3.2.11
Without any influence by the DH , the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-8 of the other D.

- If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{4}$ of the D being shown, a partial score is awarded;
- If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{4}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points;
- If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points.


### 6.2 Avalanche Level B

RH-L B

### 6.2.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 100 points

| Exercise 1: | Off-Leash heeling with group: | 15 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Distance control: | 15 points |
| Exercise 3: | Retrieve on the flat: | 10 points |
| Exercise 4: | Carry and handover: | 10 points |
| Exercise 5: | Down under distraction: | 10 points |
| Exercise 6: | Directability at a distance: | 20 points |
| Exercise 7: | Following ski tracks in deep snow: | 10 points |

Exercise 8: Transportability: 10 points
The exercises 7 and 8 can be done individually prior to or after the nosework.
6.2.2 Exercise 1 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

15 points

RH-L B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |

### 6.2.3 Exercise 2 - Distance Control

15 points
RH-L B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC for "heeling"; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for the position "sit"; |
|  | -1 AC for the recall; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for the position "down"; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for the position "stand"; |
| Positions | -1 AC for the recall; |
| Execution | -1 AC for the basic position. |
| Evaluation | Sit; Down; Stand |

### 6.2.4 Exercise 3 - Retrieve on the Flat

10 points

RH-L B

| Exercise Area | The starting point is determined by the TJ. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Article | One that is made available according to 2.4 .1 |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC are each allowed for: |
|  | $-\quad$ the retrieve; |


|  | - to release the article; <br> - the basic position. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.9 |
| Evaluation | - Throwing the article too short or too far and any help by the DH result in devaluation accordingly; <br> - If the DH leaves his location before the end, the exercise is scored with 0 |

### 6.2.5 Exercise 4 - Carry and Handover

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.6. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Instead of the table a snow bank or elevated position may be used. |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for jumping on the table from the basic position; <br> - 1 AC or VC for the recall; <br> - 1 AC or VC for the final basic position. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.10 |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient; <br> - If the $D$, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory |

6.2.6 Exercise 5 - Down under Distraction

10 points
RH-L B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 <br> Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-4 of the other D. |
| Evaluation | - If the $D$ leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ of the $D$ being shown, a partial score is awarded; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

6.2.7 Exercise 6 - Directability at a Distance

20 points
RH-L B

## Exercise Area

Site and execution according to sketch 20.5 and chapter 2.4.1

| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and VC for "going out to the middle marker"; <br> - 1 AC for "remaining in place"; <br> - 1 AC and VC each for running to each marked areas; <br> - 1 AC for remaining on each marked area; <br> - 1 AC or VC for the recall; <br> - 1 AC or VC for the basic position. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.16 |
| Evaluation | - If the middle or a table is not shown or if the drawn sequence of the marked spots is not adhered to, the exercise is considered insufficient; <br> - If the DH leaves his location, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient. |
| 6.2.8 Exercise 7 | 易 Ski Tracks in deep Snow 10 points |
|  | RH-L B |
| Exercise Area | The track line (route) can have any form (no acute angle) and has a length of approx. 350 steps. <br> Following ski tracks is to be demonstrated with snow shoes/skis. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or 1 VC for "follow the tracks"; <br> 1 AC or VC for the basic position. |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his off-leashed $D$ at the beginning of the track. From the basic position the DH goes with his D on a prescribed route in the area. <br> At the instruction of the TJ the DH gives his D 1 AC and/or VC to start to "follow the track" and walks in the prescribed snow track ahead of his D. <br> From the basic position, the D has to immediately fall back behind his DH and follow in the track of his DH. |
| Evaluation | Expected are fluid movements with consistent distance between the DH and D and few $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{VC}$ given from the beginning until the end. <br> The following points devalue accordingly: <br> - hesitant starting and going; <br> - breaking away from the track; <br> - falling back on the part of the D; <br> - crowding or passing the DH by the D; <br> - repeated AC or VC. |

## Exercise Area

## Permitted AC/VC

1 Snow mobile, snow cat, ski lift, helicopter or similar
1 AC and/or VC for "mounting";
1 AC for the basic position.

| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his off leash $D$ at a reasonable distance from the respective transport vehicle. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Any usual type of transport vehicle may be used whereby the respective safety regulations are to be taken into consideration. |
|  | At the instruction of the TJ, the DH lifts or sends his D with 1 AC and/or VC into the transport vehicle. The way in which the $D$ gets into the vehicle is at the discretion of the DH. |
|  | After the trip or flight the DH climbs out with his D, places him sideways at a safe distance from the transport vehicle and takes him into the basic position. |
| Evaluation | - During the transport the $D$ is to remain calm and uninhibited; <br> - Insecure or hectic behaviour of the $D$ when getting in our out and/or during the transport devalues accordingly; |
|  | - If the $D$ is not cooperative when being lifted or getting into the vehicle, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |

### 6.3 Mantrailing Level B

RH-MT B
6.3.1 Exercises

Highest Score:
100 points

| Exercise 1: | Off-Leash heeling with group: | 15 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Change of position: | 15 points |
| Exercise 3: | Traversing unpleasant material: | 15 points |
| Exercise 4: | Unstable plank: | 15 points |
| Exercise 5: | Tunnel with tube: | 15 points |
| Exercise 6: | Carry and hand-over: | 10 points |
| Exercise 7: | Down under distraction: | 15 points |

### 6.3.2 Exercise 1 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a <br> dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle <br> in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. <br> Execution |
| According to chapter 3.2.5 |  |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |


| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.4 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The change of position is to be shown on a table, the sequence is drawn. |
|  | Table size: $100 \times 100 \mathrm{~cm}$, height 60 cm |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and/or VC to jump up and $1^{\text {st }}$ position; |
|  | -1 AC and/or VC for each position; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for the recall; |
| Evaluation | - 1 AC or VC for the basic position. |
|  | According to chapter 3.2 .8 |

6.3.4 Exercise 3 - Traversing unpleasant Material

15 points
RH-MT B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC or VC for "go" |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.12 |
| Evaluation | $-\quad$ Hesitant and insecure traversing of the site devalues accordingly; |
|  | $-\quad$ If the site is exited prior to the end, the exercise is considered insufficient. |

### 6.3.5 Exercise 4 - Unstable Plank

15 points

RH-MT B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.6 and chapter 2.4.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | -1 AC and/or VC for "mounting"; |
|  | -1 AC for "staying"; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for each "go on". |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.17 |
|  | - If the D jumps off within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points; |
|  | $-\quad$ If the D jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient; |
|  | - If the D refuses the obstacle, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |

6.3.6 Exercise 5 - Tunnel with Tube

15 points

RH-MT B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 20.8 and chapter 2.4.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for "go through"; |

- 1 AC or VC for "stay";
- 1 AC or VC for the basic position.

| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.13 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | $\quad$Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic entering and going through devalues <br> accordingly; |
| $-\quad$If the D does not leave the tunnel or does not stay at the command, the <br> exercise is considered insufficient. |  |

6.3.7 Exercise 6 - Carry and Handover

10 points

RH-MT B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the basic position; |
|  | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ or VC for the recall; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for the final basic position. |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2 .10 |
|  | $-\quad$ If the D jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient; |
|  | $-\quad$ If the D, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's |
|  | instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory. |

6.3.8 Exercise 7-Down under Distraction

15 points
RH-MT B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 <br> Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-6 of the other $D$. |
| Evaluation | - If the D leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise 4 of the $D$ being shown, a partial score is awarded; <br> - If the $D$ leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise 4 by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

### 6.4 Water Level B

RH-W B

### 6.4.1 Exercises

| Exercise 1: | Distance Swim $800 \mathrm{~m}:$ | 20 points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercise 2: | Off-Leash heeling with Group: | 10 points |
| Exercise 3: | Change of position with Draw: | 10 points |
| Exercise 4: | Carry and Hand over: | 10 points |
| Exercise 5: | Down under distraction: | 10 points |
| Exercise 6: | Mounting and riding on a surfboard: | 10 points |
| Exercise 7: | Directability at a Distance: | 10 points |
| Exercise 8: | Retrieving from the water, throwing from boat: | 10 points |
| Exercise 9: | Transport by boat: | 10 points |

### 6.4.2 Exercise 1 - Distance Swim 800 m

## 20 points

RH-W B

| Exercise Area | Motorboat with boatman. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for "jump into water"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "go on swim"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "go at a distance"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "follow"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "return swim"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "come to DH". |
| Execution | The RDT find themselves in a boat. They are to behave disciplined, whereby a basic position is not necessary. <br> At an AC and/or VC the D jumps out of the boat, which does not move, into the water. The DH sends his D away from the boat, so that it can pull away. The boat travels at a distance of approx. 10 m ahead of the D , so that he can be constantly observed. At an AC and/or VC the D follows the boat. He has to calmly swim a distance of 800 m . <br> Subsequently the boat stops, the DH calls his D with an AC and/or VC, the D swims back and the DH helps him back into the boat. |
| Evaluation | - Unsettled, irregular swimming as well as deficiencies while jumping into the water, swimming towards the boat or being lifted into the boat devalue accordingly; <br> - If the D does not show adequate endurance, the exercise is to be interrupted and scored with 0 points. |

### 6.4.3 Exercise 2 - Off-Leash Heeling with Group

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Group of People | The group consists of 4 people, whereby 2 persons in the group must each have a dog on leash that is well-socialized (male and female). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise manner. |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.5 |
| Group | According to chapter 3.2.6 |
| 6.4.4 Exercise 3-Change | of Position with Draw 10 points |
|  | RH-W B |
| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.4 |
|  | The change of position is to be shown on a table, the sequence is drawn. |
|  | Table size: $100 \times 100 \mathrm{~cm}$, height 60 cm |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC to jump up and $1^{\text {st }}$ position; |
|  | - 1 AC and/or VC for each position; |
|  | - 1 AC or VC for recall; |
|  | - 1 AC or VC for basic position. |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.8 |
| Evaluation | - If the D does not assume a position, this partial exercise is devalued by 3 points |
|  | - If the D jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient. |

### 6.4.5 Exercise 4 - Carry and Handover

10 points

RH-W B

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ and/or VC for jumping on the table from the basic position; |
|  | $-\quad 1 \mathrm{AC}$ or VC for the recall; |
| Execution | -1 AC or VC for the final basic position. |
| Evaluation | According to chapter 3.2.10 |
|  | $-\quad$ If the D jumps off while being carried, the exercise is considered insufficient; |
|  | $-\quad$ If the D, after having been put down, leaves the HP prior to the judge's |
| instructions, the exercise can only be evaluated with a maximum of satisfactory. |  |

### 6.4.6 Exercise 5 - Down under Distraction

| Exercise Area | Site and execution according to sketch 10.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC or VC for "Down"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for "Sit". |
| Execution | According to chapter 3.2.11 <br> Without any influence by the DH, the D has to remain calmly lying down during the exercises 1-4 of the other $D$. |
| Evaluation | - If the D leaves the down place by more than 3 meters after the ending of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ of the D being shown, a partial score is awarded; <br> - If the D leaves the down place prior to the completion of exercise $\mathbf{3}$ by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points; <br> - If the dog does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, remains however at the down place, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. |

6.4.7 Exercise 6 - Mounting and Riding on a Surfboard 40 m

10 points
RH-W B

| Exercise Area | For the execution of the exercise a shore point is to be selected that allows the $D$ to stand in the water and can easily get onto the shoreline. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Devices | 1 Surfboard. |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for "mount"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "stay"; <br> - 1 AC and/or VC for "climb off"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for basic position. |
| Execution | The DH assumes the basic position with his $D$ at the starting point. From the basic position and at the AC/VC for "mount" the D has to climb up on the surfboard that is in shallow water and does not have a sail. The surfboard must be reachable for the $D$ without him having to swim. <br> The DH help his D climb onto the surfboard by holding it. <br> At the AC and/or VC for "stay", the D has to remain calmly on the surfboard. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH pushes the surfboard with the D lying on it in the designated direction for approx. 40 meters. The $D$ has to remain calm and stay until the DH gives him the AC and/or VC to "climb off and swim". The D should swim to him quickly and sit in front. <br> To finish the exercise, at the shore the DH assumes the basic position with his D by giving an AC or VC. |
| Evaluation | - Insecure mounting or remaining devalue accordingly; <br> - If the D leaves the surfboard independently, the exercise is considered insufficient; <br> - If the $D$ does not mount the surfboard, the exercise is to be scored with 0 points. |


6.4.9 Exercise 8 - Retrieving from the Water, throwing from Boat

10 points
RH-W B
Devices Boat with boatman, HP, TJ, DH with D

Paddle in the boat

## Permitted AC/VC

- 1 AC and/or VC for "bring the paddle"

Execution The boatman with HP, TJ and RDT goes to a marked spot (buoy or similar) at approx. 25 m distance.
There, the TJ instructs to have the paddle dropped into the water, visibly to the D.
The boat continues for another approx. 10 m and stops.
The DH commands the D with 1 AC or VC to retrieve the paddle to the boat. The paddle and the $D$ are lifted into the boat.

## Evaluation

- Repeated commands to "bring" or non-cooperative behaviour on part of the D while being lifted into the boat devalue accordingly;
- If the D does not bring the paddle back to the boat, the exercise is scored with 0 points.


### 6.4.10 Exercise 9 - Transport by Boat

| Devices | Motorboat with boatman. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | - 1 AC and/or VC for "climb in"; <br> - 1 AC for "stay"; <br> - 1 AC or VC for the basic position. |
| Execution | DH and D assume a basic position at a reasonable distance from the boat. The D climbs, jumps or is lifted into the boat. <br> During the transport the D is to remain calm and uninhibited. <br> After the transport of approx. 100 m the DH climbs out with his D and gives him the AC or VC to assume the basic position. |
| Evaluation | - Insecure behaviour devalues accordingly; <br> - If the $D$ does not get in our out in a goal-oriented manner or is not cooperative at being lifted in or out, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |


| 7 | Nose work Level V |  |  | Phase A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.1 | Tracking Level V |  |  | RH-F V |
| 7.1.1 | Exercises |  | Highest Score: | 100 points |
|  |  | Maintaining the Track (laid by handler): |  | 50 points |
|  |  | Articles, $3 \times 10$ points: |  | 30 points |
|  |  | Alert exercise: |  | 20 points |
| 7.1.2 | Site for Tracking Level V |  |  | RH-F V |
| Handler track |  | 400 normal steps with 2 changes of direction at a right angle and 3 handler articles according to 2.4.2 |  |  |
|  |  | The start is marked with a sign which indicates the direction of the track. |  |  |
|  |  | After a short pause at the start the DH walks with normal steps in the designated direction. While laying the track he may not scrape, drag or stop. |  |  |
|  |  | The tracking articles may not be placed next to the track but are to be placed on the track. |  |  |
| Age of the Track |  | 20 minutes. |  |  |

### 7.1.3 Execution of Tracking Level V

Valid are the general execution regulations according to chapter 3

| Search time | maximum 15 minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3 |

### 7.1.4 Execution of the Alert exercise

## See 3.3.5

After the completed search the DH reports with his D on leash in basic position, informs the TJ of his chosen alert type, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it.

### 7.2 Area Search Level V

RH-FL V

### 7.2.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 100 points

| Work mode in search: | 30 points |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alert at the person. | 70 points |

### 7.2.2 Site for Area Search Level V

## RH-FL V

| Search Area | 5 '000 $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ open and covered terrain. |
| :--- | :--- |
| The hides have to be selected in such a way that allows the D to have visual and |  |
| physical contact to the VP. |  |
| Victims | 1 VP. |

7.2.3 Execution of Area Search Level V

Valid are the general execution regulations according to chapter 3
Search Time maximum 10 minutes.

Evaluation Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3
If the victim is not found the test cannot be passed.
The first false alert devalues the exercise by 20 points.
What is evaluated in particular for the DH is the teamwork.

### 7.3 Rubble Search Level V

RH-T V
7.3.1 Exercises

Highest Score:
Work mode in search:
Alert at the person:
7.3.2 Site for Rubble Search Level V

RH-T V

| Search Area | Building rubble of a minimum $400-600 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ on one level which can consist of <br> various construction materials. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Victims | 1 VP. |

7.3.3 Execution of Rubble Search Level V

RH-T V

Valid are the general execution regulations according to chapter 3.
The DH may follow his D in the rubble as soon as the TJ allows it. This usually takes place when the $D$ has definitively left the DH.

Search Time maximum 10 minutes.
Evaluation Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3.
The first false alert devalues the exercise by 20 points.
If the victim is not found the test cannot be passed.

### 7.4 Avalanche Search Level V

RH-L V

### 7.4.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 100 points

Work mode in search: 30 points

Alert at the person:

### 7.4.2 Site for Avalanche Search Level V

| Search Area | Snowfield of approximately $5 ' 000 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ with a minimum of 3 snow hides. |
| :--- | :--- |
| The entrance of the snow hide has to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in |  |
| such a way that the $D$ can penetrate through to the VP by scratching. Note that |  |
| the hides have to be inconspicuously adjusted to the terrain. |  |
| Victims | 1 VP is buried in the snow hide a minimum of 10 minutes prior to dispatching <br> the $D$ and has to remain quiet during the search. |

### 7.4.3 Execution of Avalanche Search Level V

Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3.
The DH can execute the search work with snow shoes or skis.
The D must systematically search the area at the instruction of the DH.
The DH may leave his starting point only when the $D$ is further than 30 steps away, the D alerts and/or the TJ allows it.

| Search Time | maximum 10 minutes. <br> The D may advance to the VP, subsequently the DH extricates the VP at the <br> instruction of the TJ and the find site is marked by the DH. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaluation | Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3. <br> The first false alert devalues the exercise by 20 points. <br> The TJ may only call a false alert when the D had no opportunity to gather the <br> VP's scent through the local wind and thermal situation. <br> If the person is not found the test cannot be passed. |

### 7.5 Mantrailing Level V

### 7.5.1 Exercises

Highest Score:
100 points
Picking up the scent trail:
10 points
Following and maintaining the scent trail:
50 points
Locating and alerting on the VP:
40 points


### 7.6 Water Work Level V

RH-W V

### 7.6.1 Exercises <br> Highest Score: 100 points

Retrieving a line starting from the shore:
30 points
Rescuing a person starting from the shore:
70 points

### 7.6.2 Bringing a Line starting from the Shore <br> RH-W V <br> 30 points

| Devices | Surfer with a surfboard; <br> Line: Boat line, length approx. 30 m. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | Repeated AC and VC in any order. |
| Valid are the execution regulations in chapter 3. |  |
| A surfer with a surfboard finds himself 25 m from the shore in the water. |  |
| The DH puts the end of an approx. 30 m long boat line in the D's mouth. At the |  |
| instruction of the DH, the D swims to the surfer. The surfer takes the end of the |  |
| line from the D . While the DH pulls the surfer to the shore, the D swims next to |  |
| the surfer. As soon as the surfer reaches the shore, the DH calls his D to him. |  |
| Valid are the evaluation regulations according to chapter 3. |  |

### 7.6.3 Rescuing a Person starting from the Shore

RH-W V

| Devices | HP in Neoprene suit in the water. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | Repeated AC and VC in any order. |
| Execution | Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3. <br> A person who acts as if he were drowning and calls for help is located 25 m from <br> the shore in the water. |
|  | At the instruction of the DH, the $D$ swims to the person. As soon as the person <br> can hold onto the harness or life jacket of the dog, the D brings him back to the <br> shore. Repeated and any AC and/or VC by the DH are allowed. As soon as the D <br> reaches the shore with the person who was in trouble, the DH goes to the <br> rescued person and takes care of him. |
| Valid are the evaluation regulations according to chapter 3. |  |
| If the D does not swim directly to the person or does not swim back directly, the |  |
| exercise is devalued accordingly. |  |
| If the D does not bring the HP back, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |  |

## 8 Nose work Level A

Phase A

### 8.1 Tracking Level A

RH-F A

### 8.1.1 Exercises

Highest Score:

| 1 Identification article: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Search for the ID article: |  |
| Assuming the track: | 10 points |
| Following the track: | 10 points |
| 5 articles (8 points each) : | 70 points |
| Alert at the person: | Locating the person: |
|  | Alerting at the person: |

### 8.1.2 Site for Tracking Level A

| Stranger laid track | 1'000 steps |
| :---: | :---: |
| Change of Direction | 4 definitive changes of direction, right angles or obtuse/blunt. |
| Age of the Track | 90 minutes. |
| Start | At the start of the track 1 ID article is placed not visibly in an area of $20 \mathrm{~m} \times 20$ m . The baseline of this area is marked to the right and the left. |
|  | The Track Layer (FHL) enters the field from the left or right side line and places the ID article within this field. It marks the actual start of the beginning of the track. |
|  | After pausing briefly, the FHL walks at normal pace in the assigned direction. |
| Route | The route of the track should be as natural as possible, adapted to the terrain and contain change of terrain. |
|  | The terrain can consist of forest, meadows and fields as well as path and street crossings. |
|  | The FHL walks the entire track at a normal pace, he may not scuff the track nor stop while laying the track. He has to give the TJ an exact tracking plan with all of the necessary information such as the sequence of the articles and distinctive spots along the track itself. |
|  | A GPS recording is desirable. |
|  | The FHL places 5 articles along the course of the track. |
|  | The articles may not be placed next to the track, but must be on the track itself. |
|  | The FHL has to record the location of each article in a sketch. For this, the articles are to be marked or exactly described. |
| End of Track | The FHL assumes either a lying down or sitting position at the end of the track. This position has to be assumed prior to the start of the work. |

### 8.1.3 Execution of Tracking Level A

| In General | Valid are the general execution regulations according to chapter |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The DH takes his D off leash and in front of the baseline directs him to locate the ID. |
|  | The $D$ has to systematically forage and find the ID within 3 minutes inside the field, whereby the DH may direct and guide the $D$ through $A C$ and/or VC without crossing over the baseline. |
|  | After locating the ID, the DH puts his dog on the tracking line if needed and deploys him to working the track. |
|  | If the $D$ does not locate the ID but finds the track, the DH can let the $D$ pause for putting him on the line or, if he searches off-leash, he can independently follow the D after notifying the TJ . |
|  | Should the D not find the track within the prescribed time-frame for the start field (3 minutes), the RDT can continue to try to assume the track which counts against the overall time, whereby the DH may not enter the foraging field. The TJ can terminate the search, if it is clear that the D clearly refuses to work or is not capable of solving the task. |
| Search Time | maximum 20 minutes for the track work including the ID. |
| Evaluation | The evaluation is in accordance with chapter 3 as well as: |
|  | - The work in the foraging field with the indication of the ID; <br> - Assuming and following the track; <br> - Checking the found articles in chronological sequence; <br> - The independent alert at the FHL at the end of the track; <br> - If the FHL is not found, the test cannot be passed; <br> - If the alert at the FHL or the location of an article is triggered by the DH, this alert is scored with 0 points; <br> - The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the D cannot continue the work on his own. |
| Evaluation Dog | If the time limit for finding the ID and assuming the track at the start is exceeded, this part is scored with 0 points. |
| Evaluation of the Alert | If the DH announces a bark alert, the D however clearly does alert on the hiding person without barking, the alert is to be graded as insufficient. <br> If the D does not bark correctly in the direction of the VP or briefly leaves the VP, the alert is graded with a maximum of sufficient. |

### 8.2 Area Search Level A

RH-FL A
8.2.1 Exercises

Highest Score:
200 points

| Alert Exercise: | 20 points |
| :--- | ---: |
| Directability: | 20 points |
| Search Intensity: | 10 points |
| Mobility: | 10 points |
| Independence: | 10 points |
| Teamwork, situation assessment, overview of the DH |  |
| during the entire nosework: | 10 points |
| Alert: 2 persons, at maximum 60 points each: | 120 points |

### 8.2.2 Site for Area Search Level A

## RH-FL A

Search Area
Markings
VP Hides

Victims 2 VP
Up to 15 minutes before the beginning of the first search, the search area has to be criss-crossed by several people with a test dog.

### 8.2.3 Alert Exercise

RH-FL A

See 3.3.5
When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in basic position, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it accordingly.

### 8.2.4 Execution of Area Search Level A

RH-FL A

| In General | Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3. |
| :--- | :--- |
| After the alert exercise the DH goes to the start position for the area search and |  |
| the TJ informs him of the tactical situation. |  |
| Search Time | maximum 15 minutes. |

The DH dispatches his D for the search at the instruction of the TJ.
At the DH's instruction the D has to search the area with deep side sweeps
alternately. The DH moves only along the middle line except at the alert.
Occasional backwards sweeps by the D are not faulty.
It is at the discretion of the DH to do a rough search and without point
deduction continue the search at the end of the search area in the opposite
direction as often as he chooses.
Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3.
Evaluation
The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points.
If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, the maximum achievable
score would then be 139 points.

### 8.3 Rubble Search Level A

RH-T A

### 8.3.1 Exercises

Highest Score:

| Alert exercise: | 20 points |
| :--- | ---: |
| Directability: | 20 points |
| Search Intensity: | 10 points |
| Mobility: | 10 points |
| Independence: | 10 points |
| Tactic \& Teamwork: | 10 points |
| Alerts: 2 persons, at max. 60 points each: | 120 points |

### 8.3.2 Site for Rubble Search

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Search Area } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Building rubble of a minimum } 800-1000 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \text { which consist of various types of } \\
\text { construction material on one or more levels. }\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}\text { Pure building searches are not allowed, however individual rooms may be } \\
\text { included in the search area. }\end{array}
$$ <br>
A rubble site Level A has to contain dark rooms or cavities and deep hides with <br>

VP beneath cover or debris of approx. 1 meter.\end{array}\right\}\)| The DH gets a site description in form of a sketch. |
| :--- |
| Victim |
| Distraction |
| Assistants hidden covered. | | Smouldering fire, motor noises, hammering, drumming, sound carriers, etc. |
| :--- |

work.

### 8.3.3 Alert Exercise for Rubble Search

RH-T A

See 3.3.5
When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in basic position, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it.

### 8.3.4 Execution of Rubble Search Level A

| In General | Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3. |
| :--- | :--- |
| After the alert exercise, the DH goes to the start position for the search and the TJ |  |
| informs him of the tactical situation. |  |
| Search Time | maximum 15 minutes. |
| Alert | At the instruction of the TJ the work continues after the alert. From his location, <br> the DH may dispatch his D one time for the continued search (see 4). <br> Evaluation <br> Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3. |
| The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. |  |
| If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, the maximum achievable |  |
| score is then 139 points. |  |

### 8.4 Avalanche Search Level A

The nose work consists of the partial exercises alert exercise, biological location with the D and technical location search with the buried search devise (LVS).

### 8.4.1 Exercises Highest Score: 200 points

| Alert Exercise: | 20 points |
| :--- | :---: |
| Work with LVS: | 10 points |
| Directability: | 10 points |
| Search Intensity: | 10 points |
| Mobility: | 10 points |
| Independence: | 10 points |
| Tactic \& Teamwork: | 10 points |
| Alerts: 2 persons max. 60 points each: | 120 points |

### 8.4.2 Alert Exercise

RH-L A

See 3.3.5
When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in basic position, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it.

### 8.4.3 Site and Execution Technical Location Level A

RH-L A

| Search Area | Snowfield of $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~m}$, clearly marked. |
| :--- | :--- |
| LVS Device | $-\quad 1$ transceiver LVS as sender; |
| Search | 1 transceiver LVS as receiver. |
|  | When reporting in, the DH announces whether he will be using his own device |
| or that of the event organiser. |  |
| The DH has the task to locate the transceiver (LVS) buried approx. 0.3 m deep in |  |
|  | a marked area within a maximum of 5 minutes, dig it out and show it to the TJ. |
|  | The tactic is at the discretion of the DH. |
|  | If the allotted time is exceeded the exercise is scored with 0 points. |

### 8.4.4 Site for Biological Location Level A

RH-L A

| Search Area | Snowfield of approx. $8^{\prime} 000 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ with minimum of 5 snow hides. <br> The snow hides have to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way <br> that the D has a hard time to penetrate through to the VP by scratching. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Victims | There are 2 victims buried in 80 cm deep. <br> The VPs must be buried a minimum of 20 minutes prior to the dispatch of the D <br> and remain quiet during the search. |
| The distance between the victims has to ensure a clear alert. |  |
| HPs | Directly before deploying the $D$ and during the work, the search area has to be <br> criss-crossed on foot or on skis by at least three people without a dog. |

### 8.4.5 Execution Biological Location Level A

RH-L A

| Search Time | maximum 15 minutes. |
| :--- | :--- |
| The time is interrupted while the first victim is being extricated. |  |
| Valid are the general execution regulations according to chapter 3. |  |
| The DH can execute the search work with snow shoes or skis. |  |
| The DH dispatches his D according to his decision. |  |
| The DH may leave his starting point only when the D is further than 30 steps |  |
| away, the D alerts and/or the TJ allows it. |  |
| Without waiting for the end of the extrication, the work continues at the |  |

instruction of the TJ.
Evaluation Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3.
The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points.
If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, whereby the maximum achievable score then is 139 points.

### 8.5 Mantrailing Level A

## RH-MT A

### 8.5.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 200 points

| Assuming the trail: | 20 points |
| :--- | :--- |
| Following and maintaining the trail: | 80 points |
| Behaviour of the DH: | 20 points |
| Locating and alert on the VP: | 60 points |
| Tactic and teamwork: | 20 points |

8.5.2 Site for Mantrailing Level A RH-MT A

| Trail type and length | 2000 steps / approx. 1000 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 changes in direction, minimum 1 terrain change, 1 crossing, 1 "stranger" |  |
| sitting/lying on the trail (between 600 and 800 m ) for leading the trail off |  |

### 8.5.3 Execution of Mantrailing Level A

RH-MT A

In General
Search Time
Evaluation

Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3.
45 minutes.
Valid are the evaluation regulations according to chapter 3.
The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the $D$ cannot continue the work on his own.

If the VP is not found the test cannot be passed.

### 8.6 Water Work Level A

RH-W A

### 8.6.1 Exercises <br> Highest Score: 200 points

Bringing a rescue device starting from the shore: line, distance 25 m
20 points
Getting a person starting from the shore: harness, distance 25 m
60 points

| Bringing a rescue device starting from a boat: line, distance 25 m | 20 points |
| :--- | :--- |
| Getting a person starting from of a boat: harness, distance 25 m | 60 points |
| Transport of a disabled boat: rowboat, distance 25 m | 40 points |


| 8.6.2 Bringing a | evice starting from the Shore | RH-W A | 20 points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Devices | Boat with boatman and assistant in Neoprene suit; Lifesaver with a line, length approx. 30 m . |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Permitted AC/VC | 1 AC and/or VC for "bring lifesaver |  |  |
| Execution | A rowboat with boatman finds itself 25 m from the shore in the water. <br> The DH puts the end of an approximately 30 m long boatline in the D's mouth. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the boat and offers the end of the line to the boatman. While the DH pulls the boat to the shore, the D swims alongside of the boat. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | As soon as the boat has reached the shore, the DH calls his D to him. |  |  |
| Evaluation | - Mistakes in taking the line or accompanying the boat devalue <br> - If the $D$ does not deliver the $r$ scored with 0 points. | as well as ly; <br> the boatm |  |

8.6.3 Getting a Person starting from the Shore

RH-W A
60 points
Devices Assistant in Neoprene suit in the water.
Permitted AC/VC Repeated AC and VC in any order.
Execution
A person who acts as if he were drowning and calls for help, finds himself 25 m from the shore in the water.

At the instruction of the $D H$, the $D$ swims to the person. As soon as the person can hold onto the harness or lifejacket of the $D$, the $D$ independently brings him back to the shore. As soon as the D with the person in trouble reaches the shore, the DH goes to the rescued person and takes care of him.

Evaluation Mistakes when taking up or dropping the line devalue the exercise accordingly. If the $D$ does not bring the HP, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

| Devices | Motorboat with a boatman; |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Rowboat with a boatman; |
| Permitted AC/VC | Boat line, length approx. 30 m. |
|  | $1 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{VC}$ for "jump into the water"; |

1 AC/VC for "swim to rowboat";
1 AC/VC for "swim back".
The RDT finds itself in a motorboat. At a distance of 25 m in the water, there is a
rowboat with a boatman.
At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water. The DH puts the end of
an approximate 30 m long boat line in the D's mouth. At further instruction, the
D swims to the rowboat and offers the end of the line to the boatman. While the
DH pulls the rowboat towards his own boat, the D swims next to the rowboat.
As soon as the rowboat is within reach of the motorboat, an assistant takes over
securing it. The DH calls his D to him, the D swims to the boat and the DH helps
his D back into the boat.
Mistakes when taking or dropping the line, mistakes in accompanying the boat
as well as insufficiencies when jumping into the water, swimming back to the
boat or when being lifted into the boat devalue the exercise accordingly.
If the D does not deliver the rescue line to the boatman, the exercise is scored
with 0 points.

### 8.6.5 Getting a Person starting from a Boat <br> RH-W A <br> 60 points

Devices
Motorboat with a boatman;
Assistant in Neoprene suit in the water.
Permitted AC/VC
Repeated AC and VC in any order.
The RDT is in a motorboat.
25 m away is a person who acts as if he were drowning and calls for help.
At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water and swims to the
person. As soon as the person holds onto the harness or lifejacket of the D, the
D independently brings him back to the boat.
As soon as the D with the person in trouble is within reach of the motorboat, an
assistant takes over the further care.
The DH calls his D back, the D swims to him and the DH helps his D back into the
boat.
If the D does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or
shows deficiencies in jumping into the water, swimming towards the boat or
when being lifted into the boat, the exercise is devalued accordingly.
If the D does not bring the HP, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

### 8.6.6 Transport of a disabled Boat RH-W A 40 points

| Prerequisites | Rowboat with a boatman; |
| :--- | :--- |
| An approximate 3 m towline, fortified at the end, is affixed to the boat. |  |
| Permitted AC/VC | Repeated AC and VC in any order. |

## Execution <br> Evaluation <br> If the $D$ does not swim directly to the boat, does not grab the line quickly or does not swim back directly, the exercise is devalued accordingly. <br> If the D does not bring the boat the exercise is scored with 0 points.

## 9 Nose work Level B

### 9.1 Tracking Level B

RH-F B

### 9.1.1 Exercises

Highest Score:

| Identification article: | 10 points |
| :--- | :--- |
| Search for the ID article: |  |
| Assuming the track: | 10 points |
| Following the track: | 10 points |
| 8 articles (5 points each): | 70 points |
| Alert at the person: | Locating the person: |
|  | Alerting at the person: |

### 9.1.2 Site for Tracking Level B

| Stranger laid track | 2'000 steps |
| :---: | :---: |
| Change of Direction | 8 definitive changes in direction, that can be acute, right angled or obtuse |
| Articles | 8 well-worn utility articles that do not definitively stand out in colour from the terrain. |
| Age of the Track | 180 minutes. |
| Start | At the start of the track 1 ID article is placed not visibly in an area $30 \times 30 \mathrm{~m}$. The baseline of this area is marked to the right and the left. |
|  | The Track Layer (FHL) enters the field from the left or right side line and places the ID article within this field. It marks the actual start of the beginning of the track. |
|  | After pausing briefly, the FHL walks at normal pace in the assigned direction. |
| Route | The route of the track should be as natural as possible, adapted to the terrain and contain change of terrain. The terrain can consist of forest, meadow and fields as well as path and street crossings. |
|  | The FHL walks the entire track at a normal pace, he may not scuff the track nor stop while laying the track. He has to give the TJ an exact tracking plan with all of the necessary information such as the sequence of the articles and distinctive spots along the track itself. |
|  | A GPS recording is permitted and desirable. |
|  | The FHL lays the 8 articles in the course of the track route. |
|  | The articles may not be placed next to the track, but must be on the track itself. The FHL has to record the location of each article in a sketch. For this, the articles are to be marked or exactly described. |
| End of Track | The FHL assumes either a lying or sitting position at the end of the track. This |

position has to be assumed prior to the start of the work.

### 9.1.3 Execution of Tracking Level B RH-F B

In General
Search time

## Execution

Evaluation

Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3.

- Maximum 45 minutes for executing the track including the ID;
- $\quad$ The $D$ has a maximum of 3 minutes to locate the ID.

The DH takes his D off leash and in front of the baseline directs him to locate the ID.

The D has to systematically forage and find the ID within 3 minutes inside the field, whereby the DH may direct and guide the $D$ through $A C$ and/or VC without crossing over the baseline.

After locating the ID, the DH puts his dog on the tracking line if needed and deploys him to working the track.

If the D does not locate the ID but finds the track, the DH can let the D pause for putting him on the line or, if he searches off-leash, he can independently follow the D after notifying the TJ .

Should the D not find the track within the prescribed time-frame for the start field ( 3 minutes), the RDT can continue to try to assume the track which counts against the overall time, whereby the DH may not go into the foraging field. The TJ can terminate the search, if it is clear that the D clearly refuses to work or is not capable of solving the task.

The evaluation is in accordance with chapter 3, in particular:

- The work in the foraging field with the indication of the ID;
- Assuming and following the track;
- Checking the found articles in chronological sequence;
- The independent alert at the FHL at the end of the track;
- If the FHL is not found the test cannot be passed, a maximum of 139 points can be reached;
- If the alert at the FHL or locating an article is triggered by the DH, this alert is scored with 0 points.

If the time limit finding the ID article and assuming the track at the start is exceeded, this part is scored with 0 points.

## Evaluation of the Alert

If the DH announces a bark alert, the D however clearly does alert on the hiding person without barking, the alert is considered insufficient.

If the D does not bark correctly in the direction of the VP or briefly leaves the VP, the alert can only get a maximum rating of sufficient.

### 9.2 Area Search Level B

RH-FL B

### 9.2.1 Exercises

Highest Score:

| Directability: | 20 points |
| :--- | ---: |
| Search Intensity: | 20 points |
| Mobility: | 10 points |
| Independence: | 10 points |
| Tactic \& Teamwork: | 20 points |
| Alert: 3 persons, at max. 40 points each: | 120 points |

### 9.2.2 Site for Area Search Level B

## RH-FL B

| Search Area | $35^{\prime} 000-40^{\prime} 000 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, at least $50 \%$ covered and with limited overview, may contain <br> individual buildings. |
| :--- | :--- |
| VP Hides | The D has visible and/or physical contact, however hides which are typical for <br> the terrain, such as elevated hides (e.g. deer stands) that are not visible or <br> reachable for the D, are permitted. |
|  | Hides up to 3 meters are allowed. <br> Elevated hides must be at least 20 m within the search area limits, the wind <br> conditions are to be considered in particular. |
| Victims | 3 VP <br> HP's |
|  | Up to 15 minutes before the beginning of the first search, the search area has to <br> be criss-crossed by several people with a test dog. |

### 9.2.3 Execution of Area Search Level B

RH-FL B
200 points

| In General | Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tactical Situation | The search tactic is at the discretion of the DH and is to be announced to the TJ <br> prior to the beginning of the search. In case of tentative changes during the <br> work, the TJ has to be constantly notified, in this case the search time continues. <br> Search Time <br> maximum 30 minutes. <br> Execution |
| At the TJ's instruction, the DH deploys his D at the chosen spot according to his |  |
| tactic. |  |
| When the D has definitively left the DH, the TJ gives the DH permission to leave |  |
| his starting point. |  |
| At the command of the DH, the D has to search the site with side sweeps |  |
| alternately. |  |
| Provided that the DH announces a tactical change to the TJ, he is allowed to |  |
| continue the search work without point deduction from the place of the alert. |  |

Otherwise, he has to go back with his D to the start position.
The search work ends when the DH reports out and the evaluation is announced by the TJ.

The DH has to report the executed alert to the TJ and may go to his D only at the instruction of the TJ.

Evaluation Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3.3.

- The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points;
- If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, the maximum achievable score is then 139 points.


### 9.3 Rubble Search Level B

RH-T B

### 9.3.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 200 points

| Directability: | 20 points |
| :--- | ---: |
| Search Intensity: | 20 points |
| Mobility: | 10 points |
| Independence: | 10 points |
| Tactic \& Teamwork: | 20 points |
| Alerts: 3 persons, at max. 40 points each: | 120 points |

### 9.3.2 Site for Rubble Search Level B

## RH-T B

| Search Area | Building rubble of minimum $1^{\prime} 200-1^{\prime} 500 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, which consists of various types of <br> construction material and are on one or more levels. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pure building searches are not allowed, however, individual rooms can be <br> included in the search area. |  |
|  | For Level B the rubble site must include a minimum of 6 hides, of these a <br> minimum of 2 dark rooms or cavities, a minimum of 2 deep hides with VP <br> beneath cover or debris of approx. 2 meters or at least 2 elevated hides at a <br> height of maximum 2 m. The site must contain a minimum of 2 hide variants. <br> In elevated hides, the wind conditions have to be considered in particular. |
| Victim | 3 VP, hidden covered. |
| Distraction | Smouldering fire, motor noises, hammering, drumming, sound carriers, etc. |
| Assistants | The search area must have been criss-crossed by several persons with a test dog <br> up to 15 minutes before the first search begins. It must be criss-crossed by <br> several persons without a D immediately before and during the search work. |

### 9.3.3 Execution of Rubble Search Level B

RH-T B
200 points

| In General | Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Search Time | maximum 30 minutes. |
| Alert | At the TJ's instruction, the work continues after the alert. From his location, the <br>  <br> DH may dispatch his D one time for the continued search. |
| Evaluation | Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3.3. |
|  | The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. <br> If a person is not found the test cannot be passed and the maximum achievable <br> score is then 139 points. |

### 9.4 Avalanche Search Level B

The nose work consists of the partial exercises biological location with the D and the technical location search with the buried search devise (LVS).

### 9.4.1 Exercises

Highest Score: 200 points
10 points
20 points
20 points
10 points
10 points
10 points
120 points
9.4.2 Site and Execution Technical Level B

Snowfield of $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~m}$, clearly marked.

- 1 transceiver LVS as sender;
- 1 transceiver LVS as receiver.

Execution When reporting in, the DH announces whether he will be using his own device or that of the event organiser.

The DH has the task to locate the transceiver LVS buried approx. 0.5 m deep in a marked area within a maximum of 5 minutes, dig it out and show it to the TJ.

The tactic is at the discretion of the DH.
Evaluation If the allotted time is exceeded the exercise is scored with 0 points.

### 9.4.3 Site for Biological Location Level B

| Search Area | Snowfield of approx. 12 '000 $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ with minimum of 5 snow hides. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The snow hides have to be constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the $D$ has a hard time to penetrate through to the VP by scratching. |
| Victims | - 3 persons buried in 150 cm deep; |
|  | - The VPs must be buried in the snow hide a minimum of 20 minutes prior to the dispatch of the $D$ and remain quiet during the search; <br> - The distance between the VPs has to ensure a clear alert. |
| Assistants | Up to 15 minutes prior to the beginning of the search, the search area has to be criss-crossed or crossed on skis by at least three persons with a test dog. |
|  | Directly before deploying the D and during the work of the D , the search area has to be criss-crossed or crossed on skis by at least three persons. |

9.4.4 Execution of Biological Location Level B

RH-L B
190 points

Search Time Execution

Evaluation
maximum 25 minutes.
Valid are the execution regulations according to chapter 3.
The DH has to execute the search work on skis.
The DH dispatches his D according to his search tactic.
The DH may leave his starting point only when the D is further than 30 m away, the D alerts and/or the TJ allows it.

Valid are the evaluation criteria according to chapter 3.
The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points.
If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, whereby the maximum achievable score is 139 points.
9.5 Mantrailing Level B

RH-MT B
9.5.1 Exercises

|  | Highest Score: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Assuming the trail: | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ points |
| Following and maintaining the trail: | 20 points |
| Behaviour of the DH: | 80 points |
| Locating and alert on the VP: | 20 points |
| Tactic \& teamwork: | 60 points |
|  | 20 points |


\subsection*{9.5.2 Site for Mantrailing Level B <br> RH-MT B <br> | Trail Area and length | 4000 steps / approx. 2000 m |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Minimum 4 changes of direction, 2 street crossings, minimum one change of <br> terrain. The ratio of urban area / open area should be $50 \%$. |
| Age of the trail | 6 hours. |
| Search time | 60 minutes | <br> 9.5.3 Execution of Mantrailing Level B <br> RH-MT B <br> 200 points <br> In General Valid are the general execution regulations according to chapter 3 <br> Evaluation <br> The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the $D$ cannot continue the work on his own. <br> If the VP is not found the test cannot be passed.}

### 9.6 Water Work Level B

RH-W B
9.6.1 Exercises

Highest Score:
200 points
Bringing a rescue device starting from the shore, distance $40 \mathrm{~m} \quad 20$ points
Getting a person starting from the shore, distance 40 m 60 points
Bringing a rescue device starting from a boat, distance 40 m 20 points
Getting a person starting from a boat, distance 40 m 60 points
Transport of a disabled boat, distance 40 m 40 points
9.6.2 Bringing a Rescue Device starting from the Shore RH-W V 20 points

Devices \begin{tabular}{l}
Boat with Boatman <br>
Assistant in Neoprene suit <br>
Lifesaver with a line <br>
Permitted AC/VC <br>
Execution AC and/or VC for "bring lifesaver to victim". <br>
Off a boat that is travelling parallel to the shore in 40 m distance, a person falls <br>
into the water and acts as if he were drowning. The boatman drives on without <br>
noticing. <br>
The DH throws a lifesaver into the water in the direction of the drowning <br>
person. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the lifesaver, grabs the <br>
lifesaver by the line and brings this to the person in trouble, who then holds <br>
onto it. <br>

| The D independently pulls the person by the livesaver to the shore. As soon as |
| :--- |
| the D reaches the shore with the person, the DH goes to the rescued person and |

\end{tabular}

takes care of him.
Evaluation Mistakes when picking up or dropping the line devalue accordingly.
If the D does not bring the HP , the exercise is scored with 0 points.
9.6.3 Getting a Person starting from the Shore

RH-W B
60 points

| Devices | Boat with boatman <br> Assistant in Neoprene suit passively drifting in the water <br> Permitted AC/VC <br> Repeated AC/VC in any order. <br> Off a boat that is travelling parallel to the shore in 40 m distance, a person falls <br> into the water and acts passively. The boatman drives on without noticing. |
| :--- | :--- |
| At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the drowning person, clasps one |  |
| arm or hand with his mouth and pulls the person back to the shore. |  |
| As soon as the D reaches the shore with the person, the DH goes to the rescued |  |
| person and takes care of him. |  |

9.6.4 Bringing a Rescue Device starting from a Boat

RH-W B
20 points

| Devices | Motorboat with a boatman; |
| :--- | :--- |
| Boat with a boatman and assistant in neoprene suit; |  |
| Rescue device with a line. |  |
| Permitted AC/VC | Repeated AC/VC in any order. |
| Execution | The RDT find themselves in a motorboat. |
| In a distance of 40 m , the HP falls off a parallel travelling boat into the water and |  |
| acts as if he were drowning. The boatman drives on without noticing. |  |
| The DH throws the rescue device into the water in the direction of the person. |  |
| At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water, swims to the rescue |  |
| device, takes the line of the rescue device and brings this to the person in |  |
| trouble, who holds onto it. |  |

accordingly.
If the D does not get the person, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
9.6.5 Getting a Person starting from a Boat

## RH-W B

60 points

| Devices | - Motorboat with a boatman; <br> - Boat with a boatman and assistant in Neoprene suit. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permitted AC/VC | Repeated AC/VC in any order. |
| Execution | The RDT are in a motorboat. |
|  | In a distance of 40 m , the HP falls off a parallel travelling boat into the water and acts passively. The boatman drives on without noticing. |
|  | At the instruction of the DH, the $D$ jumps into the water, swims to the person, clasps one arm with his mouth and independently brings him back to the boat. As soon as the $D$ is within reach of the boat with the person in trouble, an assistant takes care of the person. |
|  | The DH calls his D, the D swims back and the DH helps him back into the boat. |
| Evaluation | If the $D$ does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or shows deficiencies when jumping into the water, swimming back to the boat or when being lifted back into the boat, the exercise is devalued accordingly. If the D does not bring the assistant or injures him, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |

### 9.6.6 Transport of a disabled Boat RH-W B 40 points

| Prerequisites | Motorboat with a boatman and 4 more persons; <br> An approximately 5 m long line, fortified at the end, is fastened to the boat; <br> Dock. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permitted AC/VC | Repeated AC/VC in any order. <br> The RDT find themselves in a motorboat that is 40 m away from a dock. At the <br> instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water. |
| The DH puts the line fastened to the boat in the D's mouth. The D pulls the boat |  |
| to the dock. As soon as the boat has reached the dock, an assistant takes over |  |
| mooring it. The DH calls his $D$ to him, the $D$ swims back and the DH lifts his D |  |
| back into the boat or onto the dock. |  |
| If the D does not swim directly to the dock or does not grab the line quickly, this |  |
| devalues accordingly. |  |
| If the boat does not reach the dock but more than half of the stretch is |  |
| mastered, the exercise is scored with insufficient. |  |
| If less than half of the stretch is mastered, the exercise is scored with 0 points. |  |

## 10 Appendix - Sketches on Obedience

### 10.1 On-leash Heeling / Off-leash Heeling

The positions for the down places for the male and female dogs and the position of the DH are examples and are to be organized according to the conditions on-site.


### 10.2 Going through a Group of People



### 10.3 Down with Recall



### 10.4 Change of Position



A■

$\begin{array}{lll}\boldsymbol{\Delta} & =\text { Sitzposition } & \text { Sit position } \\ \text { = Platzposition } & \text { Down position } \\ & =\text { Stehposition } & \text { Stand position }\end{array}$

### 10.5 Carry and Hand-over V


10.6 Carry and Hand-over A, B


### 10.7 Distance Control

In Level A the sequence is determined as Sit-Recall-Down-Recall, in Level B the sequence is shown with Sit-Recall-Down-Stand-Recall.


## 20 Appendix - Sketches on Dexterity

All constructions are described in the following appendix. Generally the materials are at one's discretion, the function and the measures are mandatory and have to be kept.

### 20.1 Traversing unpleasant Material



### 20.2 Traversing an elevated rigid wooden Board

As support, other stable constructions are possible. The supports are to be placed at the two ends of the board.


### 20.3 Directability at a Distance L V



### 20.4 Directability at a Distance LA \& B



### 20.5 Directability at a Distance



### 20.6 Unstable Plank



### 20.7 Ladder

In Level A the DH walks along with the $D$, in Level B the dog walks independently to the last rung and remains there.


### 20.8 Tunnel with Tube



### 20.9 Swing

Similar constructions with the same measures and same movability are admitted.


