

Regulation for

Association Utility Test (VGPO)

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Amended most recently at the JGHV Annual General Meetings on March 18, 2012
Valid as of September 1, 2012

Regulation for

Association Test after the Shot (VPSO)

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This is the official JGHV translation of the VGPO and VPSO test regulations. It invalidates any previous translations of these regulations.

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Purpose of the Association Utility Test {Verbandsgebrauchsprüfung}

The VGP is a performance test. Following Hegewald, von Sothen, von Löbenstein, Oberländer and other pioneers of the versatile dog movement {Gebrauchshundbewegung}, Dr. Ströse once said that the main purpose of a VGP is “to produce dogs for the ethical conduct of hunting {waidgerechten Betrieb der Jagd} and to foster the knowledge of training and handling of these dogs in the hunting community. This is the exclusive purpose of a VGP...” . “A dog that has passed this test - provided it is handled correctly and has appropriate practice - must be able to perform as a truly versatile utility dog {Gebrauchshund} in the hunting field. And this is what is most important”.

Nothing has changed in respect to these principles. They apply also to the Association Test After the Shot {VPS}.

Organization of the Test

§ 1 General Guidelines {Allgemeines}

- (1) The General Guidelines of JGHV (the Versatile Hunting Dog Association) apply to all tests – see Appendix hereto.
- (2) Only JGHV Member Clubs, such as pointing dog breed associations and clubs, testing clubs (JGV and KJS) and hunters' associations, are authorized to conduct the VGP and the VPS. VPS tests may also be conducted by special breed clubs which include in their tests aspects of forest, water and retrieve work.
- (3)
 - a) A VGP/VPS may only be held on or after September 1st.
 - b) It is not allowed to complete an entire VGP in a single day. At least four subjects must be reserved for the second test day.
A VPS may be completed in a single day.
- (4)
 - a) The responsible and diligent conduct of a VGP is dependent on hunting grounds of a respectable size and with a good amount of small game for field and forest work. There also must be available a sufficiently large body of water with sections of thick cover. The same applies to a VPS. If the testing grounds allow the shooting of feathered game during the VGP, this must be indicated in the announcement. If so announced, the shooting of feathered game must be allowed for all handlers in the test.
 - b) It is the Test Organizers' responsibility when selecting the testing grounds that these requirements are met. The selected testing grounds and game presence must be appropriate for the number of dogs entered and admitted to the VGP/VPS test. The test must be announced for a minimum of 4 dogs.
- (5) A VGP/VPS can be held jointly by several Member Clubs. In that case, one Member Club must be responsible for the correct test preparation and execution, as well as the test reporting. The test is credited only to the responsible club.
- (6)
 - a) The Member Clubs are free in their decision whether to form speciality judging groups for the VGP/VPS, or whether the judging groups evaluate all the dogs assigned to them in all subjects.
 - b) If the judges are divided in speciality groups, each judging group must evaluate all dogs assigned to them in their speciality subjects. The Test Director may make an exception for the field work.
 - c) If the VGP/VPS is conducted so that each judging group evaluates all dogs assigned to them in all subjects, not more than four dogs may be assigned to that group.

§ 2 Admission {Zulassung}

- (1) Admission of dogs to performance Association Tests is regulated by JGHV By-laws and General Guidelines – see Appendix hereto.
- (2) Maximally 20 dogs may be permitted to enter a VGP/VPS test.
- (3) Dogs, however, which were whelped in the same year as the VGP/VPS test, may not enter the test. A dog that has already successfully passed a VGP or GP {Gebrauchsprüfung} may not enter a VPS.

§ 3 Test Entry {Meldung zur Prüfung}

- (1)
 - a) The owner or handler of the dog must submit the current version of Form 1 {Formblatt 1} for entry to a VGP/VPS.
 - b) The entries on the entry form must concur with the dog's pedigree {Ahnentafel}. Entries must be made accurately and completely in legible block letters, and be reviewed by the Test Director for accuracy.
 - c) The Test Director must return or amend entry forms that are incomplete or illegible.
 - d) A copy of the pedigree, as well as copies of all previous Association Test score sheets must be attached to the entry form.
- (2)
 - a) The owner of the entered dog must be a member of a Club affiliated with JGHV.
 - b) With the submission of the entry form, the owner and the handler accept the stipulations of these Test Regulations {Prüfungsordnung}.
 - c) A handler may not handle more than two dogs in a VGP/VPS test.
 - d) The Test organizers are permitted to restrict the entry rights to members of their own club or to preferentially admit their own members.
 - e) Only breed clubs holding a VGP/VPS test independently may restrict admission to dogs of their special breed. All other Clubs must admit all dogs to their tests, including tests held jointly with a breed club, provided the breed clubs are members of JGHV.
- (3) The handler must show proof of having sufficient liability insurance for his dog.
- (4)
 - a) Prior to the beginning of the test, the handler must submit to the Test Director the dog's original papers and vaccination records documenting that all legally required and effective vaccines have been given. The handler must further show for review his valid and current hunting license. Non-compliance with the above requirements will result in the dog not being allowed to run and forfeiture of the entry fee. The Test Director must review the documents and entries in the pedigree for accuracy. If documents are found to be faulty, the dog can be excluded from the test, including forfeiture of the entry fee.
 - b) Submitting the entry form for a dog mandates payment of entry fee even if the dog is a no-show. This does not apply if the entry is pulled before the entry deadline. If the announced entry fee has not been paid prior to the entry deadline, no right to be admitted to the test exists. There will be no reimbursement of entry fees for dogs that were entered but failed to show up.
 - c) Form 1 must indicate whether the dog is to be tested in the blood tracking subject in on-leash work only or as a game bayer or game guide. Any later change to the type of blood tracking work must be indicated to the Test Director prior to the beginning of the test. The entry form for the VPS must further indicate whether the dog is to be tested on the fox drag retrieve.

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

- (1) The organizing Clubs must announce the planned test with sufficient advance notice to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} of JGHV, indicating test date and test terms, and must have it published in the Association publication. The announcement must state the specifics of the blood track (game blood and dab or drip method), the type of obstacle for fox over obstacle and the type of terrain for the independent search.
- (2) The organizers must appoint a Test Director who is responsible for the preparation and execution of the VGP/VPS test. The Test Director must be an Association Judge registered and listed on the current JGHV judges' list for the subjects in the VGP/VPS test. The Test Director can judge as an Association Judge in these tests.
- (3) The breed book number and, where applicable, the JGHV Studbook Registry number {DGStB}, of an entered dog and its parents must be listed in the test program. The Test Director is obligated to check that the tattooed or chip number and the numbers in the pedigree are identical.

§ 5 Association Judges {Verbandsrichter}

- (1) Association Judges must be listed on the current JGHV Judges' list.
- (2) The chairman of the organizing Club or, on his behalf, the Test Director selects judges and senior judges. Only a judge who himself has trained several dogs and handled these successfully in breed and performance tests should act as a Senior Judge.
- (3) Only in exceptional cases due to an unexpected cancellation of a confirmed judge, may an experienced hunter, who also is a versatile dog handler (possibly an apprentice judge), be used as a substitute - „Emergency Judge“ {Notrichter} - in a judging group accompanied by two Association Judges. The reasons for this substitution must be stated on Form 2 – Report {Formblatt 2 - Meldung}.
- (4)
 - a) At least 3 Association Judges in each judging group must be present to judge all subjects. A judge of a special breed club may judge in a judging group next to 2 regular Association Judges if he is authorized to judge these special subjects.
 - b) If a judge is overruled in his judging group and if he thinks that this judgment is at variance with the spirit and substance of the Test Regulations, he has to explain these facts to the Test Director in the closing Judges' Conference. The announcement of scores must be deferred until then.
 - c) The Senior Judge is responsible for his judging group. In particular, he sees to it that the rules of the test regulations are followed precisely and interpreted sensibly. The Senior Judge is the sole spokesman of the judging group. The remaining judges may give explanations concerning the test to third parties only with the Senior Judge's permission.
 - d) As soon as a judging group has come to a mutual conclusion [about the performance of the dog], the Senior Judge or a judge/apprentice judge designated by him must deliver a preliminary evaluation of the dog's demonstrated work to the handler and the spectators (open judging). Every handler can request from the Senior Judge in each respective judging group information on the awarded predicates and points after his dog's test was finished there.

§ 6 Judges' Conference {Richtersitzung}

- (1) At the beginning of each test, a comprehensive Judges' Meeting, preferably in the presence of the handlers, must be conducted. The purpose is to extensively harmonize the standards of expectation of the dogs' performance in this test, by which the judges and apprentice judges evaluate the dogs.
- (2) After the testing of all dogs is finished, a concluding Judges' Conference must be held if specialty judging groups were used, or the predicate „excellent“ (4 h) was awarded, or disagreements within a judging group arose, or any other unusual events occurred. If the predicate “excellent” (4 h) was awarded, the Senior Judge of the awarding judging group must state the reasons for the predicate in writing.

- (3) a) Prior to the Judges' Conference, each judging group must determine the predicates for each dog they judged, with the reservation that their judgment may be amended by evaluations of use of nose, important obedience subjects and the manner of various retrieves. When predicates have been announced without reservation, the scores may only be changed afterwards if testing regulations were incorrectly applied.
- b) If the test is conducted with speciality judging groups, the Senior Judges of each judging group read the predicates in the Judges' Conference. At this time, the Senior Judges of the other judging groups have to communicate their observations with respect to the dogs' performance in use of nose and the important obedience subjects. Their determinations in conjunction with the evaluations of the specialty judging group make the final determination of the predicates in the respective subjects.
- c) The predicates of the dogs that were eliminated during the test - due to test failure, or because they were excluded from the test - are also to be read during the Judges' Conference, provided they were issued before the dog was eliminated. At this time, the respective Senior Judges involved must state the reason why, and in which subject the dogs were eliminated.
- (4) a) When the predicates are read, the corresponding work points {Leistungsziffer} behind each predicate must be stated.
- b) The work points must be entered as a whole number in the score sheet and multiplied with the respective multiplying factor {Fachwertziffer}. The result of this multiplication is the total score points {Wertungspunkte} which represent, for each subject, the combined product of the value of the work and the importance of the test subject.
- c) The Judges' Conference determines at this reading for which of the three Prize categories each dog achieved the required minimum points in the individual subjects and if the minimum requirements for the individual Prize categories were fulfilled. Finally, all dogs tested and predicated at the respective VGO/VPS are ranked within a Prize category according to their total score.
- d) If two dogs achieved the same total score in the same prize category, the existing Hardness Certificate {Härtenachweis} and the age of the dogs, in this order, decide which dog is to be ranked higher. For this classification, the additional points of dead game bayer and guide, if they have at least the score of „sufficient“ for this service, are counted.
- (5) a) Subsequently, the Judges' Conference determines the overall test result. The test certificate can only state "passed with prize points" {mit Punkten bestanden} , or "not passed" {nicht bestanden} (with written specification of the reason) .
- b) The points and total score points determined in the Judges' Conference, as well as any comments, are entered for each dog on Form 7 {Formblatt 7} and must be signed by three judges and the Test Director.
- (6) The Test Director must enter the test result with location and date in the pedigree of the dog, provide it with the stamp of the organizing club, and sign it. If a dog was tested in the subject Independent Search Behind Duck in Dense Cover the score must be entered as well. In the case of a VPS, it must also noted in the pedigree whether the dog was tested in the fox drag subject with these entries: m.Fu. (with fox) {mit Fuchs} or o.Fu. (without fox){o.Fu.}.
- (7) The Test Director is responsible that the above entries are made in the pedigree of all dogs which participated in the test, even those who did not pass the test or whose handlers abandoned the test prematurely. In these cases, a note describing with words the reason for not passing must be recorded on the pedigree next to the result.
- (8) The score table and the pedigree have to be handed over to the handler of each dog immediately during or after the award ceremony.

§ 7 Test Reporting {Berichterstattung}

- (1)
 - a) Using the current forms (available for download @www.jghv.de – Service – Formulare), the Test Director has to submit all test documents to the Registry Office within three weeks after the test. If the test report, complete with all documents, has not been received by the Registry Office at the latest by November 15th, the organizing member club has to pay a penalty to JGHV as was decided by the JGHV Convention. (See stipulations in JGHV Regulations, Chapter E, paragraph 8.)
 - b) The organizer and the Test Director are jointly and fully responsible for ensuring that the test reports arrive at the Registry Office by the stated deadline and that they are available to the Association publication for printing.
 - c) The Registry Office must return incomplete, incorrect or illegible forms to the Test Director to be corrected, or it may choose to make the corrections itself after having consulted with the appropriate parties.
 - d) The VGP/VPS will not be recorded in the Studbook Register {DGStB} if the penalty has not been paid.
 - e) Any damage or restitution claims by the affected handlers, owners and breeders deriving from a delayed registration or non registration, are the responsibility of the organizing Clubs.
- (2) The following documents must be submitted:
 - a) A general report describing special events, any difficulties that may have arisen in interpreting the Test Regulations {PO}.
 - b) The "Report" {Meldung} (Form 2) {Formblatt 2}. All questions on this form must be completely and legibly (typewritten) answered. If the test was conducted jointly by several clubs, the responsible Club must be identified on this form;
 - c) The entry forms {Nennungen} (Form 1){Formblatt 1} of all entered dogs in the respective test, including those of late entries, of all dogs that did not show up, and dogs that did not pass the test;
 - d) Form 7 {Formblatt 7} for VGP or Form 10 {Formblatt 10} for VPS respectively (prize certification and score sheet) in duplicate for all tested dogs;
 - e) Form 8 {Formblatt 8} for VGP or Form 11 {Formblatt 11} for VPS respectively (compilation of scores for all prized dogs in prize descending order).
- (3) Dogs that passed the VGP will be published in Section 1 of the Studbook Register; dogs that passed the VPS in Section 1 a.
- (4) After the Studbook Registry has reviewed the documents, it issues a Studbook number to those dogs that passed the VGP/VPS according to the test regulations herein, and issues a certification on the successful test (VGP/VPS) for the dog's owner to be attached to the pedigree. This certification will be sent to the Test organizer.
- (5) In the general information chapter for all Association Utility Tests {Verbandsgebrauchsprüfungen} in Section 1 of the Studbook Register, the Studbook Registry must list those dogs that were tested, but did not receive a Prize. Each dog must be listed by name and breedbook number, and the reason for their failure must be explained in writing. The same applies for the VPS.

§ 8 Organizational Regulations {Ordnungsvorschriften} of the VGP/VPS Testing Regulations

- (1) The organizing Club and the Test Director are fully responsible for the proper execution of the test.
- (2) Tests that are not conducted in accordance with the guidelines and the stipulations of the VGP/VPS Test Regulations {VGPO/VPSO} cannot be recognized. The results of those tests will not be entered in the Studbook Register {DGStB}.

- (3) a) Bitches in heat will only be admitted to VGP/VPS tests by explicit approval of the Test Director. The handlers of bitches in heat are obligated to inform the Test Director and the judges of their group about their dogs' condition before the test has begun.
- b) The Test Director, the judges and the respective handlers must ensure that the presence of a bitch in heat does not adversely affect the work of other dogs.
- (4) a) Dogs may not be handled with training devices (e.g. training collars or imitations thereof).
- b) During the test, all game must be stored and transported so that it cannot be contaminated by the smell of a different species.
- (5) During the VGP/VPS tests, the handlers must be equipped with a gun and carry sufficient shells and their valid hunting license.
- (6) a) All persons participating in the test must obey the Test Director's, the judges' and the field marshals' instructions. No one is allowed to disturb the handler and dog while working nor hinder the judges engaged in the proper execution of judging the dogs.
- b) Those dogs that are not working under evaluation must be leashed. Dogs that whine or are otherwise noisy must be taken out of earshot of the working dog. It is the handler's responsibility to arrive promptly with the dog when called to the test subject.
- c) During the work of a dog under judgment, the spectators must remain far enough behind handler and judges so that the working dog is not disturbed.
- (7) A dog that does not meet the minimum requirements for a Prize III in one of the subject categories or fails to achieve the necessary minimum score points, should continue to be tested if the dog appears capable of achieving the level of certified Hunting Usability {jagdliche Brauchbarkeit}.
- a) Dogs that do not meet the minimum requirements in a subject category or fail to achieve the necessary minimum score points, and furthermore can no longer achieve the level of hunting usability, must be excluded from further testing.
- b) Any of the following conditions will automatically exclude a dog from continued testing:
- Game eater (type of game must be stated);
 - Game burrier (type of game must be stated);
 - Failure to independently retrieve small game after the dog has first found it;
 - Fur game chasers and totally disobedient dogs;
 - Gunshy, handshy, game shy dogs and those with temperament faults;
 - Game blinker;
 - Dogs that severely pluck or hard-mouth game;
 - Dogs that fail any portion of the water test (gun sensitivity, blind retrieve in dense cover, failure to retrieve duck).
- (8) Any one of the following conditions may exclude the offender from the test and forfeit the entry fee {Nenngeld}:
- a) Intentionally making false statements on the entry form;
- b) Allowing one's dog that is not currently under judgment to roam free;
- c) Being absent when called to a test subject;
- d) Intentionally failing to disclose the condition that one's bitch is in heat, or failing to obey the special instructions given by the Test Director or by the judges.
- e) Dogs whose handlers behave before, during or after the test in a manner damaging to the image of the versatile hunting dog movement (i.e. Handler violates ethical hunting practices and animal protection laws, insults judges or club officers etc.).

- (9) Each handler can demand more information on his dog's scores from the Test Director as soon as the total test result has been determined.
- (10) Protests against a test result are governed by the Protest Regulations {Einspruchsordnung}.
- (11) Any attempt to dispute at a later point in time the decision by the judges or a decision by the Protest Panel {Einspruchskammer}, as well as any unfounded criticism challenging the objectivity of the Association Judges can be penalized by the organizing club by loss of membership or the temporary or permanent inadmissibility to future tests organized by this club. The JGHV Business Manager must be notified of any such procedure.

§ 9 Execution of the Test {Durchführung der Prüfung}

(1) Must - and Should - Requirements

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

(2) Predicates and Work Points

- a) The dog's performance in a subject must be rated within a predicate of very good, good, sufficient, deficient, not sufficient.
- b) The Association Judges must begin by first determining the predicate for the performance of each dog and write their conclusions in words (predicates) in their respective Judge's Book {Richterbuch}. Using the corresponding work points for the predicates, these must be entered in Forms 7 and 8 for the VGP and Form 10 and 11 respectively for the VPS.
- c) Dogs pass the test only if they achieved the minimum requirements as listed in the „overview of classification into Prize categories“.
- d) Conformation and coat ratings from breed shows – where available – must be entered in the dog's score sheet.
- e) Each predicate represents certain work points (whole numbers). These are:

Excellent {hervorragend}	=	4h
Very good {sehr gut}	=	4
Good {gut}	=	3
Sufficient {genügend}	=	2
Deficient {mangelhaft}	=	1 (VGP only)
Not sufficient {ungenügend}	=	0

- f) The predicate “excellent” = 4h may only be given as an exceptional score if the dog shows truly outstanding performances under difficult conditions. This predicate may not be awarded in the subjects of game drags, retrieves or obedience. If this predicate is awarded, it must be justified in words in each single case on the score sheet (Form 7 for VGP and Form 10 for VPS). Simply entering this predicate without explanation will not suffice. If this predicate is not justified on the score sheet, the Studbook Registry is obligated to enter the work points 4 in the score sheet of the Studbook {DGStB}.

(3) Evaluation Points = Point numbers

- a) The work points (LZ) {Leistungsziffer} awarded for each subject are multiplied by a multiplying factor FwZ {Fachwertziffer} which corresponds to the significance and difficulty of the subject.

- b) The score points UZ {Urteilsziffer} results from this multiplication and represents the product of the value of the performance and the significance of the subject.
- c) The score points UZ {Urteilsziffer} are equal to the points {Punktzahl} which determine the prize category of the dog.
- (4) Overview of subject categories {Fachgruppen} and test subjects with their respective multipliers. Test subjects that belong together because of the hunting nature or which are tested on similar grounds – forest, water or field – or by nature of the subject – obedience and retrieves – have been combined in the VGP and VPS test regulations into four test categories.

I. Forest Work {Waldarbeit}

1. Leash work - overnight track.....	FwZ 8
Leash work – day track (VGP only).....	FwZ 5
Additional Dead Game Baying	FwZ 4
Additional Dead Game Guiding	FwZ 3
2. Retrieving of fox over obstacle (VGP only)	FwZ 3
3. Fox Drag (optional only in VPS).....	FwZ 5
4. Retrieving of Fox on Drag Track (optional only in VPS).....	FwZ 2
5. Hare or Rabbit Drag.....	FwZ 4
6. Retrieving of Hare or Rabbit	FwZ 2
7. Independent Search.....	FwZ 4
8. Dense Cover Search.....	FwZ 3

II. Water Work {Wasserarbeit}

1. Independent Search without Duck in Dense Cover.....	FwZ 3
2. Gun Sensitivity (not scored)	
3. Blind Retrieve from Dense Cover	FwZ 3
4. Independent Search with Duck in Dense Cover	FwZ 3
5. Retrieving of Duck.....	FwZ 2

III. Field Work {Feldarbeit}

1. Use of Nose (VGP only)	FwZ 6
2. Search (VGP only)	FwZ 4
3. Pointing (VGP only).....	FwZ 4
4. Manners Behind Game, incl. Relocating (VGP only)	FwZ 3
5. Free Search and Retrieve of Feathered Game	
a 1. Work on Winged Partridge or Pheasant (VGP only)	FwZ 4
2. or Feathered Game Drag	FwZ 3
b 1. Free Search of a Freshly Shot Bird, which was not seen falling by the dog.....	FwZ 3
2. or Free Search of a Placed Bird.....	FwZ 3
6. Retrieving of Feathered Game	FwZ 2

IV. Obedience {Gehorsam}

1. General Behavior - Obedience.....	FwZ 3
2. Obedience During Drive Hunt	FwZ 2
3. Heeling on Leash	FwZ 1
4. Heeling off Leash	FwZ 2
5. Down Stay	FwZ 2
6. Steadiness to Wing (VGP only).....	FwZ 2
7. Steadiness to Fur (VGP only).....	FwZ 3
8. Steadiness to Shot (VGP only).....	FwZ 2

- (5) Minimum points {Mindestpunktzahlen} and minimum performances {Mindestleistungen}
- a) In some subjects, minimum performances are required for each prize category {Preisklasse}.
- b) In view of the necessary versatility of a hunting dog, each dog must show certain average point scores for all 4 subject categories (Forest, Water, Field, Obedience). Therefore, each Prize category

ry has a certain minimum point requirement.

- c) Obedience is a basic requirement for the usefulness of a dog for hunting, hence the minimum points for this subject category are set appropriately high.
 - d) In subject category “forest work”, possible bonus points for dead game baying or dead game guiding must not be included in calculations of minimum points for the respective Prize category.
 - e) The minimum points and minimum performances for the three Prize categories are listed at the end of the Test Regulations for the individual subject categories.
- (6) The dog that receives the minimum points of a prize category in every subject category and meets the required minimum performances for this prize category receives the respective prize.
- (7)
- a) Qualified dogs are ranked within the individual prize categories according to their total point score.
 - b) For this ranking, the bonus points of the Dead Game Bayer and Guide have to be added if the dog received at least the predicate “sufficient ” for these performances.

Test Regulations for Association Utility Test (VGP) {Verbandsgebrauchsprüfung}

Regulations for individual test subjects, in order of subject categories with minimum points and minimum requirements:

I. Subject Category Forest Work

The following subjects must be tested in this subject category:

1. Blood tracking of hooved game on leash {Schweissarbeit auf Schalenwild als Riemenarbeit}, optionally with subsequent baying or guiding.
2. Retrieving of fox over obstacle
3. Fox drag
4. Retrieving of fox on the drag
5. Hare or rabbit drag
6. Retrieving of hare or rabbit
7. Independent search
8. Dense cover search

§ 10 Blood Tracking {Schweißarbeit}

Preparation of the Blood Track

- (1) Artificial blood tracks must be laid by especially experienced judges – special blood tracking judges {Sonderrichter Schweiss}.
- (2)

 - a) Blood tracks {Schweissfährten} must not be laid in the same terrain on two consecutive days. The minimum length for leash work {Riemenarbeit} is 400m, for the free work {freie Arbeit} of the Dead Game Bayer and Guide 200m.
 - b) Tracks {Fährten} have to be laid in the forest or in densely covered brush land. It is permissible to start the track in an open field but not farther than approximately 100m from the forest edge.
 - c) The start of the blood track must be marked by a sign and identified with the label: “Track No...., laid..., Time”. The purpose of the track (=Leash Worker, Dead Game Bayer, Dead Game Guide) must be noted on this label.
 - d) The distance between the individual tracks must be at least 120m throughout.
 - e) Two obtuse angles and one wound bed {Wundbett} have to be included in each blood track. The end of the track for leash work must be marked. A second wound bed must be made at that spot for Dead Game Bayer and Guide.

- f) For the off-leash work of the Dead Game Bayer and Guide, the track must be continued for at least 200m from the last wound bed.
 - g) The Test Director and the special blood tracking judge are responsible for the proper execution of the blood tracking.
- (3) Artificial blood tracks can be prepared by dabbing {Tupfverfahren} or by dripping {Tropfverfahren} blood. The manner of the track preparation must be indicated in the public announcement of the test. Dripped tracks {Tropffährten} have to be laid with transparent wash bottles {Tropfflaschen}, dabbed tracks {Tupffährten} with a dabbing stick {Tupfstock} with a sponge (approximately 6x6cm square and 2cm high) affixed at the end, or with a special dabbing stick with internal blood container {Tupfstock mit eingebautem Schweissbehälter}.
- (4) a) The blood used for tracks must be fresh. If not sufficient game blood {Wildschweiss} is available, fresh blood from domestic stock (cattle, sheep, pigs) or in mixture with game blood, can be used. The composition and origin of the blood or blood mixture must be the same for all tracks at a given VGP.
- b) It is allowed to use blood that was frozen while fresh. Chemical additives are prohibited.
- (5) a) Blood tracks must be laid only in the direction from the starting point {Anschuss} to the carcass.
- b) While laying a track, the judge and his assistants must walk in the same track. The layer of the track with the bottle or dabbing stick must always walk last in line.
- c) Wound beds are to be prepared inconspicuous (trampling, increased amount of blood).
- d) During the test, signs or markers must not be detectable by the handler.
- e) It is extremely important that the blood track actually ends at the second, or respectively, at the third wound bed, and is not continued due to carelessness. There must not be any loss of blood after that.
- (6) a) A maximum of 0.25 liters of blood may be used for the 400m track and not more than 0.125 liters blood for the subsequent 200m of the free work of the Dead Game Bayer or Guide
- b) A substitute track must be prepared for every test.
- c) The aging period is at least 14 hrs over night for the test on the overnight track and at least 2 to approximately 5 hrs in the test on the day track.
- d) The on-leash work must always be evaluated by three judges. The additional track for Dead Game Bayer and Dead Game Guide must be laid by one judge immediately after the successful leash work, and the behavior at the carcass must be evaluated by two judges.
- (7) a) A preferably freshly shot hooved game animal (with bullet hole) is placed at the end of the artificial blood track (no fawn for Bayer or Guide).
- b) The carcass must be laid out in the open, not into a depression, behind a tree etc. Openings created by field dressing or other injuries must be carefully stitched up. This does not apply to bullet entry and exit holes.
- c) The carcass is to be laid at the end of the track for the leash worker, for Bayer and Guide at the end of the additional track.
- d) The persons carrying the carcass who move the carcass from track to track must always leave in the opposite direction of the track and then on the downwind side after placing the carcass.
- e) The carcass must be carried to the end of the blood track in such a manner that the carcass does not create any distractions for the working dog.

Execution of the Blood Tracking Work

- (8)
- a) For the work of the blood tracking, the dog can do
 - on-leash work only;
 - on-leash work with subsequent free search tracking {Freisuche} and dead game baying;
 - on-leash work and subsequent free search tracking and dead game guiding.
 - b) Prior to the beginning of the blood tracking work, every handler of a Guide must describe to the Senior Judge of the judging group how he can detect that his dog has found and how the dog should lead him to the carcass. This description is binding; subsequent changes are not permissible.
 - c) The starting spot {Anschluss} and the direction of the track {Fluchtrichtung} have to be indicated to the handler by a broken twig {Fährtenbruch}.
- (9)
- a) Every dog, even the Bayer and the Guide, must track on-leash for at least 400m which is to be judged equally for all dogs, and independently of any subsequent off-leash track {freie Fährte} that remains to be worked.
 - b) The whole length of the tracking leash {Schweissriemen} must be available; it must measure at least 6m [19 ft] in length. In principle, it must be given at a length of 6m and the judges have to indicate that to the handler. If the handler does not follow this regulation, the on-leash work can only be scored with "sufficient".
 - c) A correct collar {Halsung}, harness respectively, is part of the tracking lead. Other collars have to be removed during blood tracking. High visibility collars {Warnhalsungen} are allowed as additions.
- (10)
- a) During the on-leash work all judges in the judging group, including the special blood tracking judge, have to follow the dog. How the dog follows the blood track is important for the evaluation. The dog should work it calmly, concentrated and confidently, but not in a frantic manner. For a "very good" score, a calm and thorough work by the dog is necessary. A hastily working dog will always fail in really difficult situations. Excessive and unrestrained speed lowers the predicate.
 - b) The primary task of the judges is to identify those dogs that show the will to track and to lead on, and who make an effort to find the track by casting backwards {Bogenschlagen} when they temporarily lost it.
 - c) The handler may temporarily stop or lay down the dog to look for blood by himself; he may also help the dog by casting forward or backward {Vor- oder Zurückgreifen} or with other appropriate aids. Only under these circumstances should the judges stop; they must never wait if they realize that the dog has gone off-track without the handler noticing this. On the contrary, the judges must follow the working dog to observe its work even when it has lost the track.
 - d) The dog may be taken back on the track and restarted twice during the on-leash work. Only if the dog is restarted by the judges after deviating far (60 m) from the track, is it considered to be a true restart which lowers the predicate. It must be counted in favor of the dog if the errant dog corrects itself. The correction of the dog by the handler is not considered to be a restart. Necessary, repeatedly occurring corrections by the handler are considered a sign of lacking confidence of the dog and lower the predicate.
 - e) The dog should find the wound beds; it is, however, not to be considered a fault if the dog works closely past the wound bed while working the direction of the blood track.
 - f) A few spectators may follow the on-leash work, but only if the handler of the dog and the judges have no objection.

Behavior at the Carcass {Verhalten am Stück}

- (11) The on-leash worker will be left unleashed at the carcass after successfully working the on-leash track. The dog will be observed by two judges who must hide downwind so that the dog cannot see them. All other persons have to stay far and completely out of sight. The handler must not influence his dog. As soon as the judges can judge the behavior of the dog (this should take not longer than 5 minutes), the

handler can pick up his dog. The leaving of the carcass is not considered to be a fault of the dog. Dead Game Bayers and Guides who do not find the carcass during their work have to be tested the same way. Dogs that eat from the carcass or bury it have to be excluded from further testing.

Dead Game Baying {Totverbellen} and Dead Game Guiding {Totverweisen}

- (12)
- a) Dead Game Bayers and Guides are released at the second wound bed. They have to find the carcass placed at the end of the additional track in a free search. If the dog worked the blood track to the second wound bed without demonstrating that it has found the wound bed, the on-leash tracking work is completed and the judges have to show the wound bed to the dog.
 - b) During the free work of the dog, the handler and the following judge have to stay at the second wound bed, and the handler may not influence the dog with voice, whistle or other signals. Handler and judge have to wait ten minutes for the working dog to bay or guide. If the dog is a Bayer, they should wait until the judges can determine if the dog is baying sufficiently persistent.
 - c) After the judges observing at the carcass have ascertained that the carcass is placed properly, they must pick a location where the dog is not able to see, scent, or otherwise detect them, the person carrying the carcass, or possible spectators. However, they must be able to observe the behavior of the dog at the carcass (how it bays, guides, or if it eats the game, etc.)
 - d) As soon as these judges have taken their position and have signaled this with an agreed signal, the handler must release his dog.
 - e) If Bayer or Guide do not find the carcass during the free work, they may be restarted twice from the second wound bed.
 - f) The performance of the Bayer or Guide includes the finding of the game and the behavior at the carcass or the guiding to the carcass. It can only be credited if it was at least scored with "sufficient". Whatever the predicate may be, it must be entered into the score table. If it is "deficient", no points will be credited.
- (13)
- a) The Dead Game Bayer must stay at the carcass after it has found, and must start baying within 10 minutes after arrival. The dog should call its handler for at least 10 minutes. The dog must demonstrate that it knows clearly not to leave the carcass.
 - b) The baying up to 10 steps besides the carcass is not counted as leaving {Verlassen} of the carcass, but the loss of eye-contact [line-of sight] with the game when the distance exceeds 10 steps is. If the dog exceeds this distance, but does not lose sight of the carcass, a lowering of the predicate will result. Momentary silence {Verstummen} of the dog to catch its breath or to look into the direction where it assumes its handler to be must not be counted as a fault.
- (14)
- a) The Dead Game Guide must leave the carcass it has found immediately in order to return to its handler and show him that it has found. The dog must lead its handler to the carcass in free guiding.
 - b) If the dog leads the handler to the carcass by taking the stick {Bringsel} or the the end of the tracking lead into its mouth, it is considered to be free guiding; however, if the dog is collared and on the tracking leash, it is not considered free guiding.
 - c) Dead game bayer and guides that fail in these subjects must lead the handler on-leash to the carcass without a recall, or they cannot pass the test. If a recall occurs, the entire on-leash work must be scored "not sufficient."

§ 11 Retrieving of Fox over Obstacle {Bringen von Fuchs über Hindernis}

- (1)
- a) The retrieving of fox over obstacle is tested at a ditch, hurdles, etc. The dog must not be able to wade through or around the obstacle.

- b) The obstacle must be located in the wild (freie Wildbahn) and - if possible - should be a natural obstacle, at least it should blend into the surroundings
- c) The ditch must be at least 80cm deep and 1m wide and must have steep walls.
- d) The hurdle must be 70-80cm high and built in such a way that the dog can not become entangled in it with its legs.
- e) The handler leaves his dog at least 5m away from the obstacle. After placing the fox behind the hurdle, he releases the dog from this place. After the first start, the handler must not reduce the distance to the obstacle from that point.
- f) The dog should clear the obstacle after one command, pick up the fox without any delay in a tight grip and retrieve it over the obstacle to its handler. If the dog drops the fox while jumping over the obstacle but immediately takes it again, it is not considered to be a fault, as long as the handler did not interfere.
- g) At this test the handler may start his dog maximally three times.
- h) The retrieving performances of a dog on the fox drag and in retrieving of fox over obstacle must be assessed separately.
- i) A dog must receive at least the predicate "sufficient" in either the fox drag, or the retrieving of fox over obstacle. Otherwise it cannot pass the test.

§ 12 Furred Game Drags {Haarwildschleppen}

- (1) The work on the furred game drag is tested with fox and hare or rabbit. Foxes used at a VGP must weigh at least 3.5 kilograms (7 lbs) and must be in a natural state {naturbelassen} (with complete tail, but removal of the head is permissible; gutted foxes are not permissible).
- (2)
 - a) The game is dragged on a string from the starting point, which is marked with the white belly hair. The drag must include two obtuse angles and must be at least 300m long. Then the dragged animal or another animal of the same kind is laid down.
 - b) The handler can request the dragged animal to be placed at the end of the drag, but he must indicate this to the judges prior to the laying of the drags.
 - c) If the handler desires, a drag can be prepared with one animal of the respective species only. In any case the drag string must be removed from the dragged animal before the dog is allowed to work. The dragged animal must be placed at the end of the drag, not in front of the dragger.
 - d) Furred game drags belong to the forest work and thus must be laid in the forest. However, it is permissible to locate the starting point and the segment up to and including the first angle in open terrain (meadows, fields, young tree plantations without brush - but not over freshly plowed fields).
 - e) For every dog drags must be laid by a judge immediately before its testing; the drags should be as similar as possible. The dog must not see the laying of the drag
 - f) The drags must not be laid repeatedly in the same area during one day.
- (3)
 - a) The animal destined for retrieving must be laid at the end of the drag, not in a depression or behind a tree.
 - b) After the animal has been placed, the dragger must continue walking in the direction of the drag [without dragging an animal] and hide, so that the dog can not see him from where the animal is placed. There the dragger must place the second animal in front of him if the drag is made with two animals. He must not prevent the dog from retrieving the dragged game if the dog comes to him and picks it up. He must not leave the cover until the judges remaining at the starting point of the drag have given a signal or he can see that the test is completed..

- (4) The distance between the individual drags must be at least 80 m throughout.
- (5)
 - a) The furred game used for drags must be freshly shot. Above all, the game should be clean and must not be unsightly.
 - b) It is at the discretion of the club to allow the handler to bring a suitable fox that weighs at least 3.5 kg for this test of his dog (also for retrieving of fox over obstacle). Even in this case, the dragger must place a second fox in front of him [unless the handler requested otherwise].
- (6)
 - a) The judges are required to show the handler the marked starting point.
 - b) The dog may work the first 30m of the drag on leash, then the handler must release the dog and must not follow any further.
- (7)
 - a) The scoring of the work on the drags is based on if and how the dog keeps connection with the scent, if it wants to find and retrieve and if it carries the game to its handler (outbound and inbound).
 - b) The manner of the retrieving as a pure training subject that is how the dog picks up the game, carries and delivers, must be scored only under "Retrieving" in the respective column for fox, hare or rabbit.
 - c) Distractions by other scent do not warrant a replacement drag, because the VGP requires finished gun dogs.
- (8)
 - a) The handler may start his dog on the drag three times. Every influence after the first start is considered to be a restart and lowers the predicate.
 - b) If the dog fails on the drag, regardless of whether it arrived at the game or not, it shall receive the predicate "not sufficient" for the fox drag, or the hare or rabbit drag

§ 13 Retrieving {Bringen}

- (1)
 - a) A dog is excluded from the test if it fails to retrieve independently (i.e., without handler influence if the dog works incorrectly) at the first encounter of any small game animal {Nutzwild} or duck during the water work that was captured live, freshly shot, placed or found at the end of the drag. The finding of one and the retrieving of another game on drags is not considered to be faulty. As long as the dog is working correctly, it is not considered a not permissible handler influence if the handler praises his dog and makes himself noticeable to his dog during the retrieve.
 - b) On the fox drag, the dog may be started for a total of three times, even if it does not retrieve the fox it has found.
- (2) Dogs which bury game or eat game must be excluded from continuation of the test.
- (3) Retrieving is the manner of picking up, carrying and delivering any kind of game at the test on the drags, during free searching or retrieving {Verlorensuchen oder -bringen} and during actual hunting at the test.
- (4)
 - a) The correct picking up and carrying is revealed in the dog's ability to adjust its grip to the kind and weight of the game. It is considered to be a fault if the grasp, hold, and carrying are either too strong or too weak.
 - b) The correct delivery is demonstrated if the dog comes with the game straight to the handler, sits down next to him without or with one -not loud- command, and keeps the game calmly in its mouth until the handler has grasped it without haste and takes it from the dog with the appropriate command. Dropping the game during the delivery lowers the predicate.
 - c) Hard mouth {knautschen} is considered a fault and lowers the predicate. Dogs that are hard mouthed or pluck {rupfen} heavily have to be excluded from further testing.

§ 14 Independent Search {Stöbern}

- (1)
 - a) For the independent search, thickets and woodlots containing sufficient numbers of game must be chosen to give the dog the opportunity to show realistic independent search work behind game.
 - b) Alternatively, the independent search can be tested in corn fields (> 1 ha; [2.5 acres]) or cattail marshes that have dried out (> 1 ha; [2.5 acres]). The kind of testing area for the independent search must be specified in the test announcement.
 - c) The dog should search the assigned terrain thoroughly. The dog should chase found game giving tongue.
- (2) Every dog should possibly have a new area and not more than 10 minutes to independently search it.
- (3)
 - a) The independent search must be conducted such that the judges can arrive at a concluding evaluation of the dog's work. Above all, they have to find out if the dog searches methodically.
 - b) At this test, the judges should distribute themselves well in a given area or surround a thicket to be able to evaluate the performance of the dog. They also have to note if the dog gives tongue while searching independently.
- (4) The handler can either start the dog from his assigned position, or command the dog to lie down, walk off towards his assigned position and then command the dog by hand or voice signal from a distance to independently search the cover.
- (5)
 - a) If the dog gives tongue while working game that it has found, it must be marked as "It" =loud {laut} in the score table.
 - b) If it is confirmed that a dog remains silent while chasing visible game, it must be marked as "st" = silent {stumm} in the score table. A silent dog can not receive more than the predicate "good" in the subject "Independent Search" and not more than Prize II.
 - c) If, due to a lack of game, neither loud nor silent independent search after game can be detected, the respective dog receives the mark "?" (questionable) on the score table
 - d) The Senior Judge must ensure that notes on the manner of hunting of all tested dogs in his judging group are listed on the score table.
- (6) Brief pointing during the independent search does not lower the predicate. However, it is different if the dog points for 5 minutes or more.
- (7)
 - a) If the dog captures game during the independent search and retrieves it to the handler, the performance in the independent search can not be scored less
 - b) Such retrieving must be assessed. The same applies to shot game which the dog retrieves. If the dog fails to retrieve captured or shot small game, it cannot pass the test.
- (8)
 - a) The chasing of healthy [unshot] game far out of bounds into other areas during the independent search and failure to come back after an appropriate time - even after a whistle or voice signal of its handler - must be scored as faulty.
 - b) Disobedient chasers, which continue hunting independently and return only after long periods of time, do not satisfy the expectations for a dependable, versatile dog. Therefore, they must be excluded from further testing due to their continued disobedience.
- (9) If, during the forest work, outside the independent search area or during other tasks, it is confirmed that the dog chases game giving tongue, it must be noted separately as:
scent loud behind fox or hare,
track loud behind hoofed game,
sight loud behind furred game.
The loud must be persistent.

§ 15 Dense Cover Search {Buschieren}

- (1)
 - a) Dense Cover Search must be tested in young stands of forests [pole timber], in clear cuts or brushy areas.
 - b) For this subject, a sufficiently large area must be selected, which must be changed for every dog unless the nature of the test terrain provides insurmountable obstacles.
- (2)
 - a) Every dog must have the opportunity to thoroughly show the dense cover search as commonly practiced during hunting. The handler must fire at least one shot with a shotgun during the dense cover search when ordered by the judges.
 - b) The dog should search under the gun and should handle with ease and without requiring many loud commands. The dog should search the dense cover calmly and methodically, so that the handler can follow his dog easily.
 - c) When evaluating this work, the judges have to especially assess the good contact between the handler and his dog.
- (3) If it is possible to evaluate pointing, steadiness to wing or shot and retrieving during the dense cover search, they must be evaluated.

Minimum Requirements {Mindestbedingungen} and Minimum Points {Mindestpunktzahlen} for the Forest Work

Test subjects :

Blood Tracking, Retrieving of Fox over Obstacle, Fox Drag, Retrieving of Fox on Drag, Furred Small Game Drag, Retrieving of Hare or Rabbit, Independent Search and Dense Cover Search.

For Prize I:

Minimum requirements: Blood tracking on leash "very good", at least sufficient performances in the other 7 subjects.

Minimum points : 90

For Prize II:

Minimum requirements: Blood tracking on leash "good", at least sufficient performances in the other 7 subjects.

Minimum points : 80

For Prize III:

Minimum requirements: At least sufficient performances in all subjects with the exception of fox drag and retrieving of fox on drag, or retrieving of fox over obstacle.

Minimum points : 48

Note: Possibly additional points from a Dead Game Bayer or Guide performance do not count towards the minimum points of the individual prize categories.

II. Subject Category Water Work {Wasserarbeit}

A. General Part {Allgemeiner Teil}

The ethical and conservative hunting of waterfowl demands the use of efficient utility dogs as specified by federal and state hunting laws.

The purpose of water work is to prepare the hunting dog for its future task of retrieving crippled or dead waterfowl out of the water, to prove the result of this preparation in a standardized test, and consequently to document it for breeding.

To fulfill this purpose of the water work and at the same time to conduct this test in conformity with legal regulations, the following conditions are to be observed:

§ 16 Generally Binding Regulations {Allgemeinverbindlichkeit}

- (1) a) The following general rules part A are binding for all Member Clubs who conduct tests using live ducks, however under consideration of the different regulations prevalent in different States.
- b) These rules must also be followed during training days organized by the Clubs {Wasserübungstagen}, and it must be guaranteed that each dog is trained with not more than 3 ducks total.
- c) Intentional or grossly negligent violations of these regulations cause the immediate exclusion of the responsible persons from further training or testing activities. This is in addition to possible legal charges or internal disciplinary action by the Association.

§ 17 Bodies of Water {Gewässer}

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

§ 18 Responsible Persons {Verantwortliche Personen}

- (1) The Member Clubs designate one person for each test, who, as Senior Judge at the water“ {Obmann am Wasser}, is responsible for the exact compliance with all of the following regulations during the water work.
- (2) In addition to the person specified in (1) above, the organizing Club is similarly responsible for the compliance with these rules.

§ 19 Ducks {Enten}

- (1) a) For testing only fully matured mallards may be used, which are temporarily incapacitated of flight by the method of Prof. Müller (paper strip around individual primaries of one wing).
- b) Ducks must be raised and kept in such a way that they are used to cover and water, and that they can swim, dive and hide in cover. These conditions must be certified by the outfitter. Ducks must have opportunity to preen and grease their feathers until shortly before the test.
- (2) a) If it is not possible to maintain ducks under such conditions for acclimatization prior to the test, then these ducks must be transported directly to the test pond immediately before the test. They must be kept there unaffected by the test procedures.
- b) The test duration per duck may not exceed 15 minutes. Sight chases are undesirable and must be terminated as soon as possible.
- c) Ducks retrieved live by a dog must be humanely and immediately euthanized.
- d) Dead ducks are to be kept separate from live ducks.
- e) Duck crates are to be placed in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.

§ 20 Nesting Season {Brutzeit}

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

§ 21 Prerequisites for the Complete Testing of Water Work {Voraussetzungen zur Durchprüfung am Wasser}

The test behind the live duck must be conducted only after the dog has passed a gun sensitivity test and after proving reliable blind searching and retrieving of a dead duck from dense cover.

§ 22 Dogs {Hunde}

- (1) Dogs are admitted only if their owner can produce a valid hunting license. Exceptions are allowed only in special cases for hunting or breeding purposes. They must be specified.
- (2) Dogs which fail the subjects listed in § 21 or which have demonstrated gun shyness or fear of live game {Schuss- oder Wildscheue} at the given test must not continue the test.
- (3) A tested, experienced dog must be available for possible retrieves at each test.
- (4) As a rule, each dog is given only one duck. The use of an additional duck is only allowed if the dog could not be tested with the previously released duck (i.e. if the released duck flies off prematurely).
- (5) Dogs which have passed the subject „independent search behind duck in dense cover“ once at a test with the score of at least „sufficient“ must not be tested in this subject again. This does not apply to further testing within a breeding selection or international test (e.g. Hegewald, IKP, or similar tests).
- (6) In case the dog fails, it may be re-tested only once.
- (7) The predicate awarded for the first passed test is copied into the score sheets of all future tests with the notation: „... according to test on.... at....“ {laut Prüfung vom...}. A copy of this score sheet must be provided to the Test Director with the entry form.
- (8) In addition to the total result of the respective test, every test in the subject “independent search behind duck in dense cover” must be entered (with the predicate and possible points) on the pedigree/ registration certificate.

B. Special Part {Besonderer Teil}

§ 23 General Regulations {Allgemeines}

- (1) The following subjects are tested in this order:
 1. Independent search without duck in dense cover
 2. Gun sensitivity
 3. Blind retrieve in dense cover
 4. Independent search with duck in dense cover
 5. Retrieving of duck
- (2) If a dog is re-tested because it did not pass in a previous examination the entire water work sequence must be tested again at an Association test.
- (3) If a dog has multiple previous passing scores for water work, the best predicate for the search behind the duck is to be copied.
- (4) If a dog has passed the subject „independent search behind duck in dense cover“ at a State utility test, the notation „BE“ (passed) without further points or score points is made on all score sheets in future tests. As a rule, predicates which may have been awarded at a State utility test are not transferred. The utility test certificate must be signed by 3 Association Judges with their respective judge numbers and is to be submitted with the entry form.
- (5) In these cases, 6 points have to be deducted from the respective Prize category when calculating the minimum points. (Example: The dog receives 30 points for the water test; it is thus entitled to Prize I regarding the water work.)

	Maximum points	Points required for		
		Prize I	Prize II	Prize III
Water work	44	36	30	22
		↓	↓	↓
		- 6	- 6	- 6
		↓	↓	↓
		Prize I	Prize II	Prize III
Water work		30	24	16

§ 24 Independent Search without Duck in Dense Cover {Stöbern ohne Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer}

- (1)
- a) The dog should enter the water and independently search the cover upon a single command from its handler and without any further coaxing (stone, etc.).
 - b) In this subject, the dog should show its will to find and its affinity for water, and search the assigned cover thoroughly. The handler may help his dog with hand and voice signals, but constant influencing lowers the predicate. This independent search should last maximally 10 minutes.
 - c) If the dog encounters a live duck during its work under circumstances conforming with the test standards, its performance must definitely be assessed. The score of an earlier test is not adopted under these conditions.

§ 25 Gun Sensitivity Test {Schussfestigkeit}

- (1)
- a) A shot duck is thrown as far as possible into the open water while the dog is watching; then the dog is commanded to retrieve. A dog that fails to enter the water within approximately 1 minute after the first command must not continue the test.
 - b) While the dog is swimming towards the duck, a shotgun shot [no blanks!] is fired into the water in the direction of the dead duck. The dog must retrieve this duck independently [without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly]. If the shooter's shot fails to hit the water, the procedure has to be repeated, even if the dog retrieved the duck.
 - c) A dog that fails this test may not continue the test.

§ 26 Blind Retrieve from Dense Cover {Verlorensuchen im deckungsreichen Gewässer}

- (1) The blind retrieve from dense cover is tested immediately following the gun sensitivity test.
- (2) A dead duck is thrown into deep water in such a manner that neither the fall nor the duck can be seen by the dog. The duck must be placed in such a location (island, opposite shore) that the dog must swim across open water to reach the cover.
- (3) The handler is shown a spot at least 30 m from the location of the duck and is informed of the approximate direction where the duck lies. The dog should start to search independently for the duck from this spot, it must find the duck and must retrieve it independently (without influence by the handler when the dog works incorrectly) to the handler.
- (4) The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing or shot/stone throw lessen the predicate.
- (5) A dog that fails to receive at least a „sufficient“ predicate in this subject must not continue the test.

- (6) If the dog encounters another live duck before it has found the duck placed for this test, then this work is to be scored. After the dog has finished this work, it must search and retrieve the previously placed duck. The dog must independently retrieve and deliver the placed duck (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly) even if the dog encounters a live duck during its return to the handler.
- (7) A dog that fails to independently (without handler influence when the dogs works incorrectly) retrieve the duck upon finding it for the first time cannot pass the test. In this case, the subject blind retrieve in dense cover must be rated "not sufficient". If the dog senses the duck, it is deemed to have found it.

§ 27 Independent Search behind Duck in Dense Cover {Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer}

- (1)
 - a) A duck is released into the cover without marking a starting spot. The dog must not see these preparations.
 - b) After the release, the judges lead the handler to a point ca. one shotgun distance away from the release site and indicate the direction of the duck. At this point the handler commands the dog to retrieve {Nachsuche}.
 - c) The dog should search for and find the duck independently. The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing lessens the predicate.
 - d) As soon as the dog pushes the duck out of the cover and chases on sight, the duck must be shot by the handler or an authorized person, if this is possible without endangering the safety.
 - e) The shot duck must be retrieved by the dog independently (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly).
- (2)
 - a) The judges should terminate the dog's work as soon as they have arrived at a conclusive judgment. This applies also to situations in which the duck was not shot in front of the dog or the judges have concluded that the dog does not fulfill the requirements. In the first case, a dead duck is to be thrown within sight of the dog into the water some 30 m in front of the dog, which the dog must retrieve independently (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly).
 - b) A dog that fails to retrieve a duck upon finding it for the first time must not continue the test. In this case, the subject „search behind duck in dense cover“ is considered failed. If the dog senses the duck, it is deemed to have found it.
 - c) If the dog accidentally encounters another duck during this test, then this work is to be scored likewise.

§ 28 Retrieving of the Duck {Bringen von Ente}

- (1) The performance of the retrieve is to be scored similarly to the rules specified in § 13.
- (2) If a dog drops the duck on land, perhaps to shake, the maximum score can only be „good“. If, however, the dog improves the hold without shaking, the score may not be lessened. Similarly, the dog may not be faulted for shaking if it keeps the duck firmly in the mouth.
- (3) For the final score, all retrieving performances of the dog during water work must be considered. If one individual subject during water work was scored as „not sufficient“ (0 points), the total score for retrieve of the duck can only be „not sufficient“ (0 points).
- (4) The dog must retrieve every found or seized duck during the water work independently (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly). As long as the dog is working correctly, it is not considered a not permissible handler influence if the handler praises his dog and makes himself noticeable to his dog during the retrieve.

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points for Water Work

Test Subjects :

Independent search without duck in dense cover, gun sensitivity test (not scored), blind retrieve in dense cover, independent search with duck in dense cover, retrieving of duck

For Prize I:

Minimum requirements: Gun sensitivity test passed, at least “sufficient” performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points: 36

Minimum points for BE (passed): 30

For Prize II:

Minimum requirements: Gun sensitivity test passed, at least “sufficient” performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points: 30

Minimum points for BE (passed): 24

For Prize III:

Minimum requirements: Gun sensitivity test passed, at least “sufficient” performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points: 22

Minimum points for BE (passed): 16

III. Subject Category Field Work {Fachgruppe Feldarbeit}

In this subject category, the following subjects are tested:

1. Use of nose {Nasengebrauch}
2. Search {Suche}
3. Pointing {Vorstehen}
4. Manners behind game including relocation {Manieren am Wild und Nachziehen}
5. Free search and retrieve of feathered game {Verlorensuchen von Federwild}
 - a) 1. Working of a winged partridge {geflügeltes Huhn} or pheasant {Fasan}, or
2. Feathered game drag {Federwildschleppe}
 - b) 1. Free search of a freshly shot game bird where the dog did not see the fall {Verlorensuchen und Bringen eines frisch geschossenen Stückes Federwild, dessen Fall der Hund nicht eräugt hat} - or -
2. Free search and retrieve of a placed game bird {Freies Verlorensuchen und -bringen eines ausgelegten Stückes Federwild}
6. Retrieving of feathered game {Bringen von Federwild}.

§ 29 General Regulations for the Field Work {Allgemeine Bestimmungen für die Feldarbeit}

Every dog should have the opportunity to work multiple times on partridges or pheasants, to allow the judges to arrive at an appropriate judgment about the performance of the dog, especially about its use of nose.

§ 30 Use of Nose {Nasengebrauch}

- (1) Signs of a good use of the nose during the search are, among others, the advantageous use of the wind, quick and repeated finding of game, occasional marking of songbird scent, rapid locating and “pinning” of birds while relocating, and scenting far away game early while adjusting its pace to cautiously track the scent.

- (2) If not all subjects are tested by the same judging group, the other judging groups have to communicate the nose performances they evaluated to the Judges' Conference, so that the field judging group can form a complete judgment about the use of nose of the tested dogs.

§ 31 Search {Suche}

In the evaluation of the search, the main emphasis is placed on the dog's will to find and also how systematic the search is. The search should also be swift and persevering. The search has to be scored higher the more the dog adjusts to the terrain, the prevalent type of game and to the wind, and if the search speed is in harmony with the quality of the nose. In addition, the dog's willingness to be handled and how it obeys the commands it noticed (voice, hand or whistle signal) of its handler have to be considered. Every dog has to be provided the opportunity to work in terrain with good cover.

§ 32 Pointing {Vorstehen}

- (1) Very good pointing is demonstrated if the dog points staunchly - by standing or lying - all tight sitting game until its handler approaches in a calm manner, arrives at the dog's side and can shoot without haste.
- (2) If the dog avoids game it apparently has noticed by scent repeatedly without indicating, it reveals itself as a blinker and must be excluded.

§ 33 Manners Behind Game and Relocating {Manieren am Wild und Nachziehen}

- (1) Next to pointing, relocating and beautiful manners behind game are valuable elements of the field work.
- (2) Good manners are revealed in the tense but elegant movements, and the impressive carriage of the dog's head, body and legs as soon as it scents game.
- (3) During the search, the dog should show relocating whenever it encounters a fresh bird track or if game birds are running ahead of him. The dog should demonstrate that it knows exactly how to produce game for the gun by calmly relocating and finally pinning the bird or by purposefully circling around the bird.
- (4) If the dog can not show relocating because all encountered game is sitting tight, the predicate must not be lowered.

§ 34 Searching and Retrieving Shot Game Birds, {Verlorensuchen von Federwild}

- (1) a1 Working a winged partridge (pheasant) {Arbeit am geflügelten Huhn}
 - a) The working of a winged partridge (pheasant) must be assessed when the dog works the track of a winged partridge (pheasant), finds the bird (pheasant) and retrieves it to the handler.
 - b) A dog that finds a winged bird (pheasant) and does not seize and independently retrieve the bird must be excluded.
- (2) a 2 Feathered game drag {Federwildschleppe}
 - a) If the dog has no chance to work in accordance with (1) a1 above or if the dog does not find the bird, the dog's performance must be tested on the feathered game drag (e.g. partridge, pheasant, duck, pigeon).
 - b) The drag must be laid by a judge. It must be 200 m long, must lead across vegetated ground and must include two obtuse angles.
 - c) Regulations for the work on furred game drags (see §12, paragraphs 1-8) apply appropriately.

- (3) b1 Free search and retrieve of a freshly shot bird {Freies Verlorensuchen und -bringen eines frisch geschossenen Stücks Federwild}
- a) The free search and retrieve of a freshly shot bird must be evaluated, if a bird fell into cover, and the dog did not see the fall.
 - b) If the working dog saw the fall of the bird, the judges can allow another dog to search for and retrieve this bird, if this dog did not yet have an opportunity to retrieve a winged partridge (pheasant) or a freshly shot bird, and if this dog did not see the fall of this bird.
 - c) The approximate location of the fallen bird is shown to the handler from a distance of ca 40-50 m and against the wind. The handler must release the dog for a free search. The dog shall search for the bird independently. The handler may walk behind his dog and support the dog.
 - d) The dog should search closely in front of the handler and show through a controlled speed and use of its nose that it wants to find the bird.
 - e) The evaluation of this performance depends on how the dog adapts and complies with the task.
- (4) b 2. Free search and retrieving of a placed bird {Freies Verlorensuchen und -bringen eines ausgelegten Stücks Federwild}
- a) If the dog has no chance to work in accordance to (3) b1. above, or if the dog did not find the bird, the dog's performance in free searching of a shot bird must be tested on a placed {ausgelegt} bird.
 - b) For this test, a judge places a bird. The terrain must have sufficiently dense cover, where the dog is forced to find the bird by using its nose and where it can only see it at a close-up distance. The cover must be at least 80m wide. The judge placing the bird must enter the cover with the wind in his back and leave it on the same trail, so that the dog can not follow the human track. The dog must not see this preparation.
 - c) Not until the judge has placed the bird and has returned to the judging group, is the handler shown the approximate direction of the bird from a distance of 40-50m against the wind.
 - d) Now the handler must release his dog for the free search {Freiverlorensuche}. The dog should search the bird independently. The handler may walk behind his dog and support the dog. However, continuous influencing lowers the predicate.
 - e) The dog should search closely in front of the handler and demonstrate through its controlled speed and use of nose that it wants to find the bird.
 - f) The evaluation of this performance depends on how the dog adapts and complies with the task.
 - g) The judges can order the termination of the work, when they have gained the impression that the dog does not satisfy the requirements.
- (5) For the “work on the winged partridge (pheasant)” or on “feathered game drags”, or on “free search of a freshly shot bird” or “free search of a placed bird”, the score is based upon how the dog executes the work and if the dog is willing to find and retrieve the bird, and if it delivers it to the handler.

§ 35 Retrieving of Feathered Game {Bringen von Federwild}

- (1) The retrieving must be evaluated according to the principles of § 13, paragraphs (3) and (4).
- (2) For the evaluation, all retrieving performances of the dog in regards to feathered game during the field work have to be taken into consideration. A dog that has received a score of „not sufficient“(0) during any retrieves of feathered game can only receive a total score of „not sufficient“ (0).

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points for Field Work

Test Subjects :

Use of nose, search, pointing, relocating and manners behind game, work on winged partridge (pheasant) or feathered game drag, free search of freshly shot or placed bird, retrieving of feathered game.

For Prize I:

Minimum requirements: At least the predicate “good” in the subjects: Use of nose, search and pointing, and at least “sufficient” performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points : 85

For Prize II:

Minimum requirements: At least the predicate “good” in the subjects: Use of nose and pointing, and at least “sufficient” performances in the other 5 subjects.

Minimum points : 70

For Prize III:

Minimum requirements: At least the predicate “sufficient” in all subjects.

Minimum points : 55

IV Subject Category Obedience {Fachgruppe Gehorsam}

The following subjects have to be tested in this category :

1. General Behavior {Allgemeines Verhalten} - Obedience
2. Obedience during drive hunt {Verhalten auf dem Stand}
3. Heeling on leash {Leinenführigkeit}
4. Heeling off leash {Folgen frei bei Fuss}
5. Down stay {Ablegen}
6. Steadiness to wing {Benehmen vor eräugtem Federwild}
7. Steadiness to fur {Benehmen vor eräugtem Haarnutzwild}
8. Steadiness to shot {Schussruhe}

§ 36 Obedience {Gehorsam}

- (1)
 - a) Obedience is the expression of proper and thorough training, and is a prerequisite for using the dog in any hunting situation.
 - b) The evaluation of obedience during the test therefore has the highest priority among all other performances expected of the utility dog.
 - c) When testing obedience subjects, it must be considered how much the handler behaves as if he/she were hunting.
 - d) A dog that evades the influence of the handler for a long period of time and therefore delays testing has no right to be tested any further.
- (2) Testing by specialty judging groups {Fachrichtergruppen}
 - a) Specialty judging groups test and judge obedience in all subjects assigned to them.
 - Forest work :
General behavior - obedience, obedience during drive hunt, heeling on leash, heeling off leash, down stay.
 - Water work:
General behavior – obedience

Field work:

General behavior - obedience, steadiness to wing, steadiness to fur, steadiness to shot.

- b) The predicate for the subject "General Behavior - Obedience" is determined after hearing all judging groups at the Judges' Conference after the test.

§ 37 Testing of All Subjects by One Judging Group {Prüfung aller Fächer durch eine Richtergruppe}

Everything that applies to the specialty judging groups in the individual subject categories applies likewise. The judges not only are to gain an impression of the dog's obedience in all test subjects, but also note occasional observations of the working and non-working dog during the test.

§ 38 General Behavior – Obedience {Allgemeines Verhalten - Gehorsam}

- (1) Only the performance and behavior of the dog which are related to obedience and not included in other test subjects are to be scored here, e.g. primarily the behavior of the non-working dog.
- (2) Each dog's obedience is determined throughout the entire test and in all subjects of the VGP; the behavior of the currently working dog and that of non-working dogs must be scored.
- (3) Obedience is also demonstrated if the dog willingly follows the command to be leashed during forest, field and water work; if it remains calm during the work of other dogs, does not pull continuously at the leash, and does not whine or howl etc., and thereby proves that it does not disturb handler and other hunters during the hunt.

§ 39 Obedience During Drive Hunt {Verhalten auf dem Stand}

- (1) To test obedience during drive hunt, all handlers with their dogs - on or off leash - are placed around a thicket or dense stand of forest as shooters, while other persons simulate drivers [beaters] with the customary noise. During the drive, several shots have to be fired by the beaters in the woods. The handler also must fire at least twice during this drive. The order for this has to be given by a judge.
- (2) The dog should remain silent and calm during the test; it should not whine, must not bark, pull on the leash or leave the handler without a command.
- (3) The leashed dog can not receive more than the predicate "good".

§ 40 Heeling on Leash {Leinenführigkeit}

- (1) The dog which is leashed to a loosely hanging shoulder lead should start out by accompanying the handler without any disturbance on a path for approximately 50m. Over this distance, the handler must change directions several times. Thereafter, the dog should follow the handler through stands of dense forests [pole timber] or young saplings without tangling with the leash and hindering the rapid progress of the handler. Repeatedly, the handler must pass closely by several trees to the left and right, and he must stop at least once.
- (2) Every tangling of the dog with the leash and every pulling at the leash lower the predicate for this performance.
- (3) The judges' observations in all subjects and during the entire test regarding the dog's behavior while on leash must be used in the evaluation of the dog's performance in this subject.

§ 41 Heeling off Leash {Folgen frei bei Fuss}

- (1) Heeling off leash is tested on a forest road or stalking trail, where the unleashed dog should follow the handler closely at the side of or behind the handler's heel without loud commands.
- (2) The handler must walk a distance of at least 100m over which he must vary his walking speed and come to a stop several times, upon which the dog should immediately stop, too. At the end of the required distance, the handler places his dog in a down position, either free or close to an object (e.g. backpack, hat, hunting pouch, folding seat, leash, etc.), so that the subject "down stay" can be tested. It is not permissible to place an object over or on top of the dog.

§ 42 Down Stay {Ablegen}

- (1) After the handler has placed his dog in a down position in the manner described above, he gives the dog a hand signal or quiet command to stay in this position. These activities must be carried out with the utmost silence.
- (2) It is permissible to lay down the dog with the lead attached to the collar. In this case, however, the performance may be scored not better than "good".
- (3) The handler then walks away slowly, as if stalking, towards a judge who is at least 30m away and positioned such that the dog cannot see him or otherwise know of his location. While walking towards the judge, the handler should not turn around or give the dog a voice signal.
- (4) From there, upon instruction by the judge, he fires two shots with a shotgun, separated by at least 10 seconds.
- (5) During these activities, the dog must remain at its place until the handler picks him up. If the dog leaves the place, whines or barks, the performance must be assessed with "not sufficient". The dog may raise its head and may sit up. Moving not more than 5m is not considered leaving the place, but it lowers the predicate.
- (6) Hunt-like behavior and calmness of the dog determine the predicate for this test subject.

§ 43 Steadiness to Wing {Benehmen vor eräugtem Federwild}

The dog should not chase game birds that are flying off. The dog should abstain from chasing without any handler influence.

§ 44 Steadiness to Furred Small Game {Benehmen vor eräugtem Haarnutzwild}

- (1)
 - a) The handler should be able to stop the dog from chasing furred small game by voice, whistle signals or even repetitive and sharp commands.
 - b) A dog that is disobedient more than twice by chasing furred small game can not receive a Prize I.
 - c) Compulsive chasers of furred small game, which cannot be called back by voice or whistle signal, or which come back only after a long period of time and can therefore not be tested properly and thoroughly, have to be excluded from the testing; they are not fit for practical hunting.
- (2) If the dog's steadiness can only be tested on one kind of game, then this is enough. A dash must be entered in the score table for the subject that was not tested. If, however, the dog fails in one subject, the predicate "not sufficient" must be entered in the respective column.

§ 45 Steadiness to Shot {Schussruhe}

- (1) The evaluation of steadiness to shot can only be tested on flushing or fleeing game, which the dog has seen.
- (2) To test steadiness to shot, game should be shot in front of the dog during the field work, if necessary by the judges.
- (3) Steadiness to shot is considered "very good", when the dog does not chase flushing game after the shot. On birds, the handler should not influence the dog.

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points for Obedience

Test Subjects:

General behavior - obedience, obedience during drive hunt, heeling on leash, heeling off leash, down stay, steadiness to wing, steadiness to fur, steadiness to shot.

For Prize I:

At least "sufficient" predicates in the subjects obedience during drive hunt, heeling on leash, heeling off leash, down stay; at least „sufficient“ in either „steadiness to wing“, „steadiness to fur“ or „steadiness to shot“.

Minimum points: 43

For Prize II:

At least "sufficient" in the subjects obedience during drive hunt and heeling on leash; at least „sufficient“ in either „steadiness to wing“, „steadiness to fur“ or „steadiness to shot“.

Minimum points: 40

For Prize III:

At least "sufficient" in the subjects obedience during drive hunt and heeling on leash; at least „sufficient“ in either „steadiness to wing“, „steadiness to fur“ or „steadiness to shot“.

Minimum points: 38 points

VGP

Achievable Maximum Point Scores

		Additional Points for Bayer or Guide	
Forest work	124	16	12
Water work	44		
Field work	104		
Obedience	68		
Total	340	356	352

Necessary minimum points and minimum requirements for the individual prize classifications are shown in the table below.

Overview of the Classification into Prize Categories VGP

Subject	Maximum achievable points	Required minimum points for			Minimum requirements for		
		Prize I	Prize II	Prize III	Prize I	Prize II	Prize III
Forest	124 +16 for dead game bayer* +12 for dead game guide*	90	80	48	On-leash blood tracking "very good"; at least "sufficient" in the other 7 subjects	On-leash blood tracking "good"; at least "sufficient" in the other 7 subjects	At least "sufficient" performances in all subjects, except fox drag and retrieve on drag, or retrieve of fox over obstacle
Water	44	36	30	22	Gun sensitivity passed; at least "sufficient" in all subjects	Gun sensitivity passed; at least "sufficient" in all subjects	Gun sensitivity passed; at least "sufficient" in all subjects
Field	104	85	70	55	Use of nose, search and pointing at least "good"; at least "sufficient" in the other 4 subjects	Use of nose and pointing at least "good"; at least "sufficient" in the other 5 subjects	At least "sufficient" in all subjects
Obedience	68	43	40	38	Behavior during drive hunt, heeling on leash, heeling off leash and down stay at least "sufficient"; manners behind feathered game or furred game or steadiness to shot at least "sufficient"	Behavior during drive hunt, heeling on leash at least "sufficient"; manners behind feathered game or furred game or steadiness to shot at least "sufficient"	Behavior during drive hunt, heeling on leash at least "sufficient"; manners behind feathered game or furred game or steadiness to shot at least "sufficient"
Total	340	254	220	163			
* Neither score counts towards the minimum requirements							



Jagdgebrauchshundverband e.V.

Versatile Hunting Dog Association (Germany)

Formblatt 7

Stand 2000-1

Zensurentafel für
Verbands-Gebrauchsprüfung (VGP)

Test Report for Association Utility Test (VGPO)

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

Name des Hundes: _____ gew.: _____ Rüde Hündin
 name of the dog weighing date dog bitch
 Rasse: _____ ZB-Nr.: _____ DGSIB-Nr.: _____
 breed breedbook No. German Versatile Dog Registry No.
 Mutter: _____ ZB-Nr.: _____ DGSIB-Nr.: _____
 dam breedbook No. German Versatile Dog Registry No.
 Vater: _____ ZB-Nr.: _____ DGSIB-Nr.: _____
 sire breedbook No. German Versatile Dog Registry No.

I. Waldarbeit forest work				LZ	FWZ	UZ	III. Feldarbeit field work				LZ	FWZ	UZ
II. Wasserarbeit water work				Summe Waldarbeit:			IV. Gehorsam Obedience				Summe Feldarbeit:		
Riemenarbeit / Übernachtfährte on lead overnight track				8			Nasengebrauch use of nose				6		
Riemenarbeit / Tagfährte on lead day track				5			Suche search				4		
Totverbellern (zusätzlich, Mindest - LZ 2) dead game boyer				4			Vorstehen pointing				4		
Totverweisen (zusätzlich, Mindest - LZ 2) dead game guide				3			Manieren und Nachziehen am Wild manners behind game and relocating				3		
Bringen von Fuchs über Hindernis fox over obstacle				3			a 1. Arbeit am geflügel. Huhn oder Fasan work on winged partridge or pheasant				4		
Fuchsschleppe fox drag				5			a.2. oder Federwildschleppe feathered game drag				3		
Bringen von Fuchs auf der Schleppe retrieve from fox drag				2			b 1. Freies Verlebensuchen eines frisch geschossenen Stückes Federwild free search and retrieve freshly shot game bird				3		
Hasen- oder Kaninchenschleppe hare/rabbit drag				4			b 2. oder Freies Verlebensuchen eines ausgelegten Stückes Federwild free search and retrieve of a planted dead game bird				3		
Bringen von Hase oder Kaninchen retrieve from hare/rabbit drag				2			Bringen von Federwild retrieve of feathered game				2		
Stöbern <input type="checkbox"/> lt. <input type="checkbox"/> spl. <input type="checkbox"/> wdl. <input type="checkbox"/> st. <input type="checkbox"/> ? independent search loud splack track hunt low silent				4			Total field work Summe Feldarbeit:						
Buschieren dense cover search				3			Total obedience Summe Gehorsam:						
total forest work							Total obedience Summe Gehorsam:						
Stöbern ohne Ente im deckungs. Gewässer search w/o duck				3			Allgemeines Verhalten - Gehorsam general behavior - obedience				3		
Verlorensuchen im deckungs. Gewässer blind retrieve				3			Verhalten auf dem Stand obedience drive hunt				2		
Stöbern mit Ente search with duck				3			Leinenführigkeit heeling on leash				1		
or according to attached report from oder lt. beil. Zeugnis vom				3			Folgen bei Fuß heeling off leash				2		
Bringen von Ente retrieve of duck				2			Ablegen down stay				2		
total water work							Benehmen vor eräugtem Federwild steadiness to wing				2		
total water work							Benehmen vor eräugtem Haarnutzwild steadiness to fur				3		
Schußfestigkeit bei der Wasserarbeit: <input type="checkbox"/> ja <input type="checkbox"/> nein gunfire stable water work							Schußruhe steadiness to shot				2		
Härtenachweis des Stammbuchamtes hat vorgelegen hardness certificate was supplied <input type="checkbox"/> ja <input type="checkbox"/> nein							Total obedience Summe Gehorsam:						
Formwert: conformation							Total Points HV Gesamt - Punktzahl I-IV:						
Haarwert: coat													
(nur vorliegende Zuchtschauergebnisse) (only according to breed show result)													
Körperliche Mängel (Gebiß-, Hoden-, Augenfehler): conformational faults (bite, dentition, testicles, eyes)													
Begründung der Note 4h und andere Bemerkungen: rationale for the predicate "outstanding" and other remarks													

Zensuren: hervorragend=4h | sehr gut=4 | gut=3 | genügend=2 | mangelhaft=1 | ungenügend=0 | nicht geprüft=-
 predicates: outstanding=4h | very good=4 | good=3 | sufficient=2 | poor=1 | insufficient=0 | not tested=-

Prels mit Übernachtfährte
 price mit Tagfährte
 with overnight track
 with day track

Nicht bestanden - Grund des Ausscheidens (in Worten beschreiben):
 not passed - reason for elimination (in words)

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

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Test Regulations for Association Test After the Shot (VPS) {Verbandsprüfung nach dem Schuss}

Regulations for individual test subjects, in order of subject categories with minimum points and minimum requirements:

I. Subject Category Forest Work {Waldarbeit}

The following subjects must be tested in this subject category:

1. Blood tracking of hoofed game on leash {Schweissarbeit auf Schalenwild als Riemenarbeit} (over night track) {Übernachtfährte}, optionally with subsequent baying or guiding.
2. Fox drag (optional)
3. Retrieving of fox on the drag (optional)
4. Hare or rabbit drag
5. Retrieving of hare or rabbit
6. Independent search
7. Dense cover search

§ 10 Blood Tracking {Schweißarbeit}

Preparation of the Blood Track

- (1) Artificial blood tracks must be laid by especially experienced judges – special blood tracking judges {Sonderrichter Schweiss}.
- (2)
 - a) Blood tracks {Schweissfährten} must not be laid in the same terrain on two consecutive days. The minimum length for leash work {Riemenarbeit} is 400m, for the free work {freie Arbeit} of the Dead Game Bayer and Guide 200m.
 - b) Tracks {Fährten} have to be laid in the forest or in densely covered brush land. It is permissible to start the track in an open field but not farther than approximately 100m from the forest edge.
 - c) The start of the blood track must be marked by a sign and identified with the label: "Track No...., laid..., Time". The purpose of the track (=Leash Worker, Dead Game Bayer, Dead Game Guide) must be noted on this label.
 - d) The distance between the individual tracks must be at least 120m throughout.
 - e) Two obtuse angles and one wound bed {Wundbett} have to be included in each blood track. The end of the track for leash work must be marked. A second wound bed must be made at that spot for Dead Game Bayer and Guide.
 - f) For the off-leash work of the Dead Game Bayer and Guide, the track must be continued for at least 200m from the last wound bed.
 - g) The Test Director and the special blood tracking judge are responsible for the proper execution of the blood tracking.
- (3) Artificial blood tracks can be prepared by dabbing {Tupfverfahren} or by dripping {Tropfverfahren} blood. The manner of the track preparation must be indicated in the public announcement of the test. Dripped tracks {Tropffährten} have to be laid with transparent wash bottles {Tropfflaschen}, dabbed tracks {Tupffährten} with a dabbing stick {Tupfstock} with a sponge (approximately 6x6cm square and 2cm high) affixed at the end, or with a special dabbing stick with internal blood container {Tupfstock mit eingebautem Schweissbehälter}.
- (4)
 - a) The blood used for tracks must be fresh. If not sufficient game blood {Wildschweiss} is available, fresh blood from domestic stock (cattle, sheep, pigs) or in mixture with game blood, can be used. The composition and origin of the blood or blood mixture must be the same for all tracks at a given VPS.
 - b) It is allowed to use blood that was frozen while fresh. Chemical additives are prohibited.

- (5)
- a) Blood tracks must be laid only in the direction from the starting point {Anschuss} to the carcass.
 - b) While laying a track, the judge and his assistants must walk in the same track. The layer of the track with the bottle or dabbing stick must always walk last in line.
 - c) Wound beds are to be prepared inconspicuous (trampling, increased amount of blood).
 - d) During the test, signs or markers must not be detectable by the handler.
 - e) It is extremely important that the blood track actually ends at the second, or respectively, at the third wound bed, and is not continued due to carelessness. There must not be any loss of blood after that.
- (6)
- a) A maximum of 0.25 liters of blood may be used for the 400m track and not more than 0.125 liters blood for the subsequent 200m of the free work of the Dead Game Bayer or Guide.
 - b) A substitute track must be prepared for every test.
 - c) The aging period is at least 14 hrs over night for the test on the overnight track.
 - d) The on-leash work must always be evaluated by three judges. The additional track for Dead Game Bayer and Dead Game Guide must be laid by one judge immediately after the successful leash work, and the behavior at the carcass must be evaluated by two judges.
- (7)
- a) A preferably freshly shot hoofed game animal (with bullet hole) is placed at the end of the artificial blood track (no fawn for Bayer or Guide).
 - b) The carcass must be laid out in the open, not into a depression, behind a tree etc. Openings created by field dressing or other injuries must be carefully stitched up. This does not apply to bullet entry and exit holes.
 - c) The carcass is to be laid at the end of the track for the leash worker, for Bayer and Guide at the end of the additional track.
 - d) The persons carrying the carcass who move the carcass from track to track must always leave in the opposite direction of the track and then on the downwind side after placing the carcass.
 - e) The carcass must be carried to the end of the blood track in such a manner that the carcass does not create any distractions for the working dog.

Execution of the Blood Tracking Work

- (8)
- a) For the work of the blood tracking, the dog can do
 - on-leash work only;
 - on-leash work with subsequent free search tracking {Freisuche} and dead game baying;
 - on-leash work and subsequent free search tracking and dead game guiding.
 - b) Prior to the beginning of the blood tracking work, every handler of a Guide must describe to the Senior Judge of the judging group how he can detect that his dog has found and how the dog should lead him to the carcass. This description is binding; subsequent changes are not permissible.
 - c) The starting spot and the direction of the track {Fluchtrichtung} have to be indicated to the handler by a broken twig {Fährtenbruch}.
- (9)
- a) Every dog, even the Bayer and the Guide, must track on-leash for at least 400m which is to be judged equally for all dogs, and independently of any subsequent off-leash track {freie Fährte} that remains to be worked.
 - b) The whole length of the tracking leash {Schweissriemen} must be available; it must measure at least 6m [19 ft] in length. In principle, it must be given at a length of 6m and the judges have to indicate that to the handler. If the handler does not follow this regulation, the on-leash work can only be scored with "sufficient".

- c) A correct collar {Halsung}, harness respectively, is part of the tracking lead {Schweissriemen}. Other collars have to be removed during blood tracking. High visibility collars {Warnhalsungen} are allowed as additions.
- (10) a) During the on-leash work all judges in the judging group, including the special blood tracking judge, have to follow the dog. How the dog follows the blood track is important for the evaluation. The dog should work it calmly, concentrated and confidently, but not in a frantic manner. For a “very good” score, a calm and thorough work by the dog is necessary. A hastily working dog will always fail in really difficult situations. Excessive and unrestrained speed lowers the predicate.
- b) The primary task of the judges is to identify those dogs that show the will to track and to lead on, and who make an effort to find the track by casting backwards {Bogenschlagen} when they temporarily lost it.
- c) The handler may temporarily stop or lay down the dog to look for blood by himself; he may also help the dog by casting forward or backward {Vor- oder Zurückgreifen} or with other appropriate aids. Only under these circumstances should the judges stop; they must never wait if they realize that the dog has gone off-track without the handler noticing this. On the contrary, the judges must follow the working dog to observe its work even when it has lost the track.
- d) The dog may be taken back on the track and restarted twice during the on-leash work. Only if the dog is restarted by the judges after deviating far (60 m) from the track, is it considered to be a true restart which lowers the predicate. It must be counted in favor of the dog if the errant dog corrects itself. The correction of the dog by the handler is not considered to be a restart. Necessary, repeatedly occurring corrections by the handler are considered a sign of lacking confidence of the dog and lower the predicate.
- e) The dog should find the wound beds; it is, however, not to be considered a fault if the dog works closely past the wound bed while working the direction of the blood track.
- f) A few spectators may follow the on-leash work, but only if the handler of the dog and the judges have no objection.

Behavior at the Carcass {Verhalten am Stück}

- (11) The on-leash worker will be left unleashed at the carcass after successfully working the on-leash track. The dog will be observed by two judges who must hide downwind so that the dog cannot see them. All other persons have to stay far and completely out of sight. The handler must not influence his dog. As soon as the judges can judge the behavior of the dog (this should take not longer than 5 minutes), the handler can pick up his dog. The leaving of the carcass is not considered to be a fault of the dog. Dead Game Bayers and Guides who do not find the carcass during their work have to be tested the same way. Dogs that eat from the carcass or bury it have to be excluded from further testing.

Dead Game Baying {Totverbellen} and Dead Game Guiding {Totverweisen}

- (12) a) Dead Game Bayers and Guides are released at the second wound bed. They have to find the carcass placed at the end of the additional track in a free search. If the dog worked the blood track to the second wound bed without demonstrating that it has found the wound bed, the on-leash tracking work is completed and the judges have to show the wound bed to the dog.
- b) During the free work of the dog, the handler and the following judge have to stay at the second wound bed, and the handler may not influence the dog with voice, whistle or other signals. Handler and judge have to wait 10 minutes for the working dog to bay or guide. If the dog is a Bayer, they should wait until the judges can determine if the dog is baying sufficiently persistent.
- c) After the judges observing at the carcass have ascertained that the carcass is placed properly, they must pick a location where the dog is not able to see, scent, or otherwise detect them, the person carrying the carcass, or possible spectators. However, they must be able to observe the behavior of the dog at the carcass (how it bays, guides, or if it eats the game, etc.)

- d) As soon as these judges have taken their position and have signaled this with an agreed signal, the handler must release his dog.
 - e) If Bayer or Guide do not find the carcass during the free work, they may be restarted twice from the second wound bed.
 - f) The performance of the Bayer or Guide includes the finding of the game and the behavior at the carcass or the guiding to the carcass. It can only be credited if it was at least scored with "sufficient". Whatever the predicate may be, it must be entered into the score table. If it is "deficient" no points will be credited.
- (13)
- a) The Dead Game Bayer must stay at the carcass after it has found, and must start baying within 10 minutes after arrival. The dog should call its handler for at least 10 minutes. The dog must demonstrate that it knows clearly not to leave the carcass.
 - b) The baying up to 10 steps besides the carcass is not counted as leaving of the carcass, but the loss of eye-contact [line-of sight] with the game when the distance exceeds 10 steps is. If the dog exceeds this distance, but does not lose sight of the carcass, a lowering of the predicate will result. Momentary silence of the dog to catch its breath or to look into the direction where it assumes its handler to be must not be counted as a fault.
- (14)
- a) The Dead Game Guide must leave the carcass it has found immediately in order to return to its handler and show him that it has found. The dog must lead its handler to the carcass in free guiding.
 - b) If the dog leads the handler to the carcass by taking the stick {Bringsel} or the end of the tracking lead into its mouth, it is considered to be free guiding; however, if the dog is collared and on the tracking leash, it is not considered free guiding.
 - c) Dead game bayer and guides that fail in these subjects must lead the handler on-leash to the carcass without a recall, or they cannot pass the test. If a recall occurs, the entire on-leash work must be scored "not sufficient."

§ 12 Furred Game Drags {Haarwildschleppen}

- (1)
- a) The work on the furred game drag is tested with fox and hare or rabbit. Foxes used at a VPS must weigh at least 3.5 kilograms (7 lbs) and must be in a natural state (with complete tail, but removal of the head is permissible; gutted foxes are not permissible).
 - b) Fox drag and retrieve of fox are optional. If a handler entered his dog for these optional subjects, they became mandatory. The respective scores – even if the dog did not pass – must be entered in the score table. If these subjects are not tested, the note "not tested" {nicht geprüft} (–) is entered. In addition, the pedigree is marked with "with fox" {mit Fuchs} (=m.Fu.) or "without fox" {ohne Fuchs} (=o.Fu.) The "fox drag" and the "retrieve of fox" are optional subjects which the dog must pass with at least "sufficient" performances if tested. If the dog fails to retrieve the fox on the fox drag, the dog cannot pass the test.
- (2)
- a) The game is dragged on a string from the starting point, which is marked with the white belly hair. The drag must include two obtuse angles and must be at least 300m long. Then the dragged animal or another animal of the same kind is laid down.
 - b) The handler can request the dragged animal to be placed at the end of the drag, but he must indicate this to the judges prior to the laying of the drags.
 - c) If the handler desires, a drag can be prepared with one animal of the respective species only. In any case the drag string must be removed from the dragged animal before the dog is allowed to work.

- d) Furred game drags belong to the forest work and thus must be laid in the forest. However, it is permissible to locate the starting point and the segment up to and including the first angle in open terrain (meadows, fields, young tree plantations without brush - but not over freshly plowed fields).
 - e) For every dog drags must be laid by a judge immediately before its testing; the drags should be as similar as possible. The dog must not see the laying of the drag.
 - f) The drags must not be laid repeatedly in the same area during one day.
- (3)
- a) The animal destined for retrieving must be laid at the end of the drag, not in a depression or behind a tree.
 - b) After the animal has been placed, the dragger must continue walking in the direction of the drag [without dragging an animal] and hide, so that the dog can not see him from where the animal is placed. There the dragger must place the second animal in front of him if the drag is made with two animals. He must not prevent the dog from retrieving the dragged game if the dog comes to him and picks it up. He must not leave the cover until the judges remaining at the starting point of the drag have given a signal or he can see that the test is completed.
- (4) The distance between the individual drags must be at least 80 m throughout.
- (5)
- a) The furred game used for drags must be freshly shot. Above all, the game should be clean and must not be unsightly.
 - b) It is at the discretion of the Club to allow the handler to bring a suitable fox that weighs at least 3.5 kg for this test of his dog (also for retrieving of fox over obstacle). Even in this case, the dragger must place a second fox in front of him [unless the handler requested otherwise].
- (6)
- a) The judges are required to show the handler the marked starting point.
 - b) The dog may work the first 30m of the drag on leash, then the handler must release the dog and must not follow any further.
- (7)
- a) The scoring of the work on the drags is based on if and how the dog keeps connection with the scent, if it wants to find and retrieve and if it carries the game to its handler at all (outbound and inbound).
 - b) The manner of the retrieving as a pure training subject that is how the dog picks up the game, carries and delivers, must be scored only under "Retrieving" in the respective column for fox, hare or rabbit
 - c) Distractions by other scent do not warrant a replacement drag, because the VPS requires finished gun dogs.
- (8)
- a) The handler may start his dog on the drag three times. Every influence after the first start is considered to be a restart and lowers the predicate.
 - b) If the dog fails on the drag, regardless of whether it arrived at the game or not, it shall receive the predicate "not sufficient" for the fox drag, or the hare or rabbit drag.

§ 13 Retrieving {Bringen}

- (1)
- a) A dog is excluded from the test if it fails to retrieve independently (i.e., without handler influence if the dog works incorrectly) at the first encounter of any small game animal {Nutzwild} or duck during the water work that was captured live, freshly shot, placed or found at the end of the drag. The finding of one and the retrieving of another game on drags is not considered to be faulty. As long as the dog is working correctly, it is not considered a not permissible handler influence if the handler praises his dog and makes himself noticeable to his dog during the retrieve.
 - b) On the fox drag, the dog may be started for a total of three times, even if it does not retrieve the fox it has found.

- (2) Dogs which bury game or eat game must be excluded from continuation of the test.
- (3) Retrieving is the manner of picking up, carrying and delivering any kind of game at the test on the drags, during free searching or retrieving {Verlorensuchen oder -bringen} and during actual hunting at the test..
- (4)
 - a) The correct picking up and carrying is revealed in the dog's ability to adjust its grip to the kind and weight of the game. It is considered to be a fault if the grasp, hold, and carrying are either too strong or too weak.
 - b) The correct delivery is demonstrated if the dog comes with the game straight to the handler, sits down next to him without or with one -not loud- command, and keeps the game calmly in its mouth until the handler has grasped it without haste and takes it from the dog with the appropriate command. Dropping the game during the delivery lowers the predicate.
 - c) Hard mouth {knautschen} is considered a fault and lowers the predicate. Dogs that are hard mouthed or pluck {rupfen} heavily have to be excluded from further testing.

§ 14 Independent Search {Stöbern}

- (1)
 - a) For the independent search, thickets and woodlots containing sufficient numbers of game must be chosen to give the dog the opportunity to show realistic independent search work behind game.
 - b) Alternatively, the independent search can be tested in corn fields (> 1 ha; [2.5 acres]) or cattail marshes that have dried out (> 1 ha; [2.5 acres]). The kind of testing area for the independent search must be specified in the test announcement.
 - c) The dog should search the assigned terrain thoroughly. The dog should chase found game giving tongue.
- (2) Every dog should possibly have a new area and not more than 10 minutes to independently search it.
- (3)
 - a) The independent search must be conducted such that the judges can arrive at a concluding evaluation of the dog's work. Above all, they have to find out if the dog searches methodically.
 - b) At this test, the judges should distribute themselves well in a given area or surround a thicket to be able to evaluate the performance of the dog. They also have to note if the dog gives tongue while searching independently.
- (4) The handler can either start the dog from his assigned position, or command the dog to lie down, walk off towards his assigned position and then command the dog by hand or voice signal from a distance to independently search the cover.
- (5)
 - a) If the dog gives tongue while working game that it has found, it must be marked as "It" =loud {laut} in the score table.
 - b) If it is confirmed that a dog remains silent while chasing visible game, it must be marked as "st" = silent {stumm} in the score table. A silent dog can not receive more than the predicate "good" in the subject "Independent Search" and not more than Prize II.
 - c) If, due to a lack of game, neither loud nor silent independent search after game can be detected, the respective dog receives the mark "?" (questionable) on the score table
 - d) The Senior Judge must ensure that notes on the manner of hunting of all tested dogs in his judging group are listed on the score table.
- (6) Brief pointing during the independent search does not lower the predicate. However, it is different if the dog points for 5 minutes or more.
- (7)
 - a) If the dog captures game during the independent search and retrieves it to the handler, the performance in the independent search can not be scored less.

- b) Such retrieving must be assessed. The same applies to shot game which the dog retrieves. If the dog fails to retrieve captured or shot small game, it cannot pass the test.
- (8) a) The chasing of healthy [unshot] game far out of bounds into other areas during the independent search and failure to come back after an appropriate time - even after a whistle or voice signal of its handler - must be scored as faulty.
- b) Disobedient chasers, which continue hunting independently and return only after long periods of time, do not satisfy the expectations for a dependable, versatile dog. Therefore, they must be excluded from further testing due to their continued disobedience.
- (9) If, during the forest work, outside the independent search area or during other tasks, it is confirmed that the dog chases game giving tongue, it must be noted separately as: scent loud behind fox or hare, track loud behind hoofed game, sight loud behind furred game. The loud must be persistent.

§ 15 Dense Cover Search {Buschieren}

- (1) a) Dense Cover Search must be tested in young stands of forests [pole timber], in clear cuts or brushy areas.
- b) For this subject, a sufficiently large area must be selected, which must be changed for every dog unless the nature of the test terrain provides insurmountable obstacles.
- (2) a) Every dog must have the opportunity to thoroughly show the dense cover search as commonly practiced during hunting. The handler must fire at least one shot with a shotgun during the dense cover search when ordered by the judges
- b) The dog should search under the gun and should handle with ease and without requiring many loud commands. The dog should search the dense cover calmly and methodically, so that the handler can follow his dog easily.
- c) When evaluating this work, the judges have to especially assess the good contact between the handler and his dog.

Minimum Requirements {Mindestbedingungen} and Minimum Points {Mindestpunktzahlen} for the Forest Work

Test subjects :

Blood Tracking (with additional Dead Game Baying or Guiding), Furred Small Game Drag, Retrieving of Hare or Rabbit, Independent Search and Dense Cover Search.

Optional subjects: Fox Drag and Retrieve of Fox.

For Prize I:

Minimum requirements: Blood tracking on leash "very good", at least "sufficient" performances in the other subjects.

Minimum points : 71

For Prize II:

Minimum requirements: Blood tracking on leash "good", at least "sufficient" performances in the other subjects.

Minimum points : 52

For Prize III:

Minimum requirements: At least "sufficient" performances in all subjects

Minimum points : 42

Note: Possibly additional points from a Dead Game Bayer or Guide as well as Fox Drag or Retrieving of Fox on Drag do not count towards the minimum points of the individual Prize categories.

II. Subject Category Water Work {Wasserarbeit}

A. General Part {Allgemeiner Teil}

The ethical and conservative hunting of waterfowl demands the use of efficient utility dogs as specified by federal and state hunting laws.

The purpose of water work is to prepare the hunting dog for its future task of retrieving crippled or dead waterfowl out of the water, to prove the result of this preparation in a standardized test, and consequently to document it for breeding.

To fulfill this purpose of the water work and at the same time to conduct this test in conformity with legal regulations, the following conditions are to be observed:

§ 16 Generally Binding Regulations {Allgemeinverbindlichkeit}

- (1)
- a) The following general rules part A are binding for all Member Clubs who conduct tests using live ducks, however under consideration of the different regulations prevalent in different States.
 - b) These rules must also be followed during training days organized by the Clubs {Wasserübungstagen}, and it must be guaranteed that each dog is trained with not more than 3 ducks total.
 - c) Intentional or grossly negligent violations of these regulations cause the immediate exclusion of the responsible persons from further training or testing activities. This is in addition to possible legal charges or internal disciplinary action by the Association.

§ 17 Bodies of Water {Gewässer}

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

§ 18 Responsible Persons {Verantwortliche Personen}

- (1) The Member Clubs designate one person for each test, who, as Senior Judge at the water“ {Obmann am Wasser}, is responsible for the exact compliance with all of the following regulations during the water work.
- (2) In addition to the person specified in (1) above, the organizing Club is similarly responsible for the compliance with these rules.

§ 19 Ducks {Enten}

- (1)
- a) For testing only fully matured mallards may be used, which are temporarily incapacitated of flight by the method of Prof. Müller (paper strip around individual primaries of one wing).
 - b) Ducks must be raised and kept in such a way that they are used to cover and water, and that they can swim, dive and hide in cover. These conditions must be certified by the outfitter. Ducks must have opportunity to preen and grease their feathers until shortly before the test.
- (2)
- a) If it is not possible to maintain ducks under such conditions for acclimatization prior to the test, then these ducks must be transported directly to the test pond immediately before the test. They must be kept there unaffected by the test procedures.
 - b) The test duration per duck may not exceed 15 minutes. Sight chases are undesirable and must be terminated as soon as possible.

- c) Ducks retrieved live by a dog must be humanely and immediately euthanized.
- d) Dead ducks are to be kept separate from live ducks.
- e) Duck crates are to be placed in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.

§ 20 Nesting Season {Brutzeit}

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

§ 21 Prerequisites for the Complete Testing of Water Work {Voraussetzungen zur Durchführung am Wasser}

The test behind the live duck must be conducted only after the dog has passed a gun sensitivity test and after proving reliable blind searching and retrieving of a dead duck from dense cover.

§ 22 Dogs {Hunde}

- (1) Dogs are admitted only if their owner can produce a valid hunting license. Exceptions are allowed only in special cases for hunting or breeding purposes. They must be specified.
- (2) Dogs which fail the subjects listed in § 21 or which have demonstrated gun shyness or fear of live game {Schuss- oder Wildscheue} at the given test must not continue the test.
- (3) A tested, experienced dog must be available for possible retrieves at each test.
- (4) As a rule, each dog is given only one duck. The use of an additional duck is only allowed if the dog could not be tested with the previously released duck (i.e. if the released duck flies off prematurely).
- (5) Dogs which have passed the subject „independent search behind duck in dense cover“ once at a test with the score of at least „sufficient“ must not be tested in this subject again. This does not apply to further testing within a breeding selection or international test (e.g. Hegewald, IKP, or similar tests).
- (6) In case the dog fails, it may be re-tested only once.
- (7) The predicate awarded for the first passed test is copied into the score sheets of all future tests with the notation: „... according to test on.... at....“ {laut Prüfung vom...}. A copy of this score sheet must be provided to the Test Director with the entry form.
- (8) In addition to the total result of the respective test, every test in the subject “independent search behind duck in dense cover” must be entered (with the predicate and possible points) on the pedigree/ registration certificate.

B. Special Part {Besonderer Teil}

§ 23 General Regulations {Allgemeines}

- (1) The following subjects are tested in this order:
 - 1. Independent search without duck in dense cover
 - 2. Gun sensitivity
 - 3. Blind retrieve in dense cover
 - 4. Independent search with duck in dense cover
 - 5. Retrieving of duck
- (2) If a dog is re-tested because it did not pass in a previous examination the entire water work sequence must be tested again at an Association test.
- (3) If a dog has multiple previous passing scores for water work, the best predicate for the search behind the duck is to be copied.
- (4) If a dog has passed the subject „independent search behind duck in dense cover“ at a State utility test, the notation „BE“ (passed) without further points or score points is made on all score sheets in future tests. As a rule, predicates which may have been awarded at a State utility test are not transferred. The

utility test certificate must be signed by 3 Association Judges with their respective judge numbers and is to be submitted with the entry form.

- (5) In these cases, 6 points have to be deducted from the respective Prize category when calculating the minimum points. (Example: The dog receives 30 points for the water test; it is thus entitled to Prize I regarding the water work.)

	Maximum points	Points required for		
		Prize I	Prize II	Prize III
Water work	44	36	30	22
		↓	↓	↓
		- 6	- 6	- 6
		↓	↓	↓
		Prize I	Prize II	Prize III
Water work		30	24	16

§ 24 Independent Search without Duck in Dense Cover {Stöbern ohne Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer}

- (1)
- a) The dog should enter the water and independently search the cover upon a single command from its handler and without any further coaxing (stone, etc.).
 - b) In this subject, the dog should show its will to find and its affinity for water, and search the assigned cover thoroughly. The handler may help his dog with hand and voice signals, but constant influencing lowers the predicate. This independent search should last maximally 10 minutes.
 - c) If the dog encounters a live duck during its work under circumstances conforming with the test standards, its performance must definitely be assessed. The score of an earlier test is not adopted under these conditions.

§ 25 Gun Sensitivity Test {Schussfestigkeit}

- (1)
- a) A shot duck is thrown as far as possible into the open water while the dog is watching; then the dog is commanded to retrieve. A dog that fails to enter the water within approximately 1 minute after the first command must not continue the test.
 - b) While the dog is swimming towards the duck, a shotgun shot [no blanks!] is fired into the water in the direction of the dead duck. The dog must retrieve this duck independently [without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly]. If the shooter's shot fails to hit the water, the procedure has to be repeated, even if the dog retrieved the duck.
 - c) A dog that fails this test may not continue the test.

§ 26 Blind Retrieve from Dense Cover {Verlorensuchen im deckungsreichen Gewässer}

- (1) The blind retrieve from dense cover is tested immediately following the gun sensitivity test.
- (2) A dead duck is thrown into deep water in such a manner that neither the fall nor the duck can be seen by the dog. The duck must be placed in such a location (island, opposite shore) that the dog must swim across open water to reach the cover.
- (3) The handler is shown a spot at least 30 m from the location of the duck and is informed of the approximate direction where the duck lies. The dog should start to search independently for the duck from this spot, it must find the duck and must retrieve it independently (without influence by the handler when the dog works incorrectly) to the handler.

- (4) The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing or shot/stone throw lessen the predicate.
- (5) A dog that fails to receive at least a „sufficient“ predicate in this subject must not continue the test.
- (6) If the dog encounters another live duck before it has found the duck placed for this test, then this work is to be scored. After the dog has finished this work, it must search and retrieve the previously placed duck. The dog must independently retrieve and deliver the placed duck (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly) even if the dog encounters a live duck during its return to the handler.
- (7) A dog that fails to independently (without handler influence when the dogs works incorrectly) retrieve the duck upon finding it for the first time cannot pass the test. In this case, the subject blind retrieve in dense cover must be rated “not sufficient”. If the dog senses the duck, it is deemed to have found it.

§ 27 Independent Search behind Duck in Dense Cover {Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer}

- (1)
 - a) A duck is released into the cover without marking a starting spot. The dog must not see these preparations.
 - b) After the release, the judges lead the handler to a point ca. one shotgun distance away from the release site and indicate the direction of the duck. At this point the handler commands the dog to retrieve {Nachsuche}.
 - c) The dog should search for and find the duck independently. The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing lessens the predicate.
 - d) As soon as the dog pushes the duck out of the cover and chases on sight, the duck must be shot by the handler or an authorized person, if this is possible without endangering the safety.
 - e) The shot duck must be retrieved by the dog independently (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly).
- (2)
 - a) The judges should terminate the dog's work as soon as they have arrived at a conclusive judgment. This applies also to situations in which the duck was not shot in front of the dog or the judges have concluded that the dog does not fulfill the requirements. In the first case, a dead duck is to be thrown within sight of the dog into the water some 30 m in front of the dog, which the dog must retrieve independently (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly).
 - b) A dog that fails to retrieve a duck upon finding it for the first time must not continue the test. In this case, the subject „search behind duck in dense cover“ is considered failed. If the dog senses the duck, it is deemed to have found it.
 - c) If the dog accidentally encounters another duck during this test, then this work is to be scored likewise.

§ 28 Retrieving of the Duck {Bringen von Ente}

- (1) The performance of the retrieve is to be scored similarly to the rules specified in § 13.
- (2) If a dog drops the duck on land, perhaps to shake, the maximum score can only be „good“. If, however, the dog improves the hold without shaking, the score may not be lessened. Similarly, the dog may not be faulted for shaking if it keeps the duck firmly in the mouth.
- (3) For the final score, all retrieving performances of the dog during water work must be considered. If one individual subject during water work was scored as „not sufficient“ (0 points), the total score for retrieve of the duck can only be „not sufficient“ (0 points).
- (4) The dog must retrieve every found or seized duck during the water work independently (without handler influence when the dog works incorrectly). As long as the dog is working correctly, it is not considered a not permissible handler influence if the handler praises his dog and makes himself noticeable to his dog during the retrieve.

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points for Water Work

Test Subjects :

Independent search without duck in dense cover, gun sensitivity test (not scored), blind retrieve in dense cover, independent search with duck in dense cover, retrieving of duck

For Prize I:

Minimum requirements: Gun sensitivity test passed, at least "sufficient" performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points: 36

Minimum points for BE (passed): 30

For Prize II:

Minimum requirements: Gun sensitivity test passed, at least "sufficient" performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points: 30

Minimum points for BE (passed): 24

For Prize III:

Minimum requirements: Gun sensitivity test passed, at least "sufficient" performances in the other 4 subjects.

Minimum points: 22

Minimum points for BE (passed): 16

III. Subject Category Field Work {Fachgruppe Feldarbeit}

In this subject category, the following subjects are tested:

5. Free search and retrieve of feathered game {Verlorensuchen von Federwild}
 1. Feathered game drag {Federwildschleppe}
 2. Free search and retrieve of a placed game bird {Freies Verlorensuchen und -bringen eines ausgelegten Stückes Federwild}
6. Retrieving of feathered game {Bringen von Federwild}.

§ 34 Searching and Retrieving Shot Game Birds {Verlorensuchen von Federwild}

- (1) Feathered game drag {Federwildschleppe}
 - a) The drag must be laid by a judge. It must be 200 m long, must lead across vegetated ground and must include two obtuse angles.
 - b) Regulations for the work on furred game drags (see §12, paragraphs 1-8) apply appropriately.
- (2) Free search and retrieving of a placed bird {Freies Verlorensuchen und -bringen eines ausgelegten Stückes Federwild}
 - a) For this test, a judge places a bird. The terrain must have sufficiently dense cover, where the dog is forced to find the bird by using its nose and where it can only see it at a close-up distance. The cover must be at least 80m wide. The judge placing the bird must enter the cover with the wind in his back and leave it on the same trail, so that the dog can not follow the human track. The dog must not see this preparation.
 - b) Not until the judge has placed the bird and has returned to the judging group, is the handler shown the approximate direction of the bird from a distance of 40-50m against the wind.

- c) Now the handler must release his dog for the free search {Freiverlorensuche}. The dog should search the bird independently. The handler may walk behind his dog and support the dog. However, continuous influencing lowers the predicate.
 - d) The dog should search closely in front of the handler and demonstrate through its controlled speed and use of nose that it wants to find the bird.
 - e) The evaluation of this performance depends on how the dog adapts and complies with the task.
 - f) The judges can order the termination of the work, when they have gained the impression that the dog does not satisfy the requirements.
- (3) For the “feathered game drag” and “free search of a placed bird”, the score is based upon how the dog executes the work and if the dog is willing to find and retrieve the bird, and if it delivers it to the handler..

§ 35 Retrieving of Feathered Game {Bringen von Federwild}

- (1) The retrieving must be evaluated according to the principles of § 13, paragraphs (3) and (4).
- (2) For the evaluation, all retrieving performances of the dog in regards to feathered game during the field work have to be taken into consideration. A dog that has received a score of „not sufficient“(0) during any retrieves of feathered game can only receive a total score of „not sufficient“ (0).

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points for Field Work

Test Subjects :

Feathered game drag, free search of a placed bird, retrieving of feathered game.

For Prize I:

Minimum requirements: At least the predicate “sufficient” in all subjects.

Minimum points : 29

For Prize II:

Minimum requirements: At least the predicate “sufficient “ in all subjects.

Minimum points : 24

For Prize III:

Minimum requirements: At least the predicate “sufficient” in all subjects.

Minimum points : 16

IV Subject Category Obedience {Fachgruppe Gehorsam}

The following subjects have to be tested in this category :

1. General Behavior {Allgemeines Verhalten} - Obedience
2. Obedience during drive hunt {Verhalten auf dem Stand}
3. Heeling on leash {Leinenführigkeit}
4. Heeling off leash {Folgen frei bei Fuss}
5. Down stay {Ablegen}
6. Gun sensitivity {Schussfestigkeit} and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command {Herkommen auf Ruf und/oder Pfiff}

§ 36 Obedience {Gehorsam}

- (1) a) Obedience {Gehorsam} is the expression of proper and thorough training, and is a prerequisite for using the dog in any hunting situation.

- b) The evaluation of obedience during the test therefore has the highest priority among all other performances expected of the utility dog.
 - c) When testing obedience subjects, it must be considered how much the handler behaves as if he/she were hunting.
 - d) A dog that evades the influence of the handler for a long period of time and therefore delays testing has no right to be tested any further.
- (2) Testing by specialty judging groups {Fachrichtergruppen}
- a) Specialty judging groups test and judge obedience in all subjects assigned to them.
 - Forest work :
 - General behavior - obedience, obedience during drive hunt, heeling on leash, heeling off leash, down stay.
 - Water work:
 - General behavior – obedience
 - Field work:
 - General behavior - obedience, gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command
 - b) The predicate for the subject “General Behavior - Obedience” is determined after hearing all judging groups at the Judges’ Conference after the test.

§ 37 Testing of All Subjects by One Judging Group {Prüfung aller Fächer durch eine Richtergruppe}

Everything that applies to the specialty judging groups in the individual subject categories applies likewise. The judges not only are to gain an impression of the dog’s obedience in all test subjects, but also note occasional observations of the working and non-working dog during the test

§ 38 General Behavior – Obedience {Allgemeines Verhalten -Gehorsam}

- (1) Only the performance and behavior of the dog which are related to obedience and not included in other test subjects are to be scored here, e.g. primarily the behavior of the non-working dog.
- (2) Each dog’s obedience is determined throughout the entire test and in all subjects of the VPS; the behavior of the currently working dog and that of non-working dogs must be scored.
- (3) Obedience is also demonstrated if the dog willingly follows the command to be leashed during forest, field and water work; if it remains calm during the work of other dogs, does not pull continuously at the leash, and does not whine or howl etc., and thereby proves that it does not disturb handler and other hunters during the hunt.

§ 39 Obedience During Drive Hunt {Verhalten auf dem Stand}

- (1) To test obedience during drive hunt, all handlers with their dogs - on or off leash - are placed around a thicket or dense stand of forest as shooters, while other persons simulate drivers [beaters] with the customary noise. During the drive, several shots have to be fired by the beaters in the woods. The handler also must fire at least twice during this drive. The order for this has to be given by a judge.
- (2) The dog should remain silent and calm during the test; it should not whine, must not bark, pull on the leash or leave the handler without a command.
- (3) The leashed dog can not receive more than the predicate “good”.

§ 40 Heeling on Leash {Leinenführigkeit}

- (1) The dog which is leashed to a loosely hanging shoulder lead should start out by accompanying the handler without any disturbance on a path for approximately 50m. Over this distance, the handler must change directions several times. Thereafter, the dog should follow the handler through stands of dense forests [pole timber] or young saplings without tangling with the leash and hindering the rapid progress of the handler. Repeatedly, the handler must pass closely by several trees to the left and right, and he must stop at least once.
- (2) Every tangling of the dog with the leash and every pulling at the leash lower the predicate for this performance.
- (3) The judges' observations in all subjects and during the entire test regarding the dog's behavior while on leash must be used in the evaluation of the dog's performance in this subject.

§ 41 Heeling off Leash {Folgen frei bei Fuss}

- (1) Heeling off leash is tested on a forest road or stalking trail, where the unleashed dog should follow the handler closely at the side of or behind the handler's heel without loud commands.
- (2) The handler must walk a distance of at least 100m over which he must vary his walking speed and come to a stop several times, upon which the dog should immediately stop, too. At the end of the required distance, the handler places his dog in a down position, either free or close to an object (e.g. backpack, hat, hunting pouch, folding seat, leash, etc.), so that the subject "down stay" can be tested. It is not permissible to place an object over or on top of the dog.

§ 42 Down Stay {Ablegen}

- (1) After the handler has placed his dog in a down position in the manner described above, he gives the dog a hand signal or quiet command to stay in this position. These activities must be carried out with the utmost silence.
- (2) It is permissible to lay down the dog with the lead attached to the collar. In this case, however, the performance may be scored not better than "good".
- (3) The handler then walks away slowly, as if stalking, towards a judge who is at least 30m away and positioned such that the dog cannot see him or otherwise know of his location. While walking towards the judge, the handler should not turn around or give the dog a voice signal.
- (4) From there, upon instruction by the judge, he fires two shots with a shotgun, separated by at least 10 seconds.
- (5) During these activities, the dog must remain at its place until the handler picks him up. If the dog leaves the place, whines or barks, the performance must be assessed with "not sufficient". The dog may raise its head and may sit up. Moving not more than 5m is not considered leaving the place, but it lowers the predicate.
- (6) Hunt-like behavior and calmness of the dog determine the predicate for this test subject.

§ 43 Gun Sensitivity {Schussfestigkeit}

- (1) To test sensitivity to gunfire, the handler unleashes the dog. While the dog is searching at a distance of at least 30m to 50m from the handler, the handler has to fire 2 shotgun shots at an interval of at least 20 seconds. If the behavior of the dog cannot be determined with certainty, the test is to be repeated after at least 30 min have elapsed.
- (2) Gun sensitivity is a negative reaction to the noise of the gunshot. This negative reaction can manifest itself in various degrees. If only a slight intimidation can be noticed without showing that the dog is disturbed in its work, "slight gun sensitivity" is evident. If the dog seeks protection at its handler's side, showing signs of fearfulness, but continues to work within a minute, then gun sensitivity is present. If

the duration of refusal to work and the impression on the dog exceed one minute, the gun sensitivity is considered „severe“. The scope of „severe gun sensitivity“ is defined from one to five minutes. If the dog refuses to work longer than 5 minutes, it is considered gun shy.

- (3) Gun shyness is present when the dog under evaluation evades its handler instead of seeking his protection and hence removes itself from the handler’s influence.
- (4) Severely gun sensitive, gun shy and hand shy, as well as game shy dogs cannot pass the test.
- (5) When instructed by the judges, the handler must call and/or whistle his dog to come and leash the dog. A dog that does not come to the handler when called and/or whistled cannot pass the test.

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points for Obedience

Test Subjects:

General behavior - obedience, obedience during drive hunt, heeling on leash, heeling off leash, down stay, gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command.

For Prize I:

At least “sufficient” predicates in all subjects; gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command “passed”.

Minimum points: 36

For Prize II:

At least “sufficient” predicates in all subjects; gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command “passed”.

Minimum points: 27

For Prize III:

At least “sufficient” predicates in all subjects; gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command “passed”.

Minimum points: 18

VPS

Achievable Maximum Point Scores

		Additional Points for Bayer or Guide		Fox Subjects
Foreset work	84	16	12	28
Water work	44			
Field work	32			
Obedience	40			
Total without fox	200	216	212	
Total with fox	228	244	240	

Necessary minimum points and minimum requirements for the individual prize classifications are shown in the table below.

Overview of the Classification into Prize Categories VPS

Subject	Maximum achievable points	Required minimum points for			Minimum requirements for		
		Prize I	Prize II	Prize III	Prize I	Prize II	Prize III
Forest	84 +16 for dead game bayer* +12 for dead game guide* +28 for fox subject *	71	52	42	On-leash blood tracking "very good"; at least "sufficient" in all other subjects	On-leash blood tracking "good"; at least "sufficient" in all other subjects	At least "sufficient" performances in all subjects
Water	44	36	30	22	Gun sensitivity passed; at least "sufficient" in all subjects	Gun sensitivity passed; at least "sufficient" in all subjects	Gun sensitivity passed; at least "sufficient" in all subjects
Field	32	29	24	16	At least "sufficient" in all subjects	At least "sufficient" in all subjects	At least "sufficient" in all subjects
Obedience	40	36	27	18	Behavior during drive hunt, heeling on leash, general behavior – obedience at least "sufficient"; gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command passed	Behavior during drive hunt, heeling on leash, general behavior – obedience at least "sufficient"; gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command passed	Behavior during drive hunt, heeling on leash, general behavior – obedience at least "sufficient"; gun sensitivity and coming to handler upon voice and/or whistle command passed
Total	200 without fox 228 with fox	172	133	98			
* Neither of the extra points counts towards the minimum requirements							



Jagdgebrauchshundverband e.V.
Versatile Hunting Dog Association (Germany)

Formblatt 10
Stand 2009-1

Zensurentafel für
Verbandsprüfung nach dem Schuß (VPS)

Test Report for Association Test after Shooting (VPS)

Verein: _____ EDV-Nr.: _____
Organizing Club: _____ CLUB'S No. _____
Prüfungsort: _____ Prüfungstage: _____
Place of Test: _____ Date of Test: _____
Führer: _____ PLZ: _____ Wohnort: _____
handler: _____ zip code: _____ city: _____

Name des Hundes: _____ gew.: _____ Rüde Hündin
name of the dog: _____ whelping date: _____ dog bitch
Rasse: _____ ZB-Nr.: _____ DGStB-Nr.: _____
breed: _____ breedbook No.: _____ German Versatile Dog Registry No.: _____
Mutter: _____ ZB-Nr.: _____ DGStB-Nr.: _____
dam: _____ breedbook No.: _____ German Versatile Dog Registry No.: _____
Vater: _____ ZB-Nr.: _____ DGStB-Nr.: _____
sire: _____ breedbook No.: _____ German Versatile Dog Registry No.: _____

I. Waldarbeit forest work		LZ	FWZ	UZ
Riemenarbeit als Übernachtfährte on lead overnight track			8	
Totverbellen (zusätzlich, Mindest - LZ 2) dead game bayar			4	
Totverweisen (zusätzlich, Mindest - LZ 2) dead game guide			3	
Hasen- oder Kaninchenschleppe hare or rabbit drag			4	
Bringen von Hase oder Kaninchen retrieve of hare or rabbit			2	
Stöbern independent search <input type="checkbox"/> l. loud <input type="checkbox"/> spl. back loud <input type="checkbox"/> wdl. hunt loud <input type="checkbox"/> st. silent <input type="checkbox"/> ?			4	
Buschieren dense cover search			3	
Fuchsschleppe fox drag			5	
Bringen auf der Fuchsschleppe retrieve on fox drag			2	
Total forest work Summe Waldarbeit:				
II. Wasserarbeit water work				
Stöbern ohne Ente im deckungs. Gewässer search without duck			3	
Verlorensuchen im deckungs. Gewässer blind retrieve			3	
Stöbern mit Ente search with duck			3	
or according to attached report from oder lt. beil. Zeugnis vom			3	
Bringen von Ente retrieve of duck			2	
Total water work Summe Wasserarbeit:				

III. Feldarbeit field work		LZ	FWZ	UZ
Verlorensuchen von Federwild blind retrieve of feathered game				
a. Federwildschleppe feathered game drag			3	
b. Freies Verlorensuchen eines ausgelegten Stückes Federwild free search and retrieve of a planted dead game bird			3	
Bringen von Federwild retrieve of feathered game			2	
Total field work Summe Feldarbeit:				
IV. Gehorsam obedience				
Allgemeines Verhalten - Gehorsam general behavior - obedience			3	
Verhalten auf dem Stand obedience during drive hunt			2	
Leinenführigkeit heeling on leash			1	
Folgen bei Fuß heeling off leash			2	
Ablegen down stay			2	
Total obedience Summe Gehorsam:				
Total Points I-IV Gesamt - Punktzahl I-IV:				

Zensuren: Hervorragend = 1h | sehr gut = 4 | gut = 3 | genügend = 2 | mangelhaft = 1 | ungenügend = 0 | nicht geprüft = -
predicates: outstanding = 1h | very good = 4 | good = 3 | sufficient = 2 | poor = 1 | insufficient = 0 | not tested = -

Härtenachweis des Stammbuchamtes hat vorgelegen ja nein
hardness certificate was supplied yes no

Formwert: _____
conformation

Haarwert: _____
(nur vorliegende Zuchtschausergebnisse)
(only according to breed show result)

Körperliche Mängel (Gebiß-, Hoden-, Augenfehler): _____
conformational faults (bite, testicles, eyes)

Begründung der Note 4h und andere Bemerkungen: _____
rationale for the predicate "outstanding" and other remarks

gunfire sensitivity during field or forest work
Schußfestigkeit: bei Feld- oder Waldarbeit
 schußfest leicht schußempf. slightly sensitive
gunfire stable schußempf. sensitive stark schußempf. strong sensitive
 schußscheu gun shy

Schußfestigkeit: bei Wasserarbeit ja nein
gunfire stable during water work yes no

Hereinkommen auf Ruf oder Pfiff ja nein
coming to the handler in response to call or whistle yes no

Preis mit Fuchs with fox
price ohne Fuchs without fox

Nicht bestanden - Grund des Ausschließens (in Worten beschreiben):
not passed - reason for elimination (in words)

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

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Appendix to VGPO/VPSO

JGHV General Guidelines

Rev. 03/11

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

	Last Revision
•Handlers must have a hunting license	by General Meeting 1990
•Test repeats	by General Meeting 1990
•JGHV Test Regulations for Water Work – Parts A & B (see chapter water work in § 14 seq.)	by General Meeting 2006
•Protest Regulations	by General Meeting 2000
•Admission to tests according to § 23 of JGHV By-laws;	by General Meeting 2010
•Conflict of interest for Judges;	by General Meeting 2010
•Judging engagements by Association Judges	by General Meeting 2010
•Maximum number of dogs tested on a single day	by General Meeting 2010
•Compliance with respective state laws in Germany	by General Meeting 2011
•Regulations for Association Judges	by General Meeting 2012

A Valid Hunting License is Mandatory

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

Test Repeats

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

Part A JGHV Test Regulations for Water Work §§ 16 bis 22 der VGP/VPS

Protest Regulations

§ 1 These protest regulations replace all protest stipulations in the regulations for Association tests.

§ 2 Only the handler of a dog entered in the respective test has the right to protest.

§ 3

(1) The justification for a protest is limited to errors and mistakes of the organizers, the Test Director, the judges and assistants in preparation and execution of the test, provided that the handler or dog were thereby disadvantaged or were interfered with during their work.

(2) Objections to the discretionary freedom of the judges cannot be subject of a protest, unless an obvious abuse of discretionary freedom can be substantiated.

§ 4 The protest period begins with the calling of the dogs to the test and ends 1/2 hour after the awards have been issued.

§ 5 The protest is to be submitted to the Test Director or the present chairman of the Club or the involved Senior Judge in simple, written form. It must specify the reason for the protest, and must be accompa-

nied by payment of a protest fee of Euro € 15.00. This fee is refunded if the protest is sustained. Otherwise, the Euro € 15.00 are credited to the club treasury.

§ 6 The decision about the protest is made by a protest panel {Einspruchskammer}, unless the respective judges group takes advantage of the possibility to remedy the situation. The protest panel consists of a chairperson {Vorsitzender} and two committee members {Beisitzer}.

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

Persons cannot be members of a protest panel if they are married, related by birth or marriage up to the 3rd degree, or live in partnership with the protesting handler or a member of the judging group or any other person affected by the protest. This also applies to owners, breeders and trainers of the respective dog and respective offspring in the first generation.

§ 8 The committee members do not serve as advocates for a party. Their decisions, and likewise those of the chairperson, must be based upon a hearing of the respective parties (the handler and the judges must be questioned) and examination of the facts of the case according to the test regulations, and must be made to the best of their knowledge and conscience in complete objectivity.

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

- a) Rejection of the protest;
- b) Correction of the scoring, if the test regulations were applied erroneously or the discretionary freedom was abused;
- c) Re-testing of the respective subjects if test regulations were violated. The test director orders and supervises the execution of the re-testing. The re-testing does not have to be conducted by the judges whose decision was called into question.
Members of a protest panel may not be involved in re-testing.

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

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

§ 11 In cases where gross procedural errors occurred (e.g., faulty composition of the protest panel, failure to hear one or more parties, or incorrect application or interpretation of the test regulations), the Registry Commission {Stammbuchkommission} can order the repeat of the proceedings. Date and location of the proceedings must be communicated to the Registry Commission in time, so that an observer can be dispatched if necessary. The club can file a formal complaint with the Executive Committee {Präsidium} against the Registry Commission. This complaint must be received by the business office {Geschäftsstelle} within 2 weeks following its announcement (date of post mark).

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

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

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

- (2) All clubs that are JGHV Member Clubs in accordance with § 3(1) no. 1 a) – e) of the By-laws are authorized by status of their membership to conduct tests in compliance with the JGHV test regulations and General Guidelines.
- (3) There is a differentiation between:
- a) Tests and performance awards of general applicability (such as Association blood tracking test [VSwP], Association test after the shot [VPS], retrieve reliability test [Btr], Armbruster Halt [AH], and others). Tests in this category are established and adopted by the General Meeting of JGHV;
 - b) Joint breed and utility tests for pointing breeds (such as VJP, HZP, VGP). These tests are to ensure that certain performance standards that are vital to hunting practices can be compared and sustained. Regulations for tests in this category are established and adopted during the General Meeting of JGHV by the pointing breed clubs and clubs that conduct the respective tests at least every 2 years;
 - c) Other tests of breed clubs which are established by such clubs.
- (4) In accordance with paragraph 3, all recognized hunting dogs must be allowed to enter above tests. Recognized hunting dogs are defined as:
- a) Hunting dogs which are registered in a breed book maintained by a breed club/ association which is a JGHV and a VDH member club, as well as dogs bred in the club for hunting earth dogs {Verein Jagdteckel} and in the club for hunting beagles (VJB) (grandfathered protection);
 - b) Hunting dogs that have been bred in other countries and belong to a breed which is represented within JGHV by a club with a breed registry. Their pedigrees must show the F.C.I. stamp {Fédération Cynologique Internationale};
 - c) Hunting dogs that are registered with a breed club/association and are qualified by a registration document bearing the logo of the „Sperlingshund“.
- (5) All performance tests (such as VGP, VSwP, VFSP, VStP) are further open to all eligible dogs. Eligible dogs are defined as:
- a) Hunting dogs that have been bred in other countries, and their offspring which are outside the scope of 4(b) above, but which have a pedigree that is recognized by F.C.I.; the authenticity of such pedigree has been verified by VDH; and
 - b) Hunting dogs of certain breeds bred in Germany with a pedigree of a VDH breed club which is not a JGHV member club.

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

Conflict of Interest for Judges

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

Test Directors and/or Association Judges may not handle dogs at tests where they engage in test director or judging activities.

Judging Engagements by JGHV Association Judges

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

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

Maximum number of dogs per day per judging group:

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

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

Compliance with State Laws:

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

Extracts from the Regulations on Judgeship (rev. 2012)

Association Judge (VR) Appointment (§ 6)

- (1) Apprentice Judges are eligible for appointment as Association Judges by the JGHV Executive Committee in accordance with § 4(5) c) after their sponsoring member club has applied for the appointment, and after the Apprentice has passed the written test (§ 5). In their capacity as Association Judges, they are authorized to judge any test subject matter for which they have received the appointment. See § 6(4).
- (2) Natural ability tests may only be judged by Association Judges who are authorized to judge the entire test spectrum.
- (3) At performance tests, the Association Judge may only judge the subjects for which he is authorized to judge. One specialty breed judge per judging team, however, must be permitted. The reverse applies to specialty breed clubs

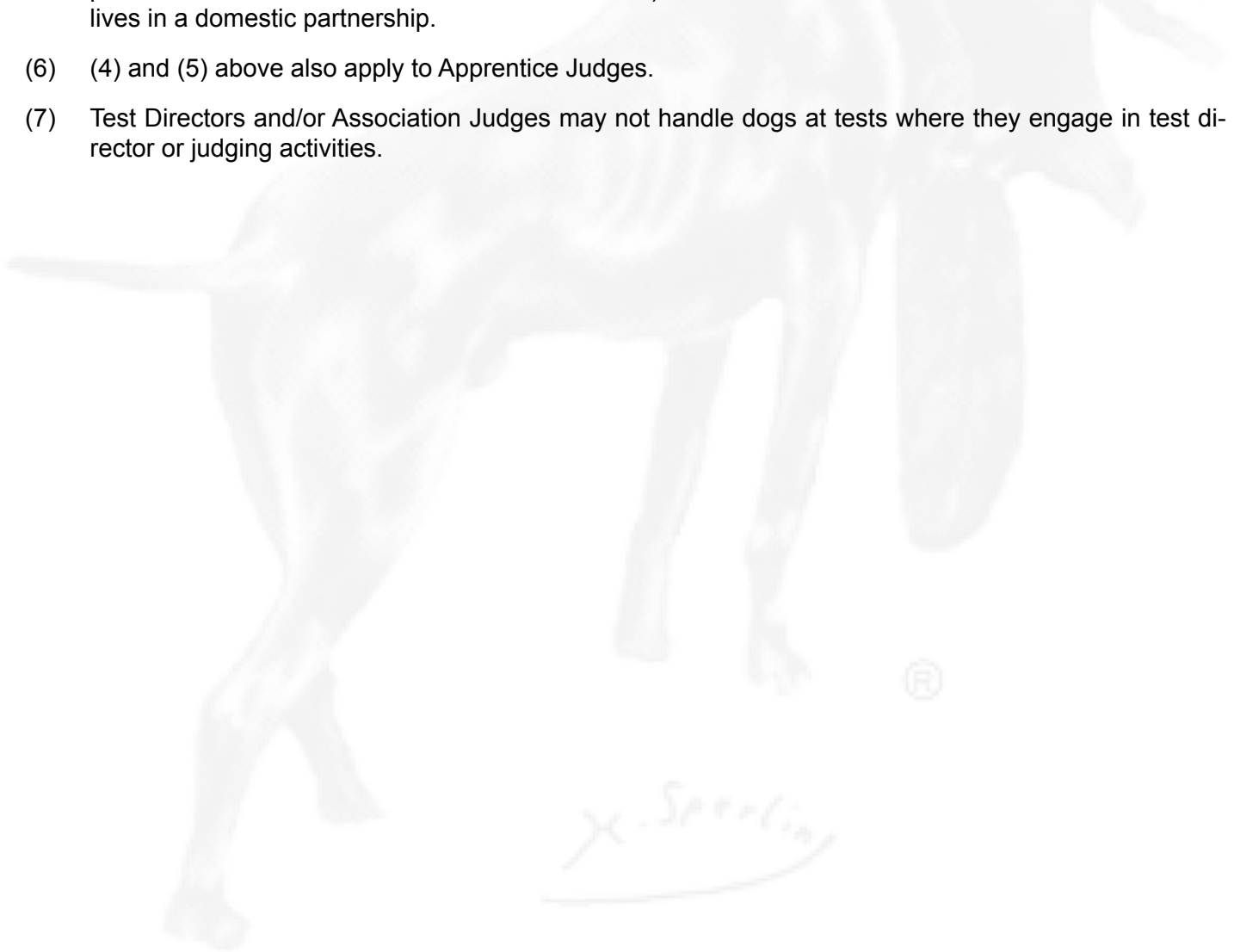
Engagements by Association Judges (§ 8)

- (1) Only Association Judges whose names appear in the current JGHV Judges' List may engage in judging activities as Association Judges. Further requirements for Association Judges:
 - a) Individual membership in a JGHV member club, as defined by § 3(1)a-d of the JGHV By-laws;
 - b) Possession of a valid hunting license in his name;
 - c) Beginning on January 1st, 2012, must subscribe to the official Association publication, "Der Jagdgebrauchshund."
- (2) The duties of an Association Judge are inherent to his special position. In particular, he is expected to
 - Comply in every aspect with the Test Rules and Regulations;
 - Conduct himself in an exemplary manner as both a hunter and dog handler;
 - Attend at least one (1) qualifying (see § 4) continuing education seminar for judges in a 4-year period. The organizing member club must issue written documentation of the attendance – Formblatt 65 may be used;
 - Train and successfully handle a dog within a 4-year period through the test categories for which he has been appointed, in lieu of the continuing education seminar.

In each Member Club, the Director of Judge Development is responsible for monitoring that above requirements are met by their respective Association Judges. The names of Association Judges who have atten-

ded a continuing education seminar for judges must be submitted to the JGHV Office using Formblatt 64. Proof of the successful handling of a dog must be submitted only if so requested by the JGHV Office.

- (3) In the event that an Association Judge fails to meet one of the above requirements in (1) a) or b) or c), or if he is unable to document the attendance of a continuing education seminar, judgeship is suspended and will terminate after three (3) years. Suspension and reinstatement shall be published in the official Association publication.
- (4) Association Judges may judge only at tests that are organized by JGHV member clubs; included herein are official utility tests organized by the individual (German) states. The rules for judging engagements in other countries are established by the individual member club. The Association Judge shall consider his acceptance of a judging invitation a binding commitment and consequently report to the test location to judge dogs that are recognized as eligible entries by JGHV or by the individual (German) state's Test Regulations for Utility Tests. Violations may be penalized under § 4 of the JGHV Disciplinary Rules.
- (5) An Association Judge / Emergency Judge may not judge a dog that he owns, trained or bred. The same rule applies to first generation offspring of such dogs, and to offspring by a stud dog (first generation). Special breed clubs have the right to take into account their breed specific needs. The JGHV Office must be notified in advance of such needs. The Association Judge may also not judge dogs of breeders, stud dog owners, handlers or owners to whom he is related either by blood or marriage (past and present; and/or as remote as three times removed) or to whom he is or was married, or with whom he lives in a domestic partnership.
- (6) (4) and (5) above also apply to Apprentice Judges.
- (7) Test Directors and/or Association Judges may not handle dogs at tests where they engage in test director or judging activities.



Performance Awards of the Jagdgebrauchshundverband

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

- (1) The foundation of the Armbruster Halt Award was adopted by resolution of the 57th General Membership Assembly of the JGHV on March 15, 1970 with all rights and obligations.
- (2) The Armbruster Halt Award will be granted contingent upon the following conditions: At a JGHV test, where the dog is entered, during the free search in the field according to §§11(3) and 13(3) VZPO, and § 31 VGPO respectively, the dog must be obedient on each hare it has seen, as specified in § 44(1) VGPO. During that time, the dog must be at least approximately 20 m from its handler at least once. A dog may not be tested additionally for the AH award after the predicates have been announced in the field.
- (3) In addition, at the first suitable opportunity after the hare is out of sight, the dog must demonstrate a hare tracking performance {Spurarbeit} according to §11(1) or § 13 VZPO, which has at least been given the predicate "good".
- (4) These conditions can be met with only one hare. If hares are present repeatedly, only one tracking performance is sufficient.
- (5) The Halt Award cannot be granted if the dog was obedient on every visible hare, but did not receive at least a tracking predicate "good" at the first suitable opportunity for tracking.
- (6) The Member Club {Verbandsverein} conducting the test at which the dog fulfills these requirements requests the Halt Award from the Registrar {Stammbuchführer}, regardless whether the dog passed the test or not.
- (7) The application (Formblatt 21)[Form 21] must be submitted within four weeks. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of € 25.00 is due. A short report by the Senior Judge {Richterobmann} must be enclosed.

2. Hardness Certification {Härtenachweis}{/}

- (1) The legal destroying of predators, feral cats and raccoons in the framework of game protection is first and foremost the obligation of the hunter with a gun. However, it is considered ethical hunting, if the hunting dog has seized and immediately dispatched a predator before it was possible to shoot the predator with a firearm.
- (2) If such an independent performance of the dog has been credibly witnessed, the respective dog can be issued the performance award "Hardness Certificate" with the Jagdgebrauchshundverband. The Member Club must apply for the Hardness Certificate within 4 weeks after the performance from the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} on the appropriate form {Formblatt 22} [Form 22]. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of € 25.00 is due. The member club submitting the application is responsible for its credibility. A self addressed, pre-paid envelope must be enclosed with the application.

3. Certificate for Loud Hunting {Lautjagernachweis} (\)

The certificate of loud hunting can be awarded for:

- (1) scent loud tracking (only of fox or hare) at a VJP, HZP or VGP, or similar tests.
- (2) scent loud independent forest search {lautes Stöbern} at a VGP/VPS (§ 14 VGPO/VPSO) or similar tests.
- (3) scent loud independent forest search during a hunt, if witnessed by 2 Association Judges {Verbandsrichter}.
- (4) scent loud tracking during a Vbr performance.

The application must be submitted by the responsible member club on Form 23 {Formblatt 23} to the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} within 4 weeks. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of € 25.00 is due. If a separate certificate is requested for the handler, a pre-paid envelope must be submitted (this applies to (1) 1 for an HZP and (1) 3). Loud hunting demonstrations (\) at a VGP as in (1) 1 above as well as (1) 2 and 4, are mailed by the Studbook Registry to the respective breed clubs without further formalities.

Proof of Loud Hunting and Gun Sensitivity for a VswP, or VFSP respectively, or for a breed club can be certified on Form 23 {Formblatt 23} by two Association Judges. The proof must be certified by an Association member club and will remain in the handler's possession as an appendix to the dog's pedigree.

Loud Hunting certificates outside of tests and hunting activities may only be conducted during the months from August through May 1st.

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

- (1) The Vbr can only be achieved during actual hunting.
- (2) The dog must follow the track of a wounded hare or fox that it did not see for an observable distance of at least 300m and must retrieve the hare or fox to its handler.
- (3) The Vbr certificate may not be requested if the dog showed negative performances on other wound tracks on the same day.
- (4) The manner of hunting (scent loud, sight loud, questionable or loud hunting without presence of game) {spl, sil, ?, waidlaut) is to be recorded.
- (5) The performance must be confirmed by witnesses comprising at least one Association Judge {Verbandsrichter} and one hunter.
- (6) The application {on Formblatt 24, typewritten} must be submitted to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} by the respective Member Club within 4 weeks. If the application is received later, a penalty fee of € 25.00 is due.

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

§ 1

- (1) Association Member Clubs can conduct a test of retrieving reliability {Bringtreueprüfung}.
- (2) This test serves the purpose of documenting the special retrieving reliability of the versatile dog. The dog proves this by finding, picking up and delivering to its handler any cold, dead game which was found accidentally and without any influence by the handler.

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

§ 3 Foxes must be used for the retrieving reliability test which must conform with § 12(1) VGPO.

§ 4

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

§ 5 The fox selected for the test must be placed at least 2 hours before the test in the open -i.e., not behind a tree or in a depression. The fox must be carried to the assigned spot. Under no circumstances may the fox be dragged or touch the ground while being transported. To avoid that the dog encounters human tracks during the test, the persons carrying the fox must walk in a wide circle, that is at least 200 m from the assigned spot of the fox, to the opposite side of the test grounds (relative to the spot from where the dog is to be released), and from there proceed in a straight line to the location where the fox is to be placed.

§ 6

- (1) At a Btr test, three Association Judges {Verbandsrichter} must be present. Two of these judges observe from their prepared positions how the dog behaves when encountering the fox.
- (2) These judges must be careful to select their hiding positions downwind from the placed fox, and that the dog can neither see nor scent them. They must still be able, however, to observe easily how the dog behaves when encountering the fox.
- (3) The third judge accompanies the handler of the dog under evaluation. He must ascertain that the regulations of §§ 8 to 10 are strictly followed in every detail.

§ 7 For purposes of communication among the judges, the use of signals or suitable devices is recommended.

§ 8

- (1) While his dog is under evaluation, the handler may not handle another dog. He may not be accompanied by anybody, except the judge, to prevent disturbance of the working dog. During the work of his dog, the handler may walk up and down alongside the edge of the thicket with the accompanying judge, but he must remain absolutely silent after the dog has been released.
- (2) If the handler does not follow these regulations, the dog must be excluded from the continuation of the test and must be immediately called back and leashed.

§ 9

- (1) The handler can send his dog to search the cover either from his position, or he can command the dog to lie down at a certain distance from his position and then send the dog with a hand signal or voice command.
- (2) After both judges at their observation posts have indicated by the agreed signal that the test can begin, the judge accompanying the handler orders the release of the dog.
- (3) The handler must then send his dog into the thicket upon a single search command (not a retrieving command).

§ 10 From this moment on the dog is allowed 20 minutes to find the fox in the thicket during its search, and to retrieve it to the handler. The dog can be commanded to search {Stöbern} as often as the handler desires.

§ 11 The dog has passed the retrieving reliability test if it retrieves the fox to the handler within 20 minutes of the initial release.

§ 12 The dog is to be eliminated from the test and to be leashed immediately, if it arrives at the fox during the search but fails to pick up the fox and returns to the handler or continues the search.

§ 13 If a dog fails the Retrieving Reliability test, the fox can remain in place and a second dog can be released to search the same thicket. However, this dog must be started at least 50 m from the release point of the previous dog.

§ 14 The Test Director and chairpersons of the organizing club are fully responsible that the Btr test is conducted according to these regulations and that the regulations are strictly observed.

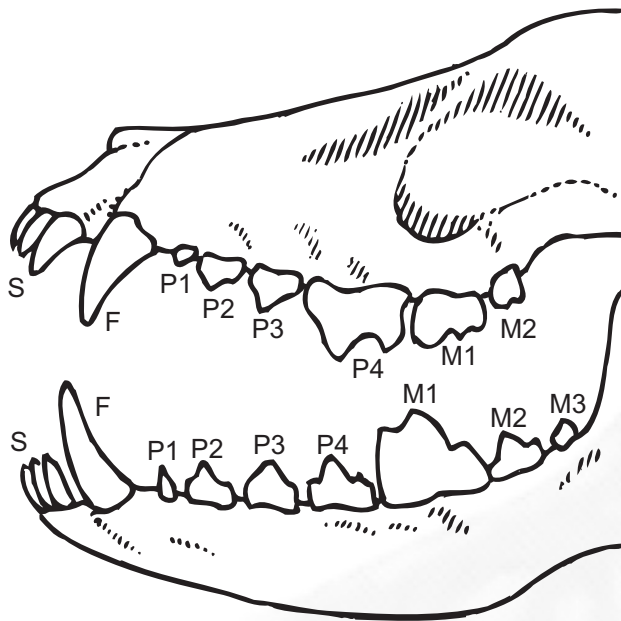
§ 15 Within four weeks, the Test Director must submit a test report to the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} using Form 25 {Formblatt 25} which must contain the following information:

1. Location and date of test;
2. Names, addresses, and VR number of judges;
3. Type of testing ground;
4. Names and breed registry numbers of tested dogs, as well as names and addresses of handlers;
5. A written confirmation which lists those dogs that passed the Btr in accordance with the regulations of this PO. This confirmation must be signed by the three judges judging at this test;
6. A list of the names of those dogs which entered the test but did not pass. The list must indicate whether these dogs arrived at the fox or not. If reports and paperwork are received by the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} later than four weeks after the test, a penalty fee of € 25.00 per dog, but not more than € 150.00 for the entire test, is due.

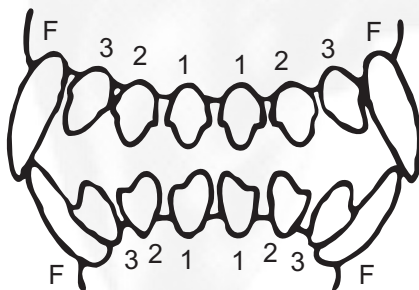
§ 16 Upon examination of the documents the Registrar issues the performance award "Btr" to those dogs that passed the retrieving reliability test in accordance with these test regulations, and issues a certificate of completion for the owner of the dog, to be appended to the pedigree {Ahnentafel}. The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

Dentition of the dog

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



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



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

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



a) correct!
Scissor bite
{Scherengebiss}



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

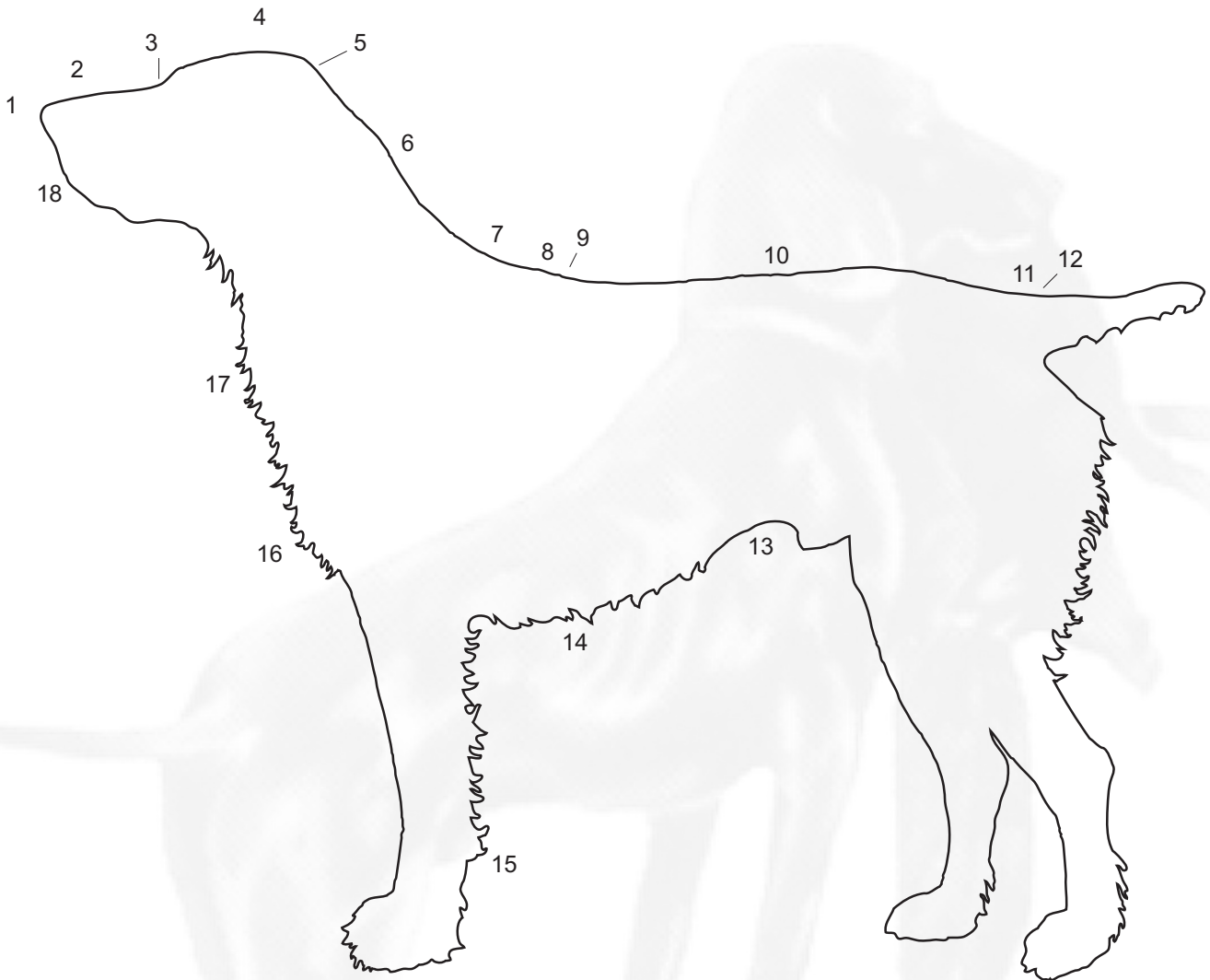


c) Faulty!
Undershot
{Vorbeisser}



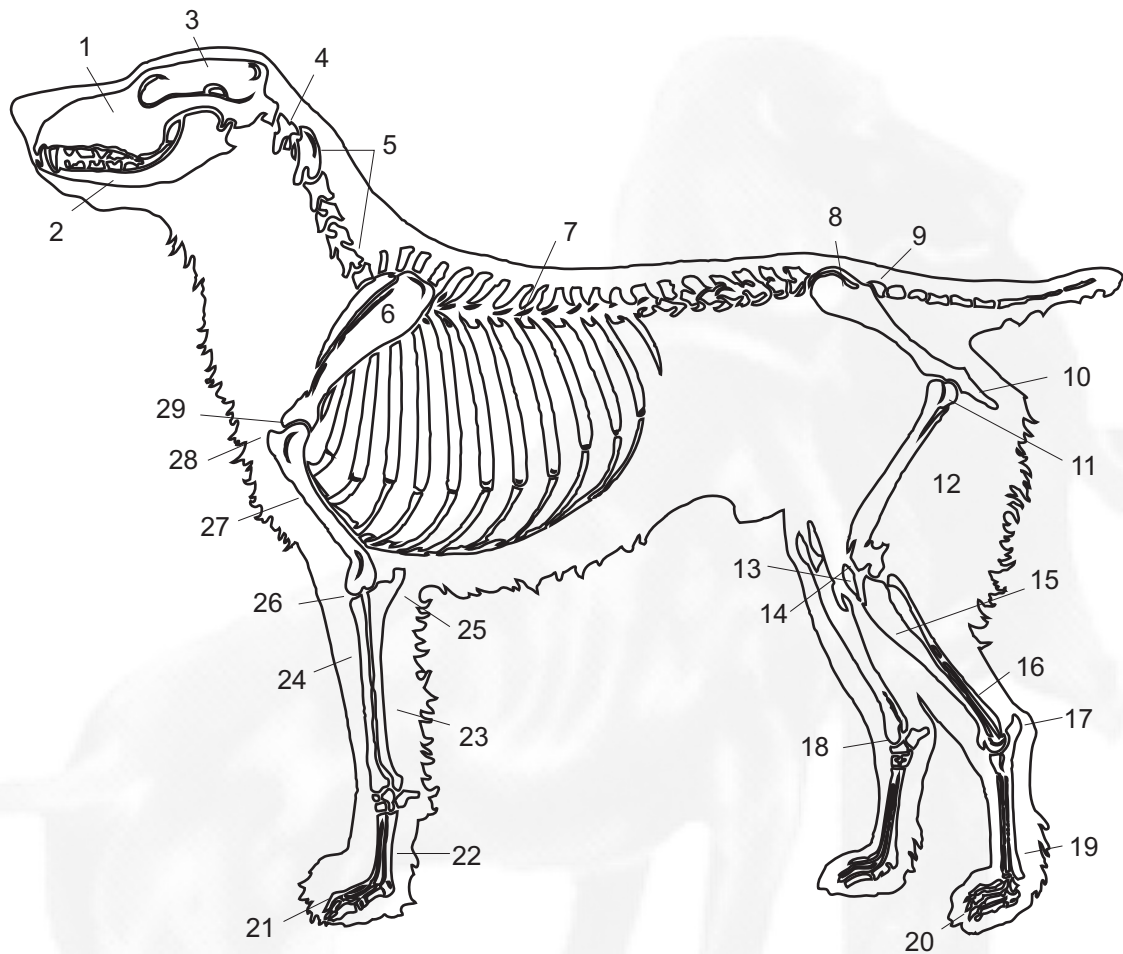
d) Faulty!
Overshot
{Rückbeisser}

The dog's anatomy



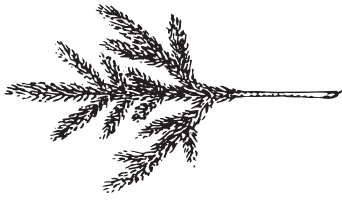
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Nose {Nase}
(Nasenspiegel, Nasenschwamm) | 10. Lumbar back (Loin)
{Lende} |
| 2. Bridge of nose {Nasentrücken} | 11. Croupe {Kruppe} |
| 3. Stop {Stirnabsatz} | 12. Base of tail {Rutenansatz} |
| 4. Crown {Oberkopf} | 13. Underbelly {Unterbauch} |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

Skeletal View:



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

V. Signs



Main sign, arm-long, bark stripped



Leading sign, half armlong, bark stripped



Starting spot sign, with track indicator:
male animal fled to the right



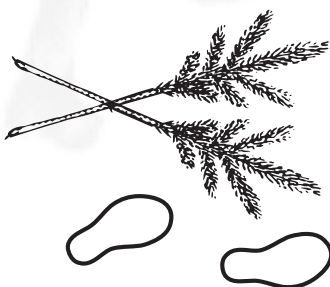
Starting spot sign, with track indicator:
female animal fled to the right



Starting spot sign, with track indicator:
direction unknown



Wait here

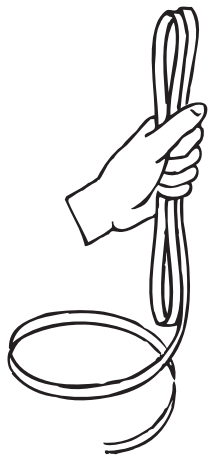


Gave up waiting

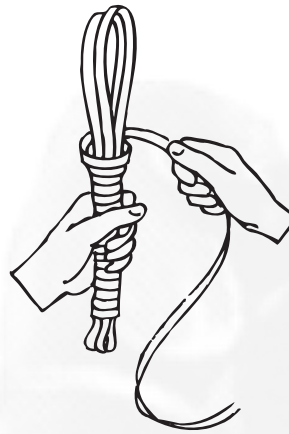


Warning

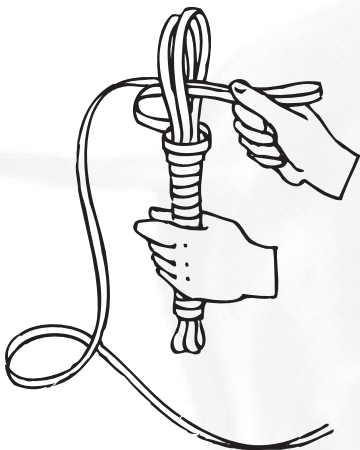
VI. Aufdocken des Schweißriemens



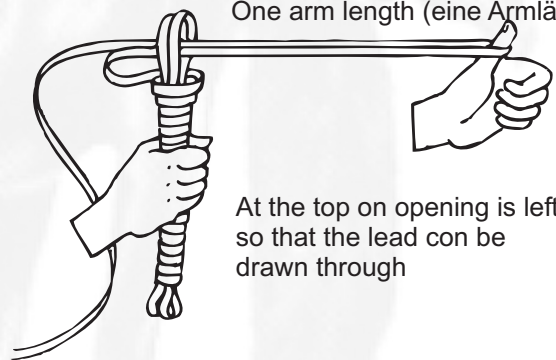
Starting from the hand hold, the lead is folded 4-6 times



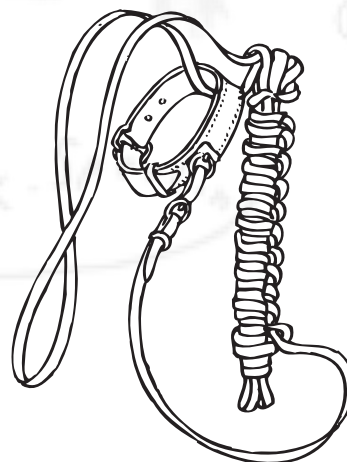
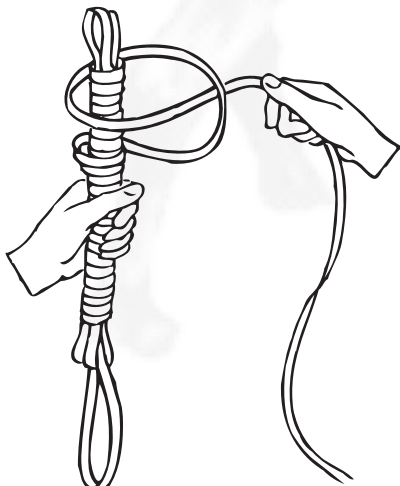
Afterwards, the lead is coiled bottom-up with the smooth side of the lead outwards



One arm length (eine Armlänge)



At the top an opening is left so that the lead can be drawn through



The lead must be arranged in a way that the remaining part is long enough and reaching down to the end when coiled in loops. When the coiling is finished, the collar is attached to the arm long loop. The lead can now be carried over the shoulder.

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

1. Before the name of the dog:

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

2. Behind the name of the dog:

Father in the DGStB = \

Mother in the DGStB = /

both parents in the DGStB = <

AH = Armbruster Halt Award

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

Btr = Passed Retrieving Reliability Test

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