



The judge signals the start of each exercise. Everything else, such as about turns, halts, changes of pace, etc. , is done independently. However, it is permissible to ask the judge for instructions. Praising a dog is permitted after each exercise is completed. After that the handler may assume a new basic position. There needs to be a definitive break between praise and a new start (approx. 3 seconds). The dog is to be in heel position between exercises.

Sketch: Heeling on leash/Off-leash

Normal pace

Fast pace

Slow pace

About turn

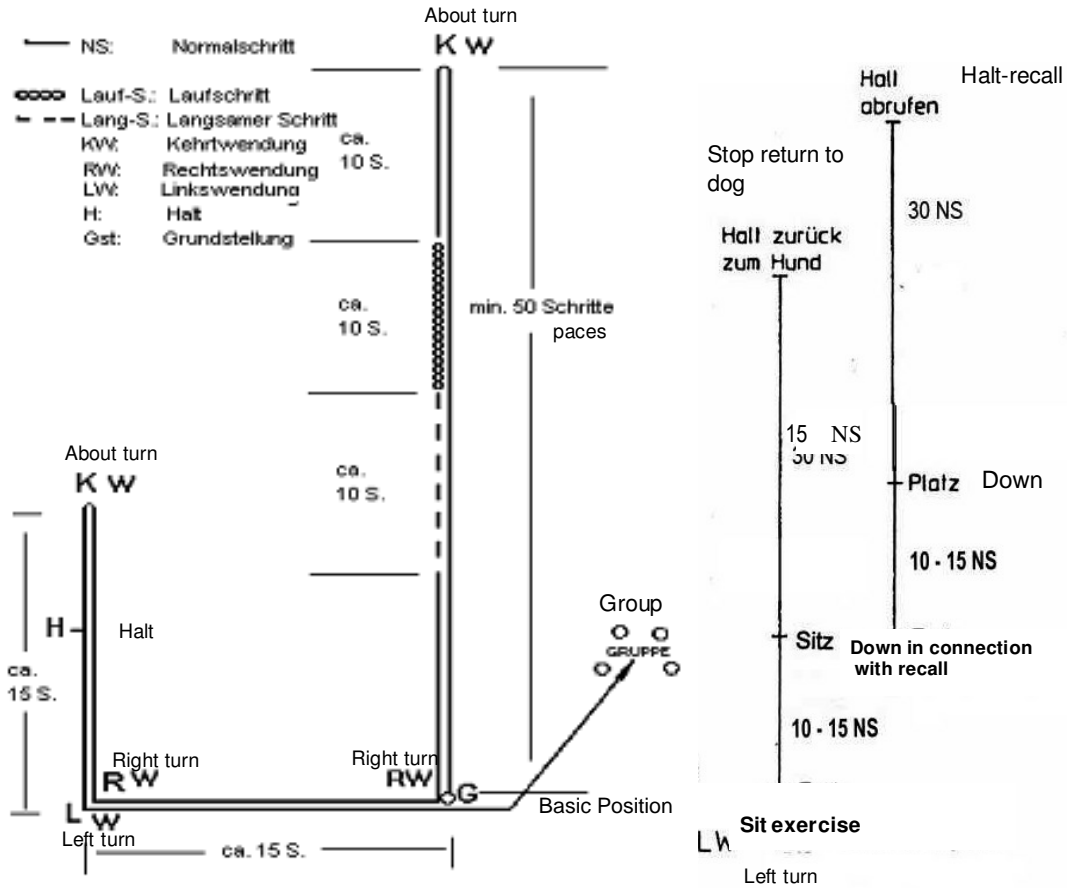
Right turn

Left turn

Halt

Basic position

S=paces



The starting basic position "G" is also the basic position at the end of the exercise. In the group, the DH and his dog has to circle around one person from the left and one person from the right side.



1. Heeling on Leash (15 points)

Command " Heel"

From the basic position, the dog, wearing a certified commercial collar or harness meeting animal protection laws, is to follow the handler happily on lead. The collar may not be worn on the live ring.

When the second handler, after taken his dog to the place for the exercise "down under distraction" , is in the basic position for this exercise, the first handler has to be also in the basic position and from this moment the examination starts for both dogs.

At the beginning of the exercise, the handler goes out straight to 50 paces with his dog without stopping, does an about turn and after 10 to 15 paces shows fast and slow pace always with the voice command "Heel". The transition from fast pace to slow pace is to be performed without any transitional steps. At a normal pace at least two right turns, one left and two about turns are to be executed according to the sketch. (As well as halting after the second about turn.

The dog is to remain at the left side of the handler with his shoulder at the handler's knee height. The about turn is to be executed by the handler as a left about turn.

The halt is to be shown at least once at a normal pace according to the schematic after the second about turn.

The handler is permitted to use the verbal command "Fuss/Heel" when beginning an exercise and when changing pace. When the handler tops the dog is to assume a quick sit without any help from the help from the handler. The handler may not alter the basic position and not move closer to the dog if the dog is positioned away from the handler. The leash is to be held in the left hand during the heeling and must be carried loose. At the end of the exercise and upon instructions from the judge, the handler is to proceed through a group of a minimum of 4 people.

Lagging, forging, heeling wide, slowly sitting near the handler are considered faulty.

Group

Heeling through a group of moving people is to be shown both on- and off leash. The handler must go at least one time to the left and right (e.g. figure 8) around the people. Each time the handler goes through the group, he has to halt at least once near a person. It is up to the judge to request a repeat. On instruction of the judge, the handler and his dog leave the group and assume a basic position. Praising the dog is only permitted after leaving the group and in the final basic position.

About turn (180 degrees)

The about turn is to be demonstrated by the handler at a 180 degree turn in place to the left. There are two variables possible:

- The dog turns behind the handler to the right
- The dog shows a left about turn by turning 180 degrees in place.

Within a given trial only one of the two variables is permitted.



2. Off-Leash (15 points)

Verbal command "Heel"

Under the direction of the judge the dog is taken off-leash. The handler either hangs the leash over his shoulder or puts it in his pocket (in either case away from the side of the dog) and immediately goes back into the moving group of people in order to halt at least one time in the group. After leaving the group, the handler assumes the basic position once again and then begins the off-leash heeling exercise 1.

3. Sit exercise (10 points)

Verbal command "Sit"

From the basic position the handler goes with his free-heeling dog in a straight direction. After a minimum of 10 to 15 paces the handler assumes basic position and commands the dog to "sit" and goes another 15 paces and turns facing the dog. Under the direction of the judge, the handler returns to his dog and places himself on the right side of the dog. If the dog does anything other than sit, for instance lies down or stands, then 5 points are deducted.

4. Down in connection with recall (10 points)

Verbal command "Down - Heel"

From the basic position the handler goes out in a straight direction after giving his dog the heel command. After 10 to 15 paces the handler assumes the basic position and commands "Platz/Down". He continues another 30 paces and turns facing the dog. Under the direction of the judge the handler recalls the dog to him. The dog is to return happy and quickly and sit close in front of the handler. At the "Fuss/Heel" command the dog is to finish by sitting close next to the handler.

If the dog stands or sits, but otherwise comes perfectly back to the handler, then 5 points will be deducted.

5. Down under distraction (10 points)

Verbal command "Heel " Down" , "Sit"

Prior to the beginning of phase "B" of the other dog and as per the judge's instructions of a designated area, the handler takes his off-leashed dog and commands "Platz/Down" in a straight lying position and without leaving a leash or other object next to the dog. The handler leaves the dog without looking back and after at least 30 paces remains in sight of the dog with his back turned to him. The dog has to lie quietly without any influence of the handler while the other dog performs exercises 1 through 4. Under the direction of the judge, the handler returns to his dog and stands at his right side. After 3 seconds and at the instruction of the judge, the dog is to assume the sit position quickly and straight at the verbal command to do so.

Restless behaviour of the handler as well as any hidden handler help, restless behaviour of the dog as well as standing/sitting up at the time of pick up results in point deduction. If the dog sits or stands, but does remain in place then only partial point deduction will result.



If the dog leaves the designated area by more than 3 meters prior to the other dog completing exercise 2, then the exercise is evaluated with zero points. If the dog leaves the designated area after the end of exercise 2, it is given partial point for that exercise. If the dog goes towards the handler, when he goes to pick up the dog, there is a up to 3 point deduction.

B) Testing in Traffic

General provisions

The exercises listed below are conducted in a suitable public area outside of the training field. The judge and the trial secretary determine where and how the traffic exercises will be conducted (streets, walkways or squares). Public traffic may not be interfered with.

The execution of this part of the test requires a significant amount of time to complete. The performance requirements may not be reduced by superficially examining a substantial number of dogs.

Points are not awarded for individual exercises of part B. In order to pass this part of the test, the overall impression concerning the behaviour of the dog moving through the traffic and public areas is important.

The following noted exercises are examples and may be modified by the judge depending on the local conditions. The judge is authorized to repeat or modify exercises in questionable cases when evaluating the dog.

Trial execution

1. Encounter with a group of people

At the instruction of the judge the handler and his on-leashed dog walk a designated stretch of a sidewalk. The judge follows at an appropriate distance.

The dog follows the handler willingly at his left side with a loose hanging leash with his shoulder at knee height of the handler.

The dog is to remain indifferent to the pedestrians and traffic.

A passing pedestrian (previously assigned) will cut off the handler and the dog is to remain neutral and uninfluenced.

Handler and dog continue through the casual group of a minimum of 6 people, whereby one person addresses the handler and shakes his hand. The dog, who receives the "sit" or "down" command by the handler, is to remain calmly in place during the conversation.

2. Encounter with bicyclist

The on-leashed dog goes with his handler along a path and is overtaken by a bicyclist from behind, who rings a warning bell. After a good distance, the bicyclist turns around and approaches the handler and



dog. Again the warning bell is sounded. Passing is done so that the dog is between the handler and the bicyclist.

The on-leashed dog is to remain neutral towards the bicyclist.

3. Encounter with cars

The handler goes passed several cars with his on-leashed dog. One of the car's engine will be started. With another the door will be slammed shut. While the dog and handler continue, a car will stop next to them. The window will be put down and the handler will be asked for information. The dog is to either "sit" or "down" at the command of the handler. The dog is to remain calm and neutral towards cars and all other traffic noises.

4. Encounter with joggers or inline skaters

The handler walks with his on-leashed dog along a quiet path. A minimum of two joggers pass him without slower down their speed. After the joggers are at a distance, another jogger runs towards the dog and handler and runs passed them without reducing his speed. The dog does not need to be in proper heel position may however not interfere with the passing jogger. It is permitted to have the handler place his dog in a sit or down position.

Instead of joggers, it is permissible to use one or two inline skaters to pass the dog and handler and then approach them from the front.

5. Encounter with other dogs

In passing or encountering another dog and his handler, the dog is to remain neutral. The handler may give and repeat the command "Fuss/Heel" or place the dog in a sit or down position.

6. Behaviour of the tethered dog towards other animals when left alone

Under the direction of the judge the handler walks with his on-leash dog along a relatively low traffic road. After a short distance the handler stops and at the direction of the judge tethers his dog with the leash to a fence, wall or something similar. The handler goes out of sight into a store or a house entrance.

The dog may stand, sit or lie down.

During the absence of the handler, a passing pedestrian walks past with his on-leashed dog at a side distance of approximately 5 paces.

The dog left alone has to remain calm during the absence of his handler. The dog passing by (no dog-aggressive animal is to be used), he is to let pass by without showing aggressiveness (pulling strongly on the leash, constant barking). At the direction of the judge, the dog is picked up.



Remarks

It is at the judge's discretion whether he wants to have the individual exercises done at the same location for each dog or if he wants to see only several trailing dogs do individual exercises and then moves on to another testing location and conducts the test in the same way.