



Purpose of Breed Tests (VZPO)

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Purpose of Breed Tests {Zuchtprüfungen}

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

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

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

I. Organization of the Test {Veranstaltung der Prüfung}

§ 1 General Guidelines {Allgemeines}

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

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

§ 2 Admission {Zulassung}

- (1) Admission of dogs to breed tests is regulated by the JGHV By-laws and General Guidelines – see appendix.
- (2) Dogs must have been whelped during the previous calendar year. Dogs up to three months older are also admissible. Dogs are also admitted to an HZP when they were whelped in the same calendar year as the test.

§ 3 Breed Test Entry {Meldung zur Zuchtprüfung}

- (1)
 - (a) The owner or handler of the dog must submit the current version of Form 1 {Formblatt 1} for entry to a breed test.
 - (b) The entries on the entry form must concur with the dog's pedigree {Ahnentafel}. Entries must be made accurately and completely using legible block letters, and be reviewed by the test director {Prüfungsleiter} for accuracy.
 - (c) The test director can return or amend entry forms that are incomplete or illegible.
 - (d) A copy of the pedigree that reflects all annotations to date, as well as copies of all previous Association test score sheets and performance awards must be attached to the entry form.
- (2)
 - (a) The owner of the entered dog must be a member of a club affiliated with JGHV.
 - (b) With the submission of the entry form, the owner and handler accept the stipulations of these test regulations {Prüfungsordnung}.
 - (c) A handler may not handle more than two dogs in a breed test.
 - (d) The test organizers are permitted to restrict the entry rights to members of their own club or to preferentially admit their own members.

- (e) Only breed clubs independently holding a breed test may restrict admission to dogs of their own breed. All other clubs must admit all dogs to their tests, including tests held jointly with a breed club, provided the breed clubs are members of JGHV {Jagdgebrauchshundverband}.
- (3) The handler must show proof of having sufficient liability insurance for his dog.
- (4)
- (a) Prior to the beginning of the test, the handler must submit to the test director the dog's original papers and vaccination records documenting that all legally required and effective vaccines have been given. The handler must further show his valid and current hunting license. Note the annexed guidelines for exceptions regarding "Handlers without Hunting Licenses."
 Non-compliance with the above requirements will result in the dog not being allowed to run and forfeiture of the entry fee.
 The test director must review the documents and entries in the pedigree {Ahnentafel} for accuracy. If documents are found to be faulty, the dog can be excluded from the test, including forfeiture of the entry fee.
 - (b) Submitting the entry form for a dog mandates payment of the 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 exists to be admitted to the test. There will be no reimbursement of entry fees for dogs that were entered but failed to show up.

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

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

§ 5 Association Judges {Verbandsrichter}

- (1) Association Judges must be listed as active judges on the current JGHV Judges' list, and must be authorized to judge the respective specialty subjects (see § 6[2] of the Regulations on Judgeship)

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

§ 6 Judges' Meeting {Richtersitzung}

- (1) At the beginning of each test, a comprehensive Judges' Meeting, preferably in the presence of the handlers, must be conducted. The purpose is to extensively harmonize the standards of expectation of the dogs' performance in this test, by which the judges and apprentice judges evaluate the dogs.
- (2) After the testing of all dogs is finished, a concluding Judges' Conference must be held if specialty judging groups (HZP) were used, or the predicate "excellent" was awarded, or disagreements within a judging group arose, or any other unusual events occurred. If the predicate "excellent" (12) was awarded, the senior judge of the awarding judging group must state in writing the reasons for the predicate.
- (3)
 - (a) Prior to the Judges' Conference, each judging group must determine the predicates and points for every dog they judged; in the case of specialty judging groups, with the reservation that their judgment may be amended by evaluations of use of nose, obedience, cooperation and the manner of the various retrieves. When predicates have been announced without reservation, the scores may only be changed afterwards if testing regulations were incorrectly applied.

- (b) If the test is conducted with specialty judging groups, the senior judge of the judging group "field" reads the predicates and points awarded by his group in the Judges' Conference. At that time, the judges of the "water" or "drags" judging groups must communicate their observations with respect to evaluating the dogs' use of nose, cooperation, and obedience. In conjunction with evaluating the other judging groups' determinations, the judging group "field" makes the final determination of the points for use of nose, cooperation and obedience.
 - (c) The evaluations established by the specialty judging groups in the subject "desire to work" are combined to arrive at an average score. The points are entered as one whole number in the score sheet and multiplied by the value multiplier next to it.
 - (d) The predicates and points of the dogs that were eliminated during the test – due to test failure, or because they were excluded from the test – must also be read during the Judges' Conference, provided they were issued before the dog was eliminated. At that 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 work points {Arbeitspunkte} behind each predicate must be stated.
 - (b) The score (work points) must be entered in the score sheet as a whole number and multiplied with the value multiplier {Fachwertziffer} next to it. The result of this multiplication is the total score points {Wertungspunkte} which represent, for each subject, the combined product of the value of the work and the importance of the test subject. The specifics for evaluating the manner of retrieve must be observed.
 - (c) The Judges' Conference determines the dogs' order of rank in the test by the work points awarded.
 - (d) It is recommended that dogs with the same points be ranked in the following order: Hardness {Härte} – Loud {Laut} (scentcloud - sightcloud) – Obedience – Age.
- (5)
- (a) Subsequently, the Judges' Conference determines the overall test result. The test certificate can only state "passed with _____ points" {mit _____ Punkten bestanden}, or "not passed" {nicht bestanden} (with the reason in writing).
 - (b) The points determined in the Judges' Conference and the test result are entered for each dog

on Form 3 {Formblatt 3} for the VJP

on Form 5 {Formblatt 5} for the HZP

The forms must be signed by three judges and the test director.

- (6) The test result, including date and location, must be entered by the test director in the pedigree {Ahnentafel}, stamped with the club seal of the organizing club and signed. For an HZP, it must be noted whether the test was conducted with or without a hare track. Recording the result and the stamp should not exceed the space of one typewritten line. The result of the subject independent search behind duck in densely vegetated water {Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer} must be entered in the pedigree by the test director.
- (7) The test director is responsible for the recording of the test results in the pedigrees of all dogs that reported to the test, including those that did not pass the test or were withdrawn during the test by their handlers. In these cases, the reason for not passing must be specified in writing along with the test result.
- (8) Score sheet and pedigree must be handed to the handler for each dog without delay during or after the prize award ceremony.

§ 7 Test Reporting {Berichterstattung}

- (1)
 - (a) Using the current forms (available for download @www.jghv.de – Service – Formulare), the test director must submit all test documents to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} within three weeks after the test. If the test report, complete with all documents, has not been received by the Registry Office by May 15th for VJPs, or respectively by November 15th for HZPs, the organizing member club must pay a penalty.
(See stipulations in Section E of DGStB, paragraph 8 of the JGHV Regulations.)
 - (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 newsletter for printing.
 - (c) The Registry Office can return incomplete, incorrect or illegible forms to the test director to be corrected.
 - (d) The VJP or HZP test will not be registered 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 club.
- (2) The following documents must be submitted:
 - (a) A general report describing special events, any difficulties that may have arisen in interpreting the test regulations {PO} etc.;
 - (b) The "report" {Meldung} (Form 2) {Formblatt 2}. All questions on this form must be completely and legibly (typewritten) answered. If the test was conducted jointly by several clubs, the responsible club must be identified on this form;

- (c) The “entry forms” (Form 1) (Nennungen){Formblatt 1} of all entered dogs in the respective test, including those of late entries, of all dogs that did not show up, and dogs that did not pass the test;
 - (d) The Forms 3 for VJP and 5 for HZP {Formblatt 3 and 5, respectively} in duplicate for all dogs that showed up;
 - (e) If an HZP is conducted for dogs with and dogs without hare tracking, separate reporting for those dogs with tracking and those without tracking is required.
- (3) The results of tests that are received in a timely manner by the Registry Office are compiled in the Studbook Register {DGStB} by litter in Section II for VJP and Section III for HZP. The compilation must also include those dogs which did not pass the test, and the reason for their failure must be indicated in writing.

§ 8 Organizational Regulations {Ordnungsvorschriften}

- (1) The organizing club and the test director are fully responsible for the proper execution of each test.
- (2) Tests that are not conducted in accordance with the guidelines and the stipulations of these test regulations {PO} cannot be recognized. The results of those tests will not be entered in the Studbook Register {DGStB}.
- (3)
 - (a) Bitches in heat will only be admitted to VJP/HZP tests by explicit approval of the test director. The handlers of bitches in heat are obligated to inform the test director and the judges of their group about their dogs’ condition before the test has begun.
 - (b) The test director, the judges and the respective handlers must ensure that the presence of a bitch in heat does not adversely affect the work of other dogs.
- (4)
 - (a) Dogs may not be handled with training devices (e.g. training collars or imitations thereof).
 - (b) During the test, all drag game must be transported and stored so that it cannot be contaminated by the smell of a different species.
- (5) Handlers in possession of a hunting license must carry it with him/her and must be equipped with a gun and sufficient shells during the tests.
- (6)
 - (a) All persons participating in the test must obey the test director’s, the judges’ and the field marshals’ instructions. No one is allowed to disturb the handler and dog while working nor hinder the judges engaged in the proper execution of judging the dogs.
 - (b) Those dogs that are not working under judgment must be leashed. Dogs that whine or are otherwise noisy must be taken out of earshot of the working dog. It is the handler’s own responsibility to arrive promptly with the dog when called to the test subject.

- (c) During the work of a dog under judgment, the spectators must remain far enough behind handler and judges so that the working dog is not disturbed.
- (7) Dogs that fail one or more test subjects must continue to be tested in the interest of breeding. The special prerequisites for the water work must be observed. This applies also if the dog is still able to achieve certified hunting usability.
- (8) Any one of the following conditions may exclude the offender from the test and forfeit the entry fee {Nenngeld}:
 - (a) Intentionally making false statements on the entry form;
 - (b) Allowing one's dog that is not currently under judgment to roam free;
 - (c) Being absent when called to a test subject;
 - (d) Intentionally failing to disclose the condition that one's bitch is in heat or
 - (e) Failing to obey the special instructions given by the test director or by the judges;
 - (f) Dogs whose handlers exhibit conduct before, during or after the test which causes harm to the reputation of the versatile hunting dog movement (violations of ethical hunting and/or animal welfare laws, insulting judges or club officers etc.).
- (9) Protests against a test result are governed by the Protest Regulations {Einspruchsordnung}.
- (10) Any attempt to dispute at a later point in time the decision by the judges or a decision by the Protest Panel {Einspruchskammer}, as well as any unfounded criticism challenging the objectivity of the Association Judges can be penalized by the organizing club with the loss of membership or the temporary or permanent inadmissibility to future tests organized by this club. The JGHV Business Manager must be notified of the result 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 with regard to all other provisions of the test regulations as well. A dog that does not meet a "must" requirement has to be scored "not sufficient" {"nicht genügend"} (0 points) in the respective subject.
 - (c) The non-compliance with a "should" requirement in the dog's work results in the appropriate lowering of the evaluation.

(2) Predicates and Work Points

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tracking: Scoring an "Excellent" Performance = 12 Points

12 points may only be given if the dog works a track with concentration that is difficult due to adverse conditions (dry soil conditions, strong winds, ground without vegetation, paths, water ditches), and bearing in mind that these conditions affect the aging time making it more demanding for the dog to work the track over distance, and if the dog confirms this excellence with one more tracking performance with a score of 10 or more points.

If during the course of the test the dog demonstrates an assessable tracking performance which is scored with less than 10 points, 12 points may not be given.

Tracking: Scoring a "Very Good" Performance = 11 Points

11 points may only be given for a truly concentrated tracking performance showing a high desire to track {Spurwille}, ability to hold the track {Spursicherheit} across varying ground conditions and over a distance which is appropriate for the inherent difficulties of the track. If 11 points are to be awarded, the demonstration of this above average natural ability must

be confirmed by at least one other tracking performance with a predicate not lower than the “very good” category. Lesser scored performances at any time of the test preclude the award of 11 points.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Independent Search Behind Duck in Densely Vegetated Water: Scoring an “Excellent” Performance: = 12 Points

12 points may only be given if the dog, after a single command, starts working independently behind the non-visible duck, either in the vegetation or the trail on water,

and seizes the duck or pushes it from the vegetation so that the duck could be shot. The performance must show a high degree of difficulty and likewise challenge the dog's endurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 10 General Provisions {Allgemeines}

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

- (2) The following subjects are to be tested at a VJP:

Subject {Fach}	Multiplier {Fachwertziffer}
Tracking {Spurarbeit}	2
Use of nose {Nasengebrauch}	2
Search {Suche}	1
Pointing {Vorstehen}	1
Cooperation {Führigkeit}	1
Obedience	no multiplier
Gun Sensitivity	no multiplier

- (3) To be determined:

- (a) Manner of hunting

Scentloud {spurlaut}, sightloud {sichtlaut}, questionable {fraglich}, silent {stumm}, waidlaut [dog barks without presence of game]. Scentloud, sightloud or silent can only be evaluated as a dog's hunting manner when demonstrated on hare or fox. The manner of hunting of the dog is an important aspect for breeding and its usability as a hunting dog. Therefore, every effort should be made to determine it.

- (b) Manner of hunting demonstrated by the dog on other furred game (not hare or fox) must be entered as an additional comment on the score sheet and signed by the senior judge. Silent sight chases on other furred game (not hare or fox) must be recorded in the section for remarks.

- (c) The dog's temperament and behavior must be observed closely throughout the entire test, noted and recorded in the score sheet. Temperament and behavior characteristics must be described using the terms in the appendix to these test regulations (VZPO, VGPO/VPSO Appendix on Temperament and Behavior Determinations).

- (d) Physical faults (bite, eye, testicular faults and other significant physical faults).

- (e) Dog's identity (check microchip or tattoo number).

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

§ 11 The Specific Test Subjects {Die einzelnen Prüfungsfächer}

(1) Tracking {Spurarbeit}

- (a) Tracking is to be tested on tracks of hare or fox tracks which the dog is able to scent via its nose, but which were not or were no longer visible to the dog. The handler is allowed to work the dog on leash for up to 30 m.
- (b) The evaluation comprises the will to track {Spurwille} and the ability to hold the track {Spursicherheit} [reliability, i.e. how certain the dog is on the track].
- (c) The will to track can be recognized by the way the dog adapts to the tracking work and, taking into consideration the specific conditions (ground conditions, weather, etc.), how the dog starts on the track, if the dog works the track willingly and with concentration, and whether the dog makes every effort to follow the track even under difficult conditions. The dog's will to track is also evident in how the dog searches calmly for the track and advances on it after a sight chase when the hare or fox are no longer visible, or whether the dog terminates its tracking efforts altogether or even searches around aimlessly.
- (d) The ability to hold the track is demonstrated in the way the dog shows its sound temperament by controlling the will to track (prey drive), i.e., how the dog follows the track at a calm pace under difficult conditions and thus advances on the track independently and confidently.
- (e) When arriving at the final evaluation, the will to track, the ability to hold the track, and the difficulties of the track must be considered more than the length of the track. If the dog terminates its tracking efforts at the first sign of difficulties (even on a lengthy track), such a singular performance cannot be scored with "very good".
- (f) The work on the track must be visible for the most part in its entire length.

(2) Use of Nose

- (a) The fine nose is demonstrated during the search predominantly if the dog finds game frequently, acknowledges game scent from a long distance, briefly marks scent spots of game and by the occasional marking of songbird scent.
- (b) During tracking, special attention must be paid to how the dog reacts when it loses, crosses and relocates the track.
- (c) These observations form the basis for the final evaluation of the demonstrated nose work.

(3) Search

During the search, the main emphasis must be placed on the dog's will to find. In addition, the search should be industrious, spacious, brisk, persistent, and with an adaptation to the terrain (and cover). Dogs are not expected to search methodically at a VJP. Dogs searching predominantly at a trot {Trabsuche} may not receive more than "good" (7 points).

(4) Pointing

- (a) The natural pointing ability is evident when the dog points or lies down in front of game that it has found. A staunch point is not necessary. The difficulties arising from game that is not sitting tightly must be considered. A brief chase does not count as a fault. Dogs that are detected as blinkers cannot pass the test.

- (b) The pointing of fur or feathered game is of equal value for the evaluation. Pointing of songbird scent can be incorporated into the evaluation if exceptional circumstances require.

(5) Cooperation and Obedience

- (a) Cooperation is the dog's desire to maintain contact with its handler. Among other indications, cooperation is demonstrated by the dog seeking eye contact with the handler when being leashed and unleashed, during the search, and when the dog is pointing. It is further demonstrated by the dog's desire to repeatedly maintain contact with the handler, even at a distance. The dog's behavior after a sight chase is likewise indicative if the dog quickly seeks to re-establish contact with the handler rather than using the opportunity for extended independent hunting.
- (b) Obedience is under evaluation over the entire course of the test. Obedience is evaluated with a single predicate (very good, good, sufficient, not sufficient); work points are not given. Obedience is demonstrated in the way the dog can be handled while working, and by the fact that the dog obeys when it perceives a command (whistle and/or voice) by its handler. Obedience in conjunction with game contact is not required. Dogs which are evaluated with "not sufficient" in the subject obedience because they constantly evade their handlers' control, make their own test completion impossible, and thereby potentially disturb the execution of the entire test, cannot pass the test and are excluded from further testing.

(6) Testing Gun Sensitivity

Gun sensitivity is generally tested when the handler fires at least 2 shotgun shots at an interval of at least 20 seconds while his dog is searching close by (within shotgun range). If the dog's behavior cannot be assessed with certainty, the test must be repeated, but not sooner than 30 minutes from the first test. The gun sensitivity test may not be repeated after the dog has demonstrated an unmistakable behavior.

During the gun sensitivity test in the field, the dog's reaction to the shot might be expressed in varying manners (positive/negative). The following distinctions are made when evaluating gun sensitivity:

- Gunfire Stable
 - Slightly Gun Sensitive
 - Gun Sensitive
 - Severely Gun Sensitive
 - Gun Shy
- (a) Gunfire Stable: The dog is gun stable when it demonstrates no negative reaction (intimidation/fearfulness) to the shot and happily continues the search.
- (b) Slightly Gun Sensitive: The dog is slightly gun sensitive when it demonstrates not more than a generalized intimidation without allowing it to affect the continuation of its work (search).
- (c) Gun Sensitive: The dog is gun sensitive when it is visibly fearful and looks to its handler for protection, or when it, under the negative impression of the gunfire, refuses to continue to work, but then resumes the work (search) within one minute. The gunfire has a negative impact on range and speed of the search.

- (d) Severely Gun Sensitive: The dog is severely gun sensitive when it is visibly fearful and looks to its handler for protection, or when it, under the negative impression of the gunfire, refuses to continue to work, but then resumes the work (search) after more than one minute. The gunfire has a negative impact on range and speed of the search.
- (e) Gun Shy: The dog is gun shy when it, instead of seeking handler protection, runs away and thus removes itself from the handler's control and the work (search).
- (f) Severely gun sensitive and gun shy dogs cannot pass the test. However, they should continue to be tested in the interest of breeding.
- (g) If the handler's carrying a gun leads to the dog not leaving his side or not going far enough away (shotgun range), it is considered "not fully tested". The same applies to dogs which – without signs of fearfulness – refuse to continue to work after the first shot has been fired. In these cases, the dogs cannot pass this test. In both cases, when in doubt, a minimum of 30 minutes must have passed before it is possible to repeat the test.

(7) Determinations of Temperament and Behavior

Temperament and behavior are to be determined using the Appendix to the Test Regulations



Hunting Dog Association (Germany)

Jagdgebrauchshundverband e.V.

Zensurentafel für Verbands-Jugend-Prüfung (VJP)

Formblatt

Stand 2018

Test Report for VJP

Club's No.

EDV-Nr.:

Verein: Organizing Club _____

Prüfungsort: Test Location _____ Prüfungsdatum: Test Date _____

Führer: Name of Handler _____ PLZ: Zip Code _____ Wohnort: City _____

Name des Hundes: Name of Dog _____ gew.: whelping date _____ Rüde male Hündin female

Rasse: Breed _____ ZB-Nr.: Breedbook No. _____ DGStB-Nr.: German Versatile Dog Registry No. _____

Mutter: Dam _____ ZB-Nr.: Breedbook No. _____ DGStB-Nr.: German Versatile Dog Registry No. _____

Vater: Sire _____ ZB-Nr.: Breedbook No. _____ DGStB-Nr.: German Versatile Dog Registry No. _____

Art des Jagens(Hase,Fuchs): Manner of Hunting (Hare/Fox)

- spurlaut scent/track loud
- sichtlaut sightloud
- fraglich questionable
- stumm silent
- waidlaut loud without presence of game

Laut an anderem Haarwild:

loud on other furred game _____

	Arbeitspunkte work points	Fachwertziffern multiplier 2	Wertungspunkte score points
1. Spurarbeit (Hase oder Fuchs) Tracking (Hare or Fox)			
2. Nasengebrauch Use of Nose		2	
3. Suche Search		1	
4. Vorstehen Pointing		1	
5. Fürligkeit Cooperation		1	
6. Schußfestigkeit:	<input type="checkbox"/> schußfest Gunfire Stable <input type="checkbox"/> schußempf. Gun Sensitive <input type="checkbox"/> leicht schußempf. Slightly Gun Sensitive <input type="checkbox"/> stark schußempf. Severely Gun Sensitive <input type="checkbox"/> schußscheu Gun Shy		

Gesamtpunktzahl:
Total Score Points

Unterschrift Richterobmann (RO)
Signature of Senior Judge

Gehorsam: sehr gut Very Good gut Good genügend Sufficient nicht genügend Not Sufficient

Wesens- und Verhaltensfeststellungen
Temperament and Behavior Determinations

Temperament Temperament

- teilnahmslos/phlegmatisch impassive / phlegmatic
- ruhig/ausgeglichen calm / even-tempered
- lebhaft/temperamentvoll lively / passionate
- unruhig/nervös/überpassioniert restless / nervous / hyper-excitable

Selbstsicherheit Self-Confidence

- selbstsicher self-confident
- schreckhaft/unsicher timid / insecure
- ängstlich fearful

Verträglichkeit Adaptability

- sozialverträglich socially adaptable
- aggressiv gegen Menschen aggressive towards people
- aggressiv gegen Artgenossen aggressive towards other dogs

Sonstiges Other

- handscheu hand-shy
- wildscheu game-shy

Körperliche Mängel:
Conformational Faults

Gebiß: ohne Mängel without fault Zangengebiß plier bite Kreuzgebiß cross bite Vorbeiße! undershot bite Rückbeiße! overshot bite

Prämolarfehler: Premolar Faults _____ **Molarfehler:** Molar Faults _____ **andere Zahnfehler:** other dentition faults _____

Augen: Eyes ohne Mängel without fault Entropium entropion Ektropium ectropion **andere Augenfehler:** other eye faults _____

Hodenfehler: Testicular Faults

Andere grobe körperliche Mängel: Other Significant Physical Faults _____

Bemerkungen: Additional Notes _____

hervorgehoben=12 Punkte | sehr gut = 9, 10, 11 Punkte | gut = 6, 7, 8 Punkte | genügend = 3, 4, 5 Punkte | nicht genügend = 0, 1, 2 Punkte | nicht geprüft = -

vom JGHV autorisiert

Nicht bestanden - Grund des Ausscheidens (in Worten beschreiben):
Not passed - Reason for failure (describe in words) _____

Bestanden mit _____ **Punkten**
Passed with _____ Points

Prüfungsleiter
Test Director
VR-Nr.: _____
VR No. _____

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

Richter
Judge
VR-Nr.: _____
VR No. _____

Richter
Judge
VR-Nr.: _____
VR No. _____

III. Regulations for Association Fall Breed Test {Ordnung für Verbands-Herbstzuchtprüfung} [HZP]

§ 12 General Regulations {Allgemeines}

- (1) The priority of the HZP is the determination of the development of the natural abilities of the young dog in view of its suitability and future use as a versatile hunting dog, and as a breeding dog.
The training of the hunting dog in field and water work should be mostly completed by this time.
- (2) The following subjects are to be tested at the HZP

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

Furthermore, gun sensitivity must be tested during field and water work; any handler interference in the manner of retrieve subjects when the dog does not work correctly must be recorded.

(3) To be determined:

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

or silent can only be evaluated as a dog's hunting manner when demonstrated on hare or fox.

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

- (b) Manner of hunting demonstrated by the dog on other furred game (not hare or fox) must be entered as an additional comment on the score sheet and signed by the senior judge. Silently sight chases of other furred game (not hare or fox) must be recorded in the section for remarks.
 - (c) The dog's temperament and behavior must be observed closely throughout the entire test, noted and recorded in the score sheet. Temperament and behavior characteristics must be described using the terms in the appendix to these Test Regulations (VZPO, VGPO/VPSO Appendix on Temperament and Behavior Determinations).
 - (d) Physical faults (bite, eye, testicular faults and other significant physical faults).
 - (e) Dog's identity (check microchip or tattoo number).
- (4) Dogs must be tested individually in all subjects. Each dog should be given multiple opportunities to exhibit its natural abilities.

§ 13 Field Work {Feldarbeit}

(1) Tracking

- (a) If the opportunity for testing of tracking is offered, the handler must specify on the entry form if the dog should be examined in this subject. If this is the case, tracking is a mandatory test subject for the respective dog. If tracking is not a mandatory test subject, shown tracking performances will not be scored, but the demonstrated nose work can very well be considered for evaluation.
- (b) Tracking must be tested on tracks of hare or fox tracks which the dog is able to sense via its nose, but which were not or were no longer visible to the dog. The handler is allowed to work the dog on leash for up to 30 m.
- (c) The evaluation comprises the will to track {Spurwille} and the ability to hold the track {Spursicherheit}.
- (d) The will to track can be recognized by the way the dog adapts to the tracking work and, taking into consideration the specific conditions present (ground condition, weather, etc.), how the dog starts on the track, if the dog works the track willingly and with concentration, and whether the dog makes every effort to follow the track even under difficult conditions. The dog's will to track is also evident in how the dog searches calmly for the track and advances on it after a sight chase when the hare or fox are no longer visible, or whether the dog terminates its tracking efforts altogether or even searches around aimlessly.
- (e) The ability to hold the track is demonstrated by the dog's demeanor in how it controls the will to track (prey drive) as an expression of a sound temperament. This is demonstrated, in particular, by calmly seeking to relocate the track under difficult conditions and in the same (calm) manner continues to independently and reliably advance on the track.
- (f) When coming to the final evaluation, the will to track, the ability to hold the track, and the difficulties of the track must be considered more than the length of the track. A tracking performance cannot be scored "very good" if the dog terminates its tracking efforts at the first sign of difficulties (even when working a long track).
- (g) The tracking work must be visible for the most part in its entire length.

(2) Use of Nose

The use of a fine nose is demonstrated during the search predominantly when the dog finds game frequently, acknowledges game scent from a long distance, briefly marks scent spots of game and occasional marking of songbird scent. During the tracking work, particular attention must be paid to how deliberately the dog takes up the track and how it reacts when it loses, crosses and relocates the track. Determinations during the water work must be included in the final evaluation.

(3) Search

The search should be industrious, spacious, brisk, persistent, with the appropriate adaptation to the terrain (and cover), and characterized by the will to find. The search at an HZP is different from that in a VJP, in that the dog can be expected to search methodically. Dogs searching predominantly at a trot {Trabsuche} may not receive more than "good" (7 points).

(4) Pointing

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

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

(5) Cooperation

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

(6) Desire to Work

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

§ 14 Water Work {Wasserarbeit}

A. General Part {Allgemeiner Teil}

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

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 must be observed:

(1) Generally Binding Regulations

- (a) The following rules of the General Part A are binding for all member clubs which conduct the test using live ducks, with consideration of the different regulations prevalent in different states.
- (b) These rules must also be followed during official training days {Wasserübungstagen}, and it must be guaranteed that not more than a total maximum of three ducks per dog is allowed for training purposes.
- (c) Intentional or grossly negligent violations of these regulations cause the immediate exclusion of the responsible persons from future training or test conductance. This is in addition to possible legal charges or disciplinary action by the Association.

(2) Water

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

(3) Responsible persons

- (a) The member clubs designate one person (an Association Judge -VR) 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. The senior judge of each judging team can function as the person responsible for water compliance.
- (b) In addition to the person specified in (a) above, the organizing club is similarly responsible for the compliance with these rules.

(4) Ducks

- (a) For testing only fully matured mallards may be used, which are temporarily incapacitated of flight by the method of Prof. Müller (paper strip around individual primaries of one wing).
- (b) Ducks must be raised and kept in such a way that they are used to cover and water, and that they can swim, dive and hide in cover. These conditions must be certified by the outfitter. Ducks must have opportunity to preen and grease their feathers until shortly before the test.
- (c) If it is not possible to maintain ducks under such conditions for acclimatization prior to the test, then these ducks must be transported directly to the test pond

immediately before the test. They must be kept there unaffected by the test procedures.

- (d) The test duration per duck may not exceed 15 minutes. Sight chases are undesirable and must be terminated as soon as possible.
- (e) Ducks retrieved live by a dog must be humanely and immediately euthanized.
- (f) Dead ducks are to be kept separate from live ducks.
- (g) Duck crates are to be placed in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.

(5) Nesting Season

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

(6) Prerequisites for the Complete Testing of Water Work {Voraussetzungen zur Durchprüfung am Wasser}

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

(7) Dogs

- (a) Dogs are only admitted if their handler is in possession of a valid hunting license. Exceptions are only allowed in special cases for hunting or breeding purposes. They must be specified [on the test score sheet].
- (b) Dogs which fail the subjects listed in (6) above or which have demonstrated gun sensitivity and shyness of live game {Schuss- und Wildscheue} at this test before the water phase may not continue with the water test.
- (c) A tested, experienced dog must be available at each test for possible retrieves.
- (d) As a rule, each dog is given only one duck. The use of an additional duck is only allowed if the dog could not be tested with the previously released duck (i.e. if the released duck flies off prematurely).
- (e) Dogs which have passed the subject "independent search behind live duck in densely vegetated water" {Stöbern mit Ente in deckungsreichem Gewässer} once at a test with the score of at least "sufficient" must never be tested again in this subject. This does not apply to further testing in a selective breed test {Zuchtauslese-} or international test (e.g. Hegewald, IKP, and others).
- (f) In case of a failing score a dog may be re-tested only once.
- (g) The predicate awarded for the duck work at the first successfully completed test is copied into the score sheets of all future tests with the notation: "according to test on....." {laut Prüfung vom...}. A copy of score sheets for this test must be submitted to the test director with the entry form.

- (h) In addition to the total result of the respective test, every test in the subject "independent search with live duck in densely vegetated water" must be entered with the predicate (and possibly points) into the pedigree {Ahnentafel}.

B. Special Part {Besonderer Teil}

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

Gun sensitivity, blind retrieve in densely vegetated water, independent search with live duck in densely vegetated water, manner of retrieving the duck.

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

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

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

(8) Gun sensitivity

- (a) A shot duck is thrown far into open and preferably unvegetated water while the dog is watching. The handler then commands the dog to retrieve. The dog must enter the water within around one minute after being started or it may not continue to be tested in water work.
- (b) While the dog is swimming towards the duck, the handler or another designated and authorized person must fire a shotgun shot into the water in the direction of the dead duck (right alongside or behind the duck). When the shot is fired the dog should be approximately half way between the shore and the duck. The dog must retrieve this duck which it watched being thrown into the water (a duck thrown when the dog is watching is deemed to be found). It is desirable that the dog seize the duck swiftly and carry it happily and willingly to the handler without any further influence by the handler. After the dog has seized the duck, it is allowed, and will not lower the score/predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment. Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the manner of retrieve performance must be evaluated with a lower score/predicate (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject with a score of not sufficient. If the shooter's shot fails to hit the water, the procedure must be repeated, even if the dog retrieved the duck.
- (c) A dog that fails this test may not continue to be tested in water work.

(9) Blind Retrieve from Densely Vegetated Water

- (a) The blind retrieve from densely vegetated water is tested immediately following the gun sensitivity test.

- (b) A dead duck is thrown into the cover in the water in such a manner that neither the fall nor the duck can be seen by the dog. Every effort should be made to place the duck in such a location (island, opposite shore, stand of cattails) that the dog must be sent across open water to reach the cover.
- (c) From a spot that is about 30 m from the location of the duck, the handler is informed of the approximate direction of the duck. From this spot, the dog should search independently for the duck. The dog must find the duck.
- (d) The handler may help and direct his dog; however, constant interfering or a shot/stone throw lessen the predicate. The dog must retrieve the duck upon finding it for the first time. It is desirable that the dog seize the duck swiftly and carry it happily and willingly to the handler without any influence by the handler. After the dog has seized the duck, it is allowed, and will not lower the score/predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment.
- (e) The dog cannot pass the test when it fails to retrieve the duck upon finding it for the first time. The dog that senses the duck is deemed to have found the duck. Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the predicate for the manner of retrieve performance must be lowered (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject and in correlating subject "blind retrieve from densely vegetated water" with a score of "not sufficient".
- (f) A dog that fails to receive at least a predicate of "sufficient" in this subject may not continue to be tested in water work.
- (g) If the dog happens to come upon a live duck during this work, § 14 (10) shall apply and the dog's performance is to be evaluated in the subject independent search behind duck in densely vegetated water. If the performance is rated as at least "sufficient", the dog shall then be tested in the blind retrieve in densely vegetated water, using the same duck that was originally placed for this dog.

(10) Independent Search behind Duck in Densely Vegetated Water

- (a) A duck is released into the cover without marking a starting point. The dog must not see these preparations.
- (b) After the release, the judges lead the handler to a point one shotgun distance away from the release site respective the duck and indicate the direction of the duck. At this point the handler commands the dog to retrieve {Nachsuche}.
- (c) The dog should search for and find the duck independently. The handler may help and direct his dog; however, constant interfering lessens the predicate.
- (d) As soon as the dog pushes any one duck out of the cover and follows it by sight, the duck must be shot by the handler or a designated and authorized person, if this is possible without endangering the safety.

- (e) The shot duck or a caught duck must be retrieved by the dog.
- (f) The judges should terminate the dog's work as soon as they have come to a conclusive evaluation. This applies also to situations in which the duck was not shot in front of the dog, or the judges have concluded that the dog does not fulfill the requirements.
- (g) A dog that fails to retrieve a duck which was shot in front of it, or which it caught upon first contact with the duck, cannot pass the test. In this case, the subject independent search behind duck in densely vegetated water must be scored "not sufficient" as well. It is desirable that the dog seize the duck swiftly and carry it happily and willingly to the handler without any further influence by the handler. After the dog has seized the duck, it is allowed, without lowering the score/predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment. The dog is deemed to have found the duck when it notices it (by scent or sight). Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the predicate for the manner of retrieve performance must be lowered (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject and in the correlating subject "independent search behind duck in densely vegetated water" with a score of "not sufficient".

(11) Retrieving of the Duck

- (a) In the subject manner of retrieve, the execution of the retrieve is to be scored and whether the dog wants at all to carry the game to the handler. This includes the dog's trained ability to pick up, carry (hold) and deliver the game to the handler. The dog demonstrates correct grasping and carrying by adjusting its hold to the game species and its weight. It is considered a fault if the grasp, hold and carrying are too strong or too weak. Note must be made of crushing or plucking the game and evaluated as faults. Dogs that severely crush, eat or bury game cannot pass the test.
- (b) If the dog drops a duck, perhaps to shake, the maximum score for this retrieve is "good" (7 points). If the dog grasps the shot or thrown duck ineffectively (e.g. by the head, wing or leg) and then improves the hold on land without shaking, and then retrieves the duck, sits down and delivers correctly, the score may be lessened for reason of improving the hold only if a live duck could have escaped.
- (c) The dog may not be faulted for shaking if it keeps the duck firmly in the mouth.
- (d) For the evaluation of the retrieve the following is to be taken into account: that the dog carries the duck to the handler properly, sits down and delivers correctly. For the final score, all the dog's retrieving performances during the water work must be considered.
- (e) If any one single duck retrieve is scored "not sufficient" or marked "not tested", the overall score for retrieving the duck can only be "not sufficient" or "not tested".

- (f) After the dog has seized the duck, it is allowed, without lowering the predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment. The dog is deemed to have found the duck when it notices it (by scent or sight).
- (g) If unusual events disturb the dog's retrieve, the dog must be given another opportunity to retrieve the duck which was placed for the dog or shot in front of it.

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

The dog must retrieve preferably a freshly shot game bird.

This performance can be delivered by

- (1) Working a winged partridge (pheasant), or
- (2) Free search and retrieve of a freshly shot (not thrown) game bird {freies Verlorensuchen und Bringen eines frisch geschossenen (nicht geworfenen) Stückes Federwild}, or
- (3) Retrieve during the feather drag.

- (1) Working a winged partridge (pheasant)

Working a winged partridge is demonstrated when the dog works a winged partridge (pheasant) in conjunction with its track, finds the bird and retrieves it to the handler. The dog must retrieve the found game. The only considerations under evaluation for this work are how the dog adapts to and complies with the task, and whether it wants to find. Whereas, the execution of the retrieve as an expression of the dog's trained ability must be scored in the subject manner of retrieve. After the dog has seized the game, it is allowed, without lowering the score/predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment. Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the predicate for the manner of retrieve performance must be lowered (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject and in the correlating subject with a score of "not sufficient".

- (2) Free search and retrieve of a freshly shot (not thrown) game bird {freies Verlorensuchen und Bringen eines frisch geschossenen (nicht geworfenen) Stückes Federwild}.
 - (a) This subject may only be evaluated if the shot bird fell into cover, and the dog did not see the fall.
 - (b) If the working dog saw the bird fall, the judges shall allow another dog that did not see the bird fall and that has not had an opportunity to search for and retrieve feathered game, to search for and retrieve the bird.
 - (c) For this test, the approximate location of the fallen game is shown to the handler. The handler must unleash the dog for a free search about 40 m from the approximate location of the bird; he may follow the searching dog.
 - (d) The dog should search in front of the handler and show through a controlled speed {beherrschte Gangart} and use of its nose that it wants to find game. The

only considerations under evaluation for the work of “free search and retrieve of a freshly shot (not thrown) game bird” are whether and how the dog adapts to and complies with the task, and whether it wants to find. The dog must retrieve the found game. After the dog has seized the game, it is allowed, without lowering the score/predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment. Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the predicate for the manner of retrieve performance must be lowered (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject and in the correlating subject with a score of “not sufficient”.

- (e) The evaluation of this performance depends on how the dog adapts to and complies with the task.
- (f) If the dog first performs this subject and later retrieves a winged partridge (pheasant) to its handler with a good or very good performance, the best performance must be credited to the dog. A dog that fails to retrieve the freshly shot and found game bird cannot pass the test.

(3) Retrieve on a Feathered Game Drag

- (a) If the opportunities for (1) or (2) are not given, or if the dog did not find the bird, its performance must be tested on the feathered game drag.
- (b) The drag must be laid by a judge immediately prior to testing the dog in vegetation, whenever possible in a downwind direction, and with two obtuse angles. The starting point must be clearly marked. The drag must be about 200 m long. The distance between individual drags must be at least 80 m at all points. All drags should be as similar as possible. At the end of the drag a bird of the same game species (as the dragged bird), as freshly shot as possible, is placed out in the open (i.e. not behind cover or in a depression). Then the judge must move in the direction of the drag and hide in such a manner that the dog arriving at the end of the drag cannot see the judge. There [at the hiding place] the judge must place the second bird of the same game species, without the drag string, freely out in the open in front of him. The judge may not deny the dog the retrieving of this bird.
- (c) The dog may not see the laying of the drag. The handler can request that the dragged bird is placed at the end of the drag for the dog to retrieve. If he wants to exercise this option, the handler must tell the judges so before the drag is laid. In this case as well, the layer of the drag must place a second bird of the same species in front of him at his hiding spot. The drag layer must remain in hiding until he is called to come out.
- (d) If the handler desires, drags can be laid with only one animal of the respective species. In this case, the dragged animal must be laid down at the end of the drag about 10-15 m in front of the drag layer; the drag string must be removed before the dog starts the work.
- (e) The handler may work the dog on leash for the first 30 m, then he must let the leash slip out; he may not follow his dog. From this point forward the dog must work the track independently and should find the game by using its nose and staying close to the drag trail. If the dog returns without having found the game,

and does not resume the drag again independently, the handler may restart the dog twice. Each restart and each handler interference while the dog is outbound lowers the predicate for the drag work. The feathered game drag is scored based on whether the dog adapts to and complies with the task, and whether it wants to find.

- (f) The dog must retrieve the found game. After the dog has seized the game, it is allowed, without lowering the predicate, to praise the dog and/or the handler making himself noticeable to his dog as long as the dog is working correctly at that moment. Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the predicate for the manner of retrieve performance must be lowered (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject and in the correlating subject with a score of “not sufficient”.
- (g) A dog cannot pass the test if it finds the dragged or placed bird (in front the of drag layer) at the end of the drag, but fails to retrieve it. A dog that found the game and fails to retrieve may not be restarted. Finding one bird and retrieving the other, however, is not considered a fault. Whereas, the execution of the retrieve as an expression of the dog’s trained ability must be scored in the subject “manner of retrieve”.
- (h) If the dog was disturbed during the drag work or during the retrieve by extraordinary conditions, it must be given a new drag.

(4) Furred Game Drag

- (a) The fur drag must be laid with a rabbit or hare; it must be about 300 m long and have two obtuse angles. The first angle should be made approximately 100 m from the start of the drag.
- (b) Further, the same regulations as for the feathered game drag apply.

(5) Retrieving Feathered and Furred Game

- (a) In the subject manner of retrieve, the execution of the retrieve is to be scored and whether the dog wants at all to carry the game to the handler. This includes the dog’s trained ability to pick up, carry (hold) and deliver the game to the handler. The dog demonstrates correct grasping and carrying by adjusting its hold to the game species and its weight. It is considered a fault if the grasp, hold and carrying are too strong or too weak. Note must be made of crushing or plucking the game and evaluated as faults. Dogs that severely crush, eat or bury game cannot pass the test.
- (b) Correct delivery is demonstrated when the dog happily and willingly comes to the handler with the found game, sits by him without or with one – not loud! – handler command and keeps the game calmly in its mouth until the handler has grasped it without haste and takes it from the dog with the

appropriate command. A dog that drops the game during delivery, may not receive better than good (7 points).

- (c) Handler interference (not more than two times in any of the retrieve subjects) when the dog works incorrectly is allowed only after the dog has seized the game, and the predicate for the manner of retrieve performance must be lowered (first act of handler interference: predicate good; second act of handler interference: predicate sufficient). When the handler interferes more than two times when his dog is working incorrectly, the dog will be evaluated in the manner of retrieve subject and in the correlating subject with a score of "not sufficient".
- (d) All three retrieving subjects (furred game, duck, feathered game) must be evaluated individually. Every single subject must be scored with at least "sufficient" – 3 points. From these points, a mean point must be established. If the product is not a whole number, the point is rounded off towards the higher or lower point. If the dog fails in one individual retrieving subject and is scored "not sufficient" (0 points), or if the subject was noted as "not tested", then the entire "manner of retrieve" score can only be "not sufficient" (0 to 2 points) or "not tested" (---).

§ 16 Obedience {Gehorsam}

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

§ 17 Gun Sensitivity during Field Work

- (1) The test of the reaction to gunfire is to be conducted analog to the VJP test (§11 paragraph 6).
- (2) Severely gun sensitive and/or gun-shy dogs cannot pass the test. However, in the interest of breeding, their testing is to be continued with the exception of the water work.

VZPO/VGPO/VPSO Appendix: Observations on Temperament During Course of Test

Next to the determination of the natural abilities and performance of our versatile hunting dogs, it is the awareness and documentation of characteristics in temperament and behavior that are of utmost importance for the breeding of efficient and mentally stable versatile hunting dogs. This task is a great responsibility for our Association Judges. Terminology respective of temperament and behavior characteristics is listed below. These terms must be considered and used for evaluating temperament and behavior.

Temperament and behavior of each dog in the test must be observed, in detail as much as possible, over the entire course of the test. Observations must be noted and entered in the score sheet.

To that end, observations must be made while the microchip/tattoo numbers are checked, while the dog is examined for bite, eyes and testicles faults, and other severe irregularities; and over the entire course of the test.

Any display of fear and skittishness or aggression towards people and other dogs, as well as nervousness and hyper-excitability, but also indifference must be noted. In contrast, display of all positive characteristics, such as calmness, even temperedness, self-confidence and social compatibility must be recorded.

When physical examinations for faults cannot be performed because the dog shows fearfulness, aggression etc., it cannot pass the test. The same applies to dogs which are hand-shy or game-shy. However, these dogs are to continue with testing in the interest of breeding, with the exception of the water work. Aggressive dogs (aggressive towards people and other dogs) can be excluded from continued testing.

The below listed multiple-choice terminology details the definitions to be used in the score sheet for determining a dog's temperament. More than one choice is possible and necessary for a more accurate description.

Temperament

- a) impassive / phlegmatic
- b) calm / even tempered
- c) lively / passionate
- d) restless / nervous / hyper-excitabile

Self-Confidence

- e) self-confident
- f) timid / insecure
- g) fearful

Adaptability

- h) social adaptability
- i) aggressive towards people
- j) aggressive towards other dogs

Other

- k) hand-shy
- l) game-shy

Temperament

a) impassive / phlegmatic

Versatile hunting dogs are considered impassive / phlegmatic when they fail to show signs of excitement at the sight or scent of game and, hence, are without detectable passion.

b) calm / even-tempered

Calm and even-tempered dogs watch with interest the world around them while always remaining disciplined, focused and anxiety-free. They experience excitement at the sight and/or scent of game. Leashed or in line waiting to be called, they always remain clam, and don't whine or howl – without handler influence.

c) lively / passionate

Versatile hunting dogs are considered lively / passionate when they watch the world around them with mental and physical intensity. Even during resting periods in the test or when they are waiting to be called, they remain tense and want to be in motion. They experience great excitement at the sight and/or

scent of game. Leashed or in line waiting to be called, they nonetheless remain calm, don't whine or howl with brief and tactile handler interference.

d) restless / nervous / hyper-excitabile

Dogs are considered restless / nervous / hyper-excitabile when minor/few stimuli from the environment cause them extreme excitement. Restlessness and nervousness can manifest themselves in panting, drooling, whining and barking. These dogs often appear unfocused and under great physical tension. Even during resting periods in the test or while waiting to be called, they remain excited and unable to relax. They experience great excitement at the sight and/or scent of game, for some even the sight of working dogs. Leashed or, respectively, waiting in line to be called, they cannot remain calm, despite verbal or brief tactile handler influence, and instead whine and howl incessantly, or do so intermittently.

Self-Confidence

e) self-confident

Versatile hunting dogs are considered self-confident when they master every situation in the normal course of the test fearlessly, independently and with self-confidence.

f) timid / insecure

Versatile hunting dogs are considered timid / insecure when they do not independently and self-confidently master extraordinary, not foreseeable and sudden situations and instead need a brief acclimatization phase and/or handler support before they again appear to be secure and relaxed.

g) fearful

Versatile hunting dogs are considered fearful when they allow environmental stimuli to create in them a level of insecurity and fearfulness greater than that of dogs in the timid / insecure category in that they discontinue their work and continue to appear insecure and tense despite an acclimatization phase and/or handler support.

Adaptability

h) socially adaptable

Socially adaptable dogs behave without signs of aggression towards other non-threatening dogs and people.

i) aggressive towards people

Dogs are considered aggressive when they show aggression towards people - including strangers - who are neutral or friendly towards them. Included herein are dogs which bite (or try to bite) people without warning. Such dogs are defined as man-sharp.

j) aggressive towards other dogs

Dogs are considered aggressive when they show aggression towards other dogs which behave neutral or friendly toward them. Included herein are dogs which bite or try to bite other dogs without warning.

Other Characteristics

k) hand-shy

Dogs are considered hand-shy when they show fear of their handler and his touch; they step back fearfully when the handler approaches. This is evident, in particular, when the dog is leashed.

l) game-shy

Dogs are considered game-shy when they avoid contact with live game showing signs of fearfulness and/or blink game. The cause for avoiding dead game is often found to be a training mistake, therefore the term "game-shy" may be used only in conjunction with live game.



Zensurentafel für Verbands-Herbstzucht-Prüfung (HZP)

Test Report for HZP

Club's No.
EDV-Nr.:

Verein:
Organizing Club
Prüfungsort:
Test Location
Führer:
Name of Handler
PLZ:
Zip-Code
Prüfungsdatum:
Test Date
Wohnort:
City

Name des Hundes:
gew.:
whelping date
Rüde
male
Hündin
female
Rasse:
Breed
ZB-Nr.:
Breedbook No.
Mutter:
Dam
ZB-Nr.:
Breedbook No.
Vater:
ZB-Nr.:
Breedbook No.
DGStB-Nr.:
German Versatile Dog Registry No.
DGStB-Nr.:
German Versatile Dog Registry No.
DGStB-Nr.:
German Versatile Dog Registry No.

Art des Jagens
(Hase,Fuchs):
Manner of
Hunting
(Hare/Fox)
spurlaut
scent/track loud
sichtlaut
sightloud
fraglich
questionable
stumm
silent
waidlaut
loud without
presence of game

Laut an anderem
Haarwild:
loud on other furred game

Unterschrift
Richterobmann (RO)
signature by senior judge (RO)

6. Schußfestigkeit:
Gun Sensitivity
schußfest
gunfire stable
schußempf.
gun sensitive
leicht schußempf.
slightly gun sensitive
stark schußempf.
severely gun sensitive
schußscheu
gun shy

Wasserarbeit:
schußfest
gunfire stable in
water work?
Ja
yes
Nein
no

Table with columns: Anlagefächer, Arbeitspunkte, FWZ, Wertungspunkte, Zusatzpunkte. Rows include Spurlaut, Nasengebrauch, Suche, Vorstehen, Führigkeit, Arbeitsfreude, Wasserarbeit, Abbrichtefächer, Verlorensuchen, Art des Bringens, Gehorsam, and Gesamtpunktzahl.

Wesens- und Verhaltensfeststellungen

Temperament
Temperament
teilnahmslos/phlegmatisch
impassive / phlegmatic
ruhig/ausgeglichene
calm / even-tempered
lebhaft/temperamentvoll
lively / passionate
unruhig/nervös/überpassioniert
restless / nervous / hyper-excitable

Körperliche Mängel:
Gebiß:
Prämolarfehler:
Augen:
Form und Haarwert:
ohne Mängel
without fault
Zangengebiß
pljar bite
Molarfehler:
Molar faults
Entropium
entropion
Kreuzgebiß
cross bite
Vorbeiße
undershot bite
Rückbeiße
overshot bite
andere Zahnfehler:
other dentition faults
andere Augenfehler:
other eye faults

Hodenfehler:
Testicular faults
Andere grobe körperliche Mängel:
other significant physical faults

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

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

hervorragend=12 | Punkte | sehr gut = 9, 10, 11 Punkte | gut = 6, 7, 8 Punkte | genügend = 3, 4, 5 Punkte | nicht genügend = 0, 1, 2 Punkte | nicht geprüft = -

Nachdruck, auch auszugsweise sowie Verarbeitung in elektronischen Systemen nur mit Genehmigung des JGHV

IV Appendix to VZPO

JGHV General Guidelines Rev. 03/2017

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handlers must have a hunting license	by General Meeting 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test repeats	by General Meeting 1990
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• JGHV Test Regulations for Water Work Parts A & B	by General Meeting 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protest Regulations	by General Meeting 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Admission to tests according to § 23 of JGHV By-laws	by General Meeting 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflict of interest for Judges	by General Meeting 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Judging engagements by Association Judges;	by General Meeting 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum number of dogs tested on a single day	by General Meeting 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compliance with respective state laws in Germany	by General Meeting 2011

A Valid Hunting License is Mandatory

The handler must show proof of a valid hunting license. The test director may grant an exception in certain cases where such exception is necessary for reasons of breeding or hunting unless ruled out expressly by the applicable testing regulation.

Test Repeats

A dog may not be tested more than twice in the same type of Association test. Subsequent 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.

JGHV Test Regulations Part A – Water Work

A. General Part

The ethical and conservative hunting of waterfowl as specified by federal law (§ 1[2] German Hunting Law) and amendments by individual state regulations demands the use of efficient hunting dogs.

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 conduct this test in conformity with legal regulations, the following conditions must be observed when handling live ducks:

§ 35 (1) Generally Binding Regulations *{Allgemeinverbindlichkeit}*

- a) The following rules of the General Part A are binding for all member clubs which conduct tests using live ducks in compliance with the applicable regulations in their German State.
- b) These rules must also be followed during official training days organized by member 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 future training or testing activities. This is in addition to possible legal charges or internal disciplinary action by the Association.

(2) Bodies of Water

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 (about 500 square meters), so that the duck can fully utilize its capability to flee.

(3) Responsible Persons

- (a) The member clubs designate one person for each test, 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. The senior judge of each judging team can function as the person responsible for water compliance.
- (b) In addition to the person specified in (a) above, the organizing club is similarly responsible for the compliance with these rules.

(4) Ducks

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

(5) Nesting Season

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

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

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

(7) Dogs

(a) Dogs are admitted only if their handler has a valid hunting license. Exceptions are allowed only in special cases for hunting or breeding purposes. The reason for the exception must be specified.

(b) Dogs which fail the subjects listed in (6) or which have demonstrated gun sensitivity or shyness of live game {*Schuss- und Wildscheue*} at this test before the water phase may not continue with the water test.

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

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

(e) Dogs which have passed the subject "independent search behind live duck in densely vegetated water" {*Stöbern mit Ente in deckungsreichem Gewässer*} once at a test with a score of at least "sufficient" may not be tested again in this subject. This does not apply to further testing in a selective breed test {*Zuchtauslese-*} or international test (e.g. Hegewald, IKP, or others).

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

(g) The predicate awarded for the duck work at the first successfully completed test is copied into the score sheets of all future tests with this notation: "according to test on....." {*laut Prüfung vom...*}. A copy of this score sheet must be provided to the test director with the entry form.

(h) In addition to the total result of the respective test, each test in the subject "independent search behind duck in densely vegetated water" must be entered with the predicate (and possibly points) into the pedigree {*Ahnentafel*}.

Protest Regulations

II. Protest Regulations

- § 1 These Protest Regulations replace all protest stipulations in the regulations for Association Tests.
- § 2 Only the handler of a dog entered in the respective test has the right to protest.
- § 3 (1) Only errors and mistakes of the organizers, the test director, the judges and assistants in preparation and execution of the test can be the justification for a protest, provided that the handler with his dog was thereby disadvantaged or interfered with during their work.
- (2) Objections to the discretionary freedom of the judges cannot be subject of a protest except in the presence of misuse of the discretionary freedom. When the misuse of discretionary freedom is alleged, it must be substantiated with facts (see § 4 below). At no time can the difference of one predicate be used to substantiate the allegation of misuse of discretionary freedom.
- § 4 The protest with substantiating facts must be submitted in simple, written form to the test director or the chairman of the club, when present, or the senior judge of the judging team that evaluated the dog. Only protests accompanied by substantiating facts in writing and the payment of the protest fee in the amount of Euro € 50.00 will be considered.
- § 5 The protest period begins with the calling of the dogs to the test and ends ½ hour after the awards have been issued.
- § 6 The test director presents the protest to the judging team that evaluated the protest dog. The judging team has the possibility to remedy the protest.
- § 7 If the judging team does not remedy the protest, a Protest Panel must be formed immediately. The Protest Panel consists of a chairperson {Vorsitzender} and two associates {Beisitzer}. Any Association Judge listed as an active judge in the JGHV Judges' List and authorized to judge the test subject which is the focus of the protest, can be a Protest Panel member. Judges who evaluated the protest dog, and members of the JGHV Executive Committee and Studbook Commission cannot be members of the Protest Panel. The paragraph in the JGHV General Guidelines relative to judging conflicts must be observed.
- § 8 The person filing the protest and the organizing club each name one panel associate. The associates do not serve as advocates for the party that selected them. The associates agree on a chairperson. If the associates cannot agree on a chairperson, the organizing club designates the chairperson.
- § 9 (1) Minutes must be written on the proceedings of the Protest Panel. The minutes must contain the decision, the reason for the decision and the determination of the cost involved.

- (2) The Panel chairperson designates one of the associates to write the minutes.
- (3) Each member of the Protest Panel must sign the minutes.
- (4) The organizing club is responsible for submitting the written protest by the handler along with the test report to the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt}.
- § 10 The Protest Panel must hear the party filing the protest. If the protest appears to have substance, the judges of the judging team that evaluated the protest dog and any witnesses who might be present must be heard. There will be no further presentation of evidence. Exceptions to this rule are only permissible when circumstances exist which prevent the immediate presentation of evidence.
The Protest Panel must hear the party filing the protest. If the protest appears to be justified, the judges of the judging group who evaluated the dog and – where available – witnesses must be heard. No additional evidence hearing will be permitted. Exceptions may be made when circumstances are such that the evidence cannot be brought forward at that point in time.
- § 11 (1) The Protest Panel's primary objective should always be the amicable resolution. If the issue cannot be settled amicably, the Panel's decision can entail:
1. Rejection of the protest;
 2. Correction of the scoring, if the test regulations were applied erroneously or the misuse of discretionary freedom is proven;
 3. Re-testing of the respective subject or of the subjects that were not tested as a consequence of test regulations having been violated. The test director must initiate and supervise the execution of the re-testing.
- (2) The re-testing does not have to be conducted by the judges whose decision was the subject of the protest. Members of the Protest Panel may not be involved in re-testing.
- § 12 If the Protest Panel rejects the protest, the party filing the protest shall bear the costs incurred. The protest fee shall go to the organizing club. In all other cases, the protest fee shall be returned to the party filing the protest and the organizing club shall bear all costs incurred.
- § 13 The party filing the protest and/or the organizing club can appeal the decision of the Protest Panel if they have been found at fault. The appeal must be filed in writing and state the reasons for the appeal; it must be addressed to Studbook Commission and be received there within one week of the test. The appeal will be considered only if the party filing the appeal pays the fee in the amount of Euro €150.00 to the JGHV Business Office.
- § 14 The decision by the Studbook Commission is by majority, in writing and final. The appellants do not have the right to further appeal under § 13 (4) of the JGHV By-laws.

Allowable Test Entries in Accordance with § 23 of the JGHV By-Laws

Applicable Segment of JGHV By-Laws § 23

Allowable Entries to Association Tests

- (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 welfare, with regards 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 which are JGHV Member Clubs in accordance with § 3(1) no. 1 a) through e) of the By-laws are authorized by their membership status to conduct tests in compliance with the JGHV Test Regulations and General Guidelines.
- (3) There is a differentiation between:
 - a) Tests and Performance Awards with general applicability to all Member Clubs (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 test regularly in at least 2-year intervals;
 - c) Other tests of breed clubs which are established by such clubs.
- (4) All **recognized** hunting dogs must be allowed to enter above tests (3). 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.

(6) Transitional Provision: All the above will be valid beginning on 01-01-2011.

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 in Judging Engagements

An Association Judge / Apprentice Judge / Emergency Judge may not judge a dog that he 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 Business Office must be notified in advance of such needs. The aforementioned judges may also not judge dogs of handlers, breeders, stud dog owners, 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.

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 German 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 the JGHV Disciplinary Rules (*Disziplinarordnung*).

Only a person who is listed as an active Association Judge on the current JGHV Judges' List can be test director or the responsible person at the water (see Water Test Regulation, paragraph 3 of Part A of the JGHV Water Test Regulations). The designated responsible water person must furthermore be an appointed Association Judge for the specialty subjects Water.

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 German State Laws:

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

– Released by JGHV Business Office –

V. Performance Awards of the Jagdgebrauchshundverband

The Armbruster Halt Award (AH) {Armbruster Haltabzeichen}

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

At a JGHV test during the free search in the field according to §§11 and 13 VZPO, and § 31 VGPO respectively, the dog must be obedient on each hare it has seen, as specified in §96 (1) VGPO, while the dog is still within range of handler influence. During that time, the dog must once be at least approximately 20 m from its handler.
- (3) In addition, at the first suitable opportunity after the hare is out of sight, the dog must demonstrate a hare tracking performance {Spurarbeit} according to §11 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 must be submitted within four weeks. If the application is received later an administrative fee of € 25.00 is due. A short report by the senior judge {Richterobmann} on the dog's performance must be enclosed.

Toughness Certification {Härtenachweis}{/}

- (1) The legal destroying of predators and varmint, capable of defense, as part of hunting practice and animal welfare is first and foremost the obligation of the hunter with a gun. It is, however, considered ethical hunting, if the hunting dog has seized and immediately dispatched a predator or varmint before it was possible to shoot it with a firearm.
- (2) If such an independent performance of the dog has been credibly witnessed, the respective dog can be issued the performance award "toughness certificate" with the Jagdgebrauchshundverband. The member club must apply for the toughness certificate within 4 weeks after the performance from the Registrar {Stammbuchführer} on the appropriate form {Formblatt 22}. If the application is received later, an administrative fee of Euro € 25.00 is due. The member club submitting the application is responsible for the performance credibility. A self-addressed, postage pre-paid envelope must be enclosed with the application.

Certificate for Loud Hunting {Lautjagernachweis} (\)

The certificate of loud hunting can be awarded for:

1. Scentloud tracking (only of fox or hare) at a VJP, HZP or VGP, or similar tests, or while hunting.
2. Scentloud independent forest search {lautes Stöbern} at a VGP/VPS, VStP or similar tests.
3. Scentloud independent forest search according to § 14 VGPO/VPSO, also during a hunt, if witnessed by two Association Judges {Verbandsrichter}.
4. Scentloud 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, an administrative fee of Euro € 25.00 is due.

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

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

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

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

- (1) The Vbr can only be achieved during actual hunting.
- (2) The dog must follow the track of a wounded hare or fox that it did not see for an observable distance of at least 300 m and must retrieve the hare or fox to its handler.
- (3) The Vbr certificate may not be requested if the dog showed negative performances on other wound tracks on the same day.
- (4) The manner of hunting (scentloud, sightloud, questionable or, where applicable, 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 {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, an administrative fee of Euro € 25.00 is due.

The Retrieving Reliability Test {Bringtreueprüfung} (Btr)

- § 1 (1) Member clubs can conduct a test of retrieving reliability {Bringtreueprüfung}.
- (2) This test serves the purpose of documenting the special retrieving reliability of the versatile hunting dog. The dog proves this by finding, picking up and delivering to its handler any cold, dead game which was found accidentally and without any influence by the handler.
- § 2 The retrieving reliability test must be conducted in the forest during the months August through March 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. The organizing club can provide the foxes or request that each handler bring one fox to the test. In the latter case, the requirement must be included in the test announcement. The forest places which have been selected for the placement of the foxes will be assigned to the handlers prior to the test by luck of the draw.
- § 4 (1) Prior to the test, places suitable for placing the foxes must be identified and marked.
- (2) These places must be at least 50 m apart from each other, and at least 100 m from the edge of the forest stand where the dog is to be released for the test. Selection and preparation of these places should allow that the judges can well observe the dog's behavior at the fox, but that the dog cannot scent or see the judges. If possible, it is advisable to use tree stands, ladders, etc.
- § 5 The fox selected for the test must be placed at least 2 hours before the test in the open – i.e., not behind a tree or in a depression. The fox must be carried to the assigned spot. Under no circumstances may the fox be dragged or touch the ground while being transported. To avoid that the dog encounters human tracks during the test, the persons carrying the fox must walk in a wide circle, that is at least 200 m from the assigned spot of the fox, to the opposite side of the test grounds (relative to the spot from where the dog is to be released), and from there proceed in a straight line to the location where the fox is to be placed.
- § 6 (1) At a Btr test, three Association Judges {Verbandsrichter} must be present.
- Two of these judges observe from their prepared positions how the dog behaves when encountering the fox.
- (2) The third judge accompanies the handler of the dog under evaluation. He must ascertain that the regulations of §§ 8 to 10 are strictly followed in every detail.
- § 7 For purposes of communication among the judges, the use of 2-way radio or cell phone 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. While his dog is working, the handler may not leave his assigned spot with the accompanying judge. 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 with a 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 with a low voice command suitable in hunting situations.
- § 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}.
- An administration fee of Euro € 25.00 per dog is due if, reports and paperwork is received by the Registry Office {Stammbuchamt} later than four weeks after the test, but not more than Euro € 150.00 for the entire test.
- § 16 Upon examination of the documents the Registrar issues the performance award "Btr" to those dogs that passed the retrieving reliability test in accordance with these test regulations, and issues a certificate of completion for the owner of the dog, to be appended to the pedigree {Ahnentafel}. The certificate is forwarded to the test organizer.