



IPO – 1

Arranged as follows: Phase A	100 points
Phase B	100 points
Phase C	100 points
Total:	300 points

Participating regulations

On the day of the trail event, the dog must have reached the prescribed age. No exceptions can be made. Condition to start is a passed BH/VT exam according to the national rules of the country.

IPO – 1 Phase “A” – Tracking

Handler track, minimum 300 paces, 3 legs, 2 turns (approx. 90 degrees), 2 handler (HF) articles, minimum 20 minutes aged, execution time 15 minutes.

Maintaining the track:	79 points
Articles (11+10)	21 points
Total	100 points

If the dog does not find the article, the evaluation can only be rated as “satisfactory”.

General requirements:

The officiating judge (LR) or the responsible track coordinator determines the pattern of the track considering the layout of the area. Varying patterns must be used for the tracks. It is not permitted that the articles and corners on each track are placed at the same distance from each other.

The scent pad needs to be well marked with a sign, which must be placed in the ground directly to the left of the start.

The judge will draw for the order of participants after the tracks are laid.

Acceptable Tracking Fields

All natural terrain, i.e., grass, plowed fields and forest surface are acceptable tracking areas.

Visual tracking is to be avoided. For all tracking levels it is possible to have suitable change of terrain.

Laying the tracks

The responsibilities of the officiating judge or track coordinator are:

- organize the layout of the track
- organize the track layers
- observe the laying of the track

The layout of the track is contingent on the actual fields.



When laying the tracks, it is important to note that they are laid in a natural walking pace. The track layer (FL) may not provide help such as unnatural walking on the legs, turns, articles.

The tracklayer (FL) (=Handler) Must show the articles to either the judge or the track coordinator. Only articles that have been scented at least 30 minutes may be used. The handler (HF) (tracklayer) remains for a brief time at the scent pad and then proceeds at a normal pace in the designated direction. The legs are to be laid at a normal pace with breaking stride or scuffing. The distance between the individual legs must be at least 30 paces.

The turns are likewise to be done at a normal pace, so that this affords the dog the possibility to continue the track pattern (see sketch). Scuffing or breaking stride is not permitted. A break in the track may not happen. While the track is being laid, the dog is out of sight.

Placing the article

The first article is placed either on the first or second leg after a distance of minimum 100 paces, not within 20 paces before or within 20 paces after the corner, the second at the end of the track. The articles have to be placed while walking the track. After the last article is placed, the tracklayer continues several paces moving in a straight direction.

Tracking Articles

Only articles that have been scented by the tracklayer (FL) (handler) for at least 30 minutes may be used. Within a given track different articles are to be utilized (material: e.g. leather, textile, wood) and must be approximately 10 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, 0,5-1 cm thick. The articles may not stand out in colour from the terrain.

For above regional events, the articles must be numbered. The numbers have to coincide with the track number.

While the dog is tracking, the judge (LR), the tracklayer and any accompanying person(s) are not permitted in the area where the dog/handler (HF) have the right to track.

Commands:

- a) One verbal command for: "*Track*"
The command (HZ) to "*suchen/track*" is only permitted at the start and after the first article or after a false indication.

Execution and judgment of the tracking work

- b) The handler (HF) prepares the dog for the track. The dog may track free or on a 10 m line. The 10 meter line may be held over the dog's back, to the side or between his front and/or back legs. The tracking line may be attached directly to the collar, but not the live ring or attached to the harness ring (harness or böttger harness without additional straps). When called the handler (HF) goes with his dog into basic position and reports in to the judge (LR) and advises if the dog will pick up or indicate. Prior to the track, at the scent pad and for the duration of the track, no force is to be applied.



The tracking line must be a minimum of 10 meters long. The judge may check the length of the line, the collar and the harness only prior to the start of the track. Flexible leashes are not permitted.

Scent Pad

At the instruction of the judge (LR), the dog is led to the scent pad slowly and calmly. A brief sit by the dog approximate 2 meters in front of the scent pad is permitted.

The start has to be worked out independently by the dog (even when restarting at the articles) A certain amount of slack in the line is permissible.

The dog is to take the scent at the start intensely, calmly and with a deep nose. This has to be done without any handler help (except for the command to "*Such/track*"). There is no time limit set for the scent pad; rather the judge (LR) orients himself to the *behaviour* of the dog on the first leg as to how intensely the scent was detected.

After 3 attempts to work out the scent pad to determine the direction of the track, the track work will be terminated.

The dog has to track with a deep nose maintaining a steady pace. The handler (HF) follows his dog at as distance of 10 meters at the end of the tracking line. If the dog tracks free, then the handler (HF) is to maintain a distance of 10 meters as well. There may be some slack in the tracking line, but whereby the handler (HF) keeps it in his hand(s) and a definitive shortening of the line to get closer to the dog may not happen. Touching the ground is not faulty.

Track Performance

The dog must follow the track intensely, with endurance and when possible at an even speed (depending on the terrain, degree of difficulty). The handler is not obliged to follow the course of the track. A rapid or slow track execution cannot be a criterion towards the rating, when the track is consistently and convincingly worked out.

Turns

The dog has to work out the turns confidently. Checking, without leaving the track, is not faulty. Circling at the turn is faulty. After then turn the dog is to continue tracking at the same speed. In the area of the turn, the handler is to maintain the prescribed distance if possible.

Indicating or picking up the articles

As soon as the dog has found the articles, he has to convincingly and without handler (HF) help either pick up or indicate. If he picks up he may either remain standing, sit or return to the handler, who has to remain standing. Continuing with the article or lying down is faulty. The indication may be done either lying down, sitting or standing (also alternating is permitted).

Not lying completely straight at the article is not faulty, lying to the side of the article or turn around looking at the handler is however faulty.



Articles that are done with strong handler help are considered to be overrun. This would be the case for instance, if the dog does not indicate the article and the handler either by use of the line or through verbal command hinders the dog from continuing to track.

When the dog either picks up or indicates the article, the handler is to drop the line and go to his dog. By raising his arm with the article in hand, he advises that the dog has found the article. Picking up and indicating are faulty.

Any action done with the article or picking up while lying down is faulty. If the dog returns back to the handler, the handler does not approach the dog.

When the handler approaches his dog to release the article or when picking up, the handler must stand next to the dog.

The dog is to remain calmly in place if indicating or where he picked up the article until released to track whereby the handler deploys him holding the line short.

Leaving the track

If the handler restrains the dog from leaving the track, then the handler receives instructions from the judge to follow the dog. The handler must follow these instructions. Tracking will be terminated if the dog is more than a line length off of the track (over 10 meters with a free tracking dog) or the handler does not heed the judge's instructions.

Praising the dog

Occasional praising in the level 1 phase is permitted (the command to "*such/track*" is not considered praise). A short praise may be given also at the articles.

Reporting out

After completing the track, the found articles are to be presented to the judge. Playing or feeding the dog after picking up or indicating the last article prior to reporting out and receiving the awarded points is not permitted. Reporting out is to be done in basic position.

Evaluation

The evaluation of Phase "A" begins with the start of the dog tracking. A convincing, intensive and dedicated nosework as well as a good training base are expected of the dog.

The handler has to become part of the process and experience it. He has to interpret the reactions of the dog, be concentrated on the work and ignore any external influences.

The judge has to observe not only the dog and handler, but also the tracking area, the weather, possible cross tracks and the time-frame. In his evaluation he has to take into consideration all factors.

- Track behaviour (speed on the legs, before and after the turns, before and after the articles)
- Training status of the dog (i.e., hectic start, showing pressure, avoidance)



- Any handler help
- Difficulty in working the track through:
 - Ground conditions (overgrown, sand, change of terrain, fog)
 - Wind conditions
 - Wild game
 - Weather (heat, rain, snow)
 - Scent change

The evaluation should be contingent upon these conditions.

After the handler has reported in for the track, the judge has to strategically place himself so as to be able to observe the track work and listen to verbal commands or see any other influence by the handler.

He has to select a distance from the handler so that he does not interrupt the dog's work and so that the handler does not feel crowded. The judge has to be able to experience the entire track work.

He has to evaluate the dog's work based on his enthusiasm, confidence or insecurity or flightiness.

A fast or slow track work is not part of the criteria for the evaluation, if the track is worked out intensely, even and convincingly and the dog maintains a positive attitude.

Checking without leaving the track is permitted and not faulty. Casting, emptying, circling at the turns, constant encouragement, line or verbal helps within the tracking area, or at the articles, faulty pick up or faulty indication of the articles are evaluated accordingly (up to 4 point deduction).

Definitive casting, lacking intensity, wildly tracking, emptying, hunting mice, etc. can receive up to an 8 point deduction.

If the dog leaves the track by more than a leash length, the track is terminated. If the dog leaves the track and is restrained by the handler, judge advises the handler to follow his dog. If the instructions are not followed, the track will be terminated by the judge.

If after the maximum allowable time (Level 1 and 2 = 15 minutes) (Level 3 = 20 minutes) to work out the scent pad is not met, the track work is terminated by the judge. Any awarded points up to this point are made known.

If the dog shows both styles of article work, namely "*picking up*" and "*indicating*" on a given track, this is considered faulty. The articles will only be evaluated and scored as per the initial report.

Pick up or faulty indication of the articles, false indication, are to be deducted accordingly up to 4 points, if the restart is next to the dog and another 2 points obligation deduction if the handler makes the restart at the end of the tracking- lease.

If articles are not found, then no points are awarded. If no handler articles are found, the phase "A" can only be rated as "satisfactory". Also this must be taken into consideration that the handler cannot restart his dog at an article.



If the dog follows his hunt drive and chasing game, the handler may give the command to “down” in order to maintain control. The track work will continue at the instruction of the judge. If this does not work, the trial is terminated. (Evaluation: disqualified due to lack of control).

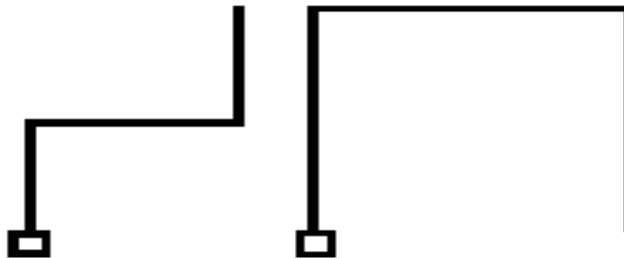
Termination/Disqualification

Behaviour	Consequence
Dog is restarted at the scent pad 3x	Terminated
- All Levels: Dog leaves the track by more than a line length or the handler does not heed the judge’s instructions - Dog does not meet the time limit for the track Level 1: 15 minutes after the start	Terminated - points will be awarded up to that point CRITIQUE UP TO TERMINATION!!
- Dog picks up the article but refuses to release it. - Dog chases game and cannot be restarted.	DISQUALIFICATION due to lack of control

Track layouts:

The following layouts may be done as a mirror image as well.

IPO-1 and 2





IPO-1 Phase “B” Obedience

Exercise 1: Off-Leash heeling	20 points
Exercise 2: Sit in motion	10 points
Exercise 3: Down with recall	10 points
Exercise 4: Retrieve on the flat	10 points
Exercise 5: Retrieve over a hurdle	15 points
Exercise 6: Retrieve over the scaling wall	15 points
Exercise 7: Send out with down	10 points
Exercise 8: Down under distraction	10 points
Total:	100 points

General requirements

For Level IPO-1 the handler appears with his dog on leash, reports in the basic position and then unleashes his dog.

Especially in the obedience attention must be paid to the fact that the dog exhibits no pressure from the handler demonstrating that his self-confidence has been deflated and that he does not appear to be just “sport equipment” of the handler.

During all exercises a happy work ethic and the required concentration must be displayed towards the handler. Attention must be paid to the happy work ethic in conjunction with the correct execution of the work and will be evaluated as such.

If a handler forgets an entire exercise, the judge will request that he is to show this missing exercise. There is no point deduction for this.

No later than at the start of the obedience, all equipment as prescribed in the rules must have been checked by the judge (LR). The equipment must meet the governing rules.

The gun to be used during the “Off-Leash” and “Down under Distraction” exercises must be of 6 mm calibre.

The judge (LR) advises the start of each individual exercise. Anything further, such as turns, halting, change of pace, etc. are done independently.

The commands (HZ) are engraved in the rules. Commands (HZ) are to be spoken in a normal tone, brief, consisting of a one-word command. They may be given in any language, however must be the same for the related exercise. If a dog does not execute an exercise after a command (HZ) is give three times, then the exercise receives no points. When recalling the dog, the name of the dog may be used instead of command (HZ) for “Return”. The name of the dog used in conjunction with a command (HZ) is considered a double command.

Beginning an exercise

The judge (LR) advises when the exercise is to begin.



Basic Position

The basic position is to be assumed, when the second dog handler, who has taken his dog to the designated area for the down under distraction exercise, has taken his place. At this juncture the evaluation for both dogs begins.

Each exercise begins and ends with a basic position. The handler is to stand in a sporty manner. A splayed stance is not permitted for any exercise.

The dog is to sit at the left side of his handler (HF) in a close, straight, calm and attentive manner, so that his shoulder is knee high to the handler (HF) when demonstrating the basic position that is only allowed to be shown only once in the forward direction. Assuming the basic position is only allowed once. A short praise is permitted at the end of each completed exercise. Thereafter the handler (HF) may assume another basic position. Between praise and a new start a definitive time lapse of approx 3 seconds must take place.

An exercise is developed from the basic position. The handler (HF) must take at least 10 paces, up to 15 paces maximum, before he gives the command (HZ) to execute an exercise. Between all fronts and finishes, as well as when the handler returns to the sitting, standing or lying dog, a distinct pause of 3 seconds is to be maintained. In returning to the dog, the handler (HF) may approach him from front or go behind the dog. Mistakes in the basic position and the development phase are evaluated accordingly.

Correct heeling position is to be demonstrated even between exercises. Even when retrieving the dumbbell, the dog is to accompany the handler. Motivating or playing with the dog at this juncture is not permitted.

The about turn is to be demonstrated to the left by the handler (HF). The dog may complete the about turn either by going behind the handler or from the front, but whereby the style must remain consistent within a given trial.

After sitting in front, the dog may either go behind the handler or assume the basic position from the front.

The fixed jump needs to be 100cm high and 150 cm wide. The scaling wall consists of two planks secured at the top and must be 150cm wide and 191 cm high. At the base, the two sides are to be set apart so that there is a vertical height of 180 cm. The entire surface of the scaling wall must be covered with a non-skid material. On the walls themselves 3 cleats must be affixed near the top half with each being 24/48mm. All dogs must negotiate the same obstacles.

For the retrieve exercise only dumbbells are permitted. The dumbbells as provided by the event coordinator must be used by all dogs. It is not permitted to place the dumbbell in the dog's mouth prior to the exercise.

If the handler (HF) forgets an exercise, the missing exercise will be advised by the judge, without any point deduction.



The change from fast to normal paces must be done in transition without taking any steps in between. The changes of pace must show clear delineation. At the normal pace at least two right and two left turns and two about turns are to be demonstrated as well as a halt after one of the about turns. The handler must show the about turn to the left (180 degree turn in place) (see prescribed sketch). Two variables are possible:

- The dog goes behind the handler with a right turn.
- The dog turns in place at 180 degrees for the left about turn.

Within a trial only one given variable is permitted.

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

While the handler is heeling with his dog on the first straight away, two shots (6mm calibre) are fired within a time-frame of 5 seconds and at a distance of minimum 15 paces. The dog must show impartiality to the gun shots. If the dog shows gun shyness, the result is disqualification and all awarded points are not recognized. At the end of the exercise, the handler (HF) goes with his dog into a group of at least 4 moving people. The handler (HF) has to go around a person both to the left and the right and must halt once in the group. The judge (LR) may request a repeat. At the instruction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) leaves the group and assumes the basic position.

This basic position is the beginning of the next exercise.

2. Sit in Motion

10 points

- a) One verbal command to: *"Heel"*, *"Sit"*
- b) Execution: From a straight basic position, the handler (HF) goes with his dog off-leash straight out. In the development phase, the dog is to heel with his handler in an attentive, happy, quick and concentrated manner. He has to remain in a straight position at knee height of the handler. After 10-15 paces, the dog is to execute the sit command immediately and in the direction of moving without the handler (HF) breaking stride, changing pace or looking back. After an additional 15 paces the handler (HF) stands still and turns immediately to his calm and attentively sitting dog. At the instruction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) returns to his dog and stands to the right of the dog. The handler may approach either from the front or around the back.
- c) Evaluation: Mistakes in the basic position, development, slow sit, restless and inattentive sitting are evaluated accordingly. If the dog stands or lies down instead of sitting 5 points are deducted. Other mistakes are taken into account.

3. Down with Recall

10 points

- a) One verbal command to: *"Heel"*, *"Down"*, *"Here"*
- b) Execution: From the basic position, the handler (HF) goes straight out with his dog off leash. In the development phase, the dog is to heel with his handler in an attentive, happy, quick and concentrated manner. He has to remain in a straight position at knee of the handler.



After 10-15 paces, the dog is to execute the “down” command (HZ) immediately and in the direction of moving without the handler (HF) breaking stride, changing pace or looking back. After an additional 30 paces the handler (HF) stands still and turns immediately to his calm and attentively lying dog. At the instruction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) recalls his dog either using the “here” command or the dog’s name, the dog has to come happy, quickly and directly to the handler (HF) and sit close and straight in front. At the “Heel” command (HZ) the dog is to go quickly to sit straight next to the left of the handler with his shoulder at knee height of the handler (HF).

c) Evaluation: Mistakes in the development, lying down slowly, restless lying, slow return or slows down when approaching the handler, splayed stance of the handler (HF), mistakes in sitting and at the finish are evaluated accordingly. If the dog sits or stands at the “down” command (HZ) 5 points are deducted.

4. Retrieve on the flat 10 points

a) One verbal command to: “Bring”, “Out/Aus”, “Heel/Fuss ”

b) Execution: From the basic position the handler (HF) throws a dumbbell (650grams) approximately 10 meters out. The command (HZ) to “bring” may first be given when the dumbbell comes to a full stop. The handler may not move from his position. The dog sitting calmly and off leash next to the handler (HF), may first go out to the dumbbell In a quick and direct manner after the command to “bring” is given, must pick it up immediately and bring it to his handler (HF) in a quick and direct manner. The dog is to sit closely and straight in front of the handler (HF). The dog is to hold the dumbbell calmly in his mouth until the handler (HF) after a pause of about 3 seconds commands (HZ) the “out”. The handler (HF) must hold the dumbbell calmly in his right hand with the right arm stretched out alongside the right side of his body. On the verbal command (HZ) to “Heel /Fuss”, the dog must quickly go into basic position and sit straight on the handler (HF)’s left side with the shoulder level to the handler (HF)’s knee. The handler (HF) is not permitted to change positions during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation: Mistakes in the basic position, slow go out, mistakes in picking up, slow return, dropping the dumbbell, playing or mouthing the dumbbell, splayed stance of the handler, mistakes when sitting in front or finishing are evaluated accordingly. If the handler moves out of position before the exercise is completed, the rating is insufficient. If the dog does not retrieve, the exercise is valued at 0 points.

5. Retrieve over a hurdle (100 cm) 15 points

a) One verbal command to: “Jump”, “Bring” , “Out/ Aus”, “Heel/Fuss”

b) Execution: the handler (HF) assumes a basic position with his dog a minimum of 5 paces in front of the jump. From the straight basic position the handler (HF) throws the dumbbell (650 grams) over the 100 cm high hurdle. The command (HZ) to “jump” is first given when the dumbbell comes to a complete stop. The calm and off leash dog sits next to the handler (HF) and when given the command (HZ) to “jump” and “bring” (the command (HZ) to “bring” must be given when the dog is jumping over the hurdle), he must jump over the hurdle quickly and run directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately and jump immediately back over the hurdle and bring it directly and quickly to his handler (HF).



The dog must sit close in front and hold the dumbbell calmly in his mouth to present it until the handler (HF) commands him to “release” it after approx. 3 seconds.

The handler (HF) must hold the dumbbell calmly in his right hand with the right arm outstretched alongside the right side of his body. At the “heel” command (HZ) the dog is to assume the basic position quickly and straight to the left of the handler (HF) with the shoulder at knee height. The handler (HF) may not change positions during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation: Mistakes in the basic position, slow, weak jumping underestimating the jump and running towards it, slow pick up, slow weak return jump (underestimating it) dropping it, playing or mouthing it, splayed stance of the handler (HF) mistakes sitting in front and at the end are evaluated accordingly. If the dog touches the jump one point is deducted per jump, stepping on it then 2 points are deducted.

Point structure for retrieve over a hurdle:

Going out jump	Retrieve	Return jump
5 points	5 points	5 points

A partial score for the exercise is only possible if at least on jump and a part of the retrieve work of the three parts of the exercise (going out – retrieve –return) are demonstrated.

Jumping and retrieving flawlessly	=	15 points
Jumping over or return jump no executed, dumbbell brought flawlessly	=	10 points
Jump over and back flawless, dumbbell refused	=	0 points

If the thrown dumbbell lands too far to one side of the hurdle or is poorly visible for the dog, the handler (HF) may ask the judge (LR) for a re-throw or the judge asks that it be re-thrown, no points are deducted. The dog must remain sitting during this time. If the dog follows the handler (HF) in retrieving the dumbbell, the exercise is rated with 0 points. If he leaves his basic position but remains in front of the jump, then the exercise is evaluated accordingly.

Handler (HF) help without change of position are evaluated accordingly. If the handler (HF) leaves his position before the exercise is ended, the exercise is rated as unsatisfactory. If the hurdle is knocked over, the exercise is to be repeated, whereby the first jump is rated at the lower level of insufficient (- 4 points). If the dog does not release the dumbbell after 3 commands, the dog is to be disqualified, as phase “B” cannot continue otherwise.

6. Retrieve over a scaling wall (180cm) 15 points

- a) One verbal command to: “Jump”, “Bring”, “Out”, “Heel”
- b) Execution: The handler (HF) assumes the basic position with his dog 5 paces in front of the scaling wall. From a straight basic position, the handler (HF) throws the dumbbell (650 gram) over the scaling wall. The calm and off leash dog sits next to the handler (HF) and when given the command (HZ) to “jump” and “bring” (the command HZ to “bring” must be given when the dog is jumping over the wall), he must climb over the hurdle quickly and run directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately and climb immediately back over the hurdle and bring it directly and quickly to his handler (HF).



The dog must sit close in front and hold the dumbbell calmly in his mouth to present it until the handler (HF) commands him to release it after approx. 3 seconds. The handler (HF) must hold the dumbbell calmly in his right hand with the right arm outstretched alongside the right side of his body. At the command (HZ) to “heel”, the dog is to assume the basic position quickly and straight to the left of the handler (HF) with his shoulder at knee height. The handler (HF) may not change positions during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation: Mistakes in the basic position, slow, weak jumping and go out, mistakes in picking up, slow weak return jump, dropping the dumbbell, splaying or mouthing the dumbbell, splayed stance of the handler, mistakes sitting in front or at the end are evaluated accordingly.

Point structure for retrieve over a scaling wall:

Going out jump	Retrieve	Return jump
5 points	5 points	5 points

A partial score for the exercise is only possible if at least on jump and a part of the retrieve work of the three parts of the exercise (going out – retrieve –return) are demonstrated.

- Jumping and retrieve flawlessly = 15 points
- Refusal to jump over and back, dumbbell is retrieved = 10 points
- Jump over and back flawless, but dumbbell not retrieved = 0 points

If the thrown dumbbell lands too far to one side of the hurdle or is poorly visible for the dog, the handler (HF) may ask the judge for a re-throw or the judge asks that it be re-thrown, no points are deducted. The dog must remain sitting during this time.

Handler (HF) help without change of position are evaluated accordingly. If the handler (HF) leaves his position before the exercise is ended, the exercise is rated as unsatisfactory.

If the dog does not release the dumbbell after 3 commands, the dog is to be disqualified, as phase “B” cannot continue otherwise.

7. Send out with down 10 points

a) one verbal command to: “Go out”, “Down”, “Sit”

b) Execution: From the basic position, the handler (HF) walks out straight with his dog off leash in the designated direction. After 10-15 paces, the handler (HF) gives the “go out” command (HZ) while simultaneously raising his arm and remains standing. The dog must go out goal-oriented, in a straight line and at a quick pace a minimum of 30 paces in the designated direction. At the judge (LR)’s instructions, the handler (HF) gives the “down” command (HZ) whereby the dog must lie down immediately. The handler (HF) may keep his arm raised until the dog lies down. At the direction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) goes to his dog and places himself to the right side of the dog. After approx. 3 seconds and at the instruction of the judge (LR) the handler (HF) gives the command to “sit”, whereby the dog is to sit quickly and straight in the basic position.



c) Evaluation: Mistakes in the development, handler (HF) following the dog, too slow of a go out on the dog's part, strong deviation to the side, too short of a distance, hesitant or premature downing, restless down or premature standing up/sitting are valuated accordingly. Additional help at the time of giving the "go out" or "down" command(s) are evaluated as well.

After reaching the required distance, the judge (LR) will principally give the direction to down the dog. If the dog does not allow itself to be stopped, the exercise is rated with 0 points.

One additional command to "down" = -1,5 points
A second additional command to "down" = -2,5 points
Dog does stop, but does not lie down after a second command = -3,5 points

Additional faults will be evaluated accordingly. If the dog leaves, or comes back to the handler (HF), the entire exercise is evaluated with 0 points.

8. Down under distraction 10 points

a) One verbal command to: "Down/ Platz", "Sit"

b) Execution: Before the beginning of another dog's obedience work of phase B, the handler (HF) goes with his dog to a places as assigned by the judge and unleashes his dog while in the basic position. Then the handler (HF) downs his dog with the command (HZ) "Down/Platz" and without leaving a leash or other article with the dog. The handler (HF) then leaves his dog without looking back approximately 30 paces within the trial area and remains calmly standing with his back to the dog. The dog has to remain calmly lying down without any influence of the handler (HF) while the other dog performs exercise 1 through 6. At the instruction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) returns to his dog and stand to the right of his dog. At the instruction of the judge, the dog is to execute the "Sit" command (HZ) after a pause of approx 3 seconds quickly and straight in the basic position.

c) Evaluation: Restless behaviour of the part of the handler (HF) as well as other hidden help, restless lying down on the part of the dog, or standing/sitting prematurely before being picked up is evaluated accordingly. If the dog stands or sits, but does not leave the designated area, a partial awarding of points will result. If the dog leaves the designated area by more than 3 meters, prior to exercise 3, the exercise is rated with 0 points. If the dog leaves the designated area after exercise 3, he receives a partial evaluation. If the dog approaches the handler (HF), when the handler returns, up to 3 points can be deducted.

IPO-1 Phase "C" Protection

Exercise 1: Search for the helper 5 points
Exercise 2. Bark and hold 10 points
Exercise 3: Prevention of an attempted helper escape 20 points
Exercise 4: Defence of an attack in the guarding phase 35 points
Exercise 5: Attack on the dog out of motion 30 points
Total: 100 points



General Requirements:

In a suitable location, six (6) blinds are to be set up, 3 on each side, in a staggered fashion (see sketch). The necessary markings are to be clearly visible for the handler (HF), the judge (LR) and helper (HL).

Protection helper/Protection clothing

The helper must be equipped with a protection suit, protection sleeve and a soft stick. The protection sleeve must have a grip bar, the cover made of natural jute (burlap) fibre. If the helper has to maintain visual contact with the dog during the guarding phase, then he may move accordingly. He may not assume a threatening position nor make any defensive gestures. He must protect his body with the protection sleeve. The style in which the handler (HF) takes the soft stick away from the helper (HL) is up to him.

It is possible to work with only one helper at all examination levels. If more than 7 dogs are entered at the same test level, then an additional helper is required. All dogs within the same test level must be worked by the same helper/helpers.

A one-time change of the helper is permitted, if the helper is an active handler at the event.

Reporting in

- a) The handler reports in with his dog on leash
- b) Thereafter he takes the dog to the start position for the “revere” exercise. The dog is taken off leash at this point.
- c) The dog will be dispatched from the basic position at the instruction of the judge.

Remark:

If the handler and dog cannot report in in the proper manner, for instance the dog is not under control and runs for example to the bark and hold blind or from the field, the handler may give up to 3 commands to recall the dog.

If the dog does not come back after the 3rd recall, then phase “C” is regarded as a “disqualification due to lack of control”.

Dogs that are not under the control of the handler (HF), that after a defence exercise are not under control or where the handler (HF) must intervene to have the dog out, that grip other parts of the body rather than the protection sleeve must be disqualified. There is no “TSB”.

Markings:

The markings as prescribed in the rules must be visible for the handler, judge and helper.

These markings are:

- Place where the handler (HF) stands to recall his dog out of the bark and hold blind
- Place where the helper stands for the escape and defence and where he is to stop
- Place where the dog is in a down position for the escape
- Marking for the handler for the exercise “Attack on the dog out of motion”



Dogs that fail the defence exercise or allow themselves to be driven, phase “C” is terminated. There is no evaluation. The “TSB” is made known.

The command (HZ) to “Out” is permitted only once for each defence exercise. Evaluation for the “out” is as per the following table:

Slow “out”	First “out” with “out”	additional command with immediate	First “out” with slow “out”	additional command	Second “out” with “out”	additional command with immediate	Second “out” with slow “out”	additional command	No “out” after second command or handler influence
0,5-3,0		3,0		3,5-6,0		6,0		6,5-9,0	disqualification

1. Search for the helper

5 points

a) One verbal command to: “Search”, “Here”(the “here” command (HZ) may be used in conjunction with the dog’s name)

b) Execution: The helper is located in the last blind out of the dog’s sight. The handler (HF) positions himself with his off leashed dog between the fourth and fifth blind so that two side sweeps are possible and then take his dog off leash. At the instruction of the judge (LR), phase “C” begins with a short command to “search” with the visual aide by raising the right or left arm – this can be repeated – the dog must quickly be dispatched from the handler and run to the fifth blind goal-oriented, go around it tightly and attentive.

When the dog executes the side sweep, the handler (HF) calls the dog to him with the “here” command (HZ) and in movement directs him to the find blind. The handler (HF) moves at a normal pace down an imaginary line that his not permitted to leave. The dog has to run in front of the handler (HF). When the dog has reached the helper blind, the handler (HF) must stop and not further commands (HZ) verbal or visual may be given.

c) Evaluation: Limitations in directability, fast and goal-oriented running to the blind as well as tight and attentive running around the blind are evaluated accordingly.

Faulty is among others:

- Not assuming a calm and attentive basic position at the beginning of the exercise
- Additional verbal or visual commands
- Not maintaining the middle imaginary line
- Not maintaining a normal pace
- Wide search
- Independent searching with reacting to the commands of the handler
- Blinds are not searched or not attentively searched
- Dog needs more direction and guidance

If the dog does not successfully find the helper at the last blind after the third attempt, the protection work is terminated. If the dog is commanded by the handler to heel at any time during the exercise, the protection work is also terminated.(“Terminated” without point entry; all other remaining points in the trial are entered).



2. Bark & Hold

10 points

a) One verbal command to: *“Here”*, *“Heel”*

The commands (HZ) to *“here”* and *“finish”* must be given at the same time

b) Execution: The dog has to actively and attentively hold the helper and continuously bark. The dog may not jump on the helper or grip him. After the dog has barked for approx. 20 seconds, the handler (HF) approaches the dog at the instruction of the judge (LR) and stops about 5 paces away from it. At the direction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) calls his dog to the basic position. As an alternative the handler may pick up his dog commanding *“heel”* and putting him at the marked area. Both variables are equally evaluated.

After the judge releases the helper, the handler calls the helper out of the blind and has him take the designated place for the escape exercise. The dog is to sit quietly (without barking) straight and attentive in the basic position.

c) Evaluation: Limitations with continuous barking and determinately holding until the command (HZ) is given without the intervention of the judge (LR) or handler (HF) are evaluated accordingly. For continuous barking 5 points are awarded. If the dog displays a weak bark only 2 points, the non-barking dog that actively and attentively watches the helper 5 points are deducted. Bothering the helper such as bumping, jumping up etc. must have a 2 point deduction and 9 if the dog grips strongly.

If the dog grips in the blind and does not independently release, the handler (HF) is requested to approach the blind at the place marked 5 paces in front of it. A one-time command to *“here/heel”* – may be given as a simultaneous command (not the command to *“out”*) is permitted. If the dog does not come, then the team is disqualified. If the dog does come, then the exercise is rated as a low satisfactory (- 9 points). If the dog intentionally grips other body parts (not bumping), the dog is disqualified.

If the dog leaves the helper, before the judge’s directs the handler (HF) to leave the middle line, the dog may be redeployed to the helper.

If the dog remains with the helper, then phase C can continue, whereby the bark and hold are evaluated at a lower insufficient rating (- 9 points). If the dog does not allow himself to be redeployed or leaves the helper again, then phase C is terminated. If the dog comes towards the handler (HF) as he approaches the blind, or the dog comes back to the handler (HF) prior to receiving a verbal command a partial rating as insufficient is given.

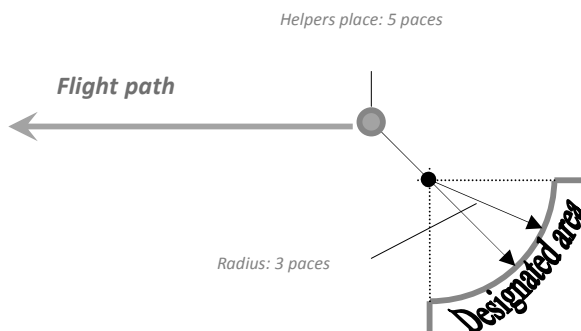
Rating for “barking”

For continuous barking 5 points are awarded. Weak barking (no pressure, non energetic) and no continuously barking lead to a -2 point deduction. If the dog displays an attentive hold without barking, then mandatory 5 points are deducted.

3. Preventing and escape by the helper 20 points

- a) One verbal command to: *“Heel”, “Down”, “Go out or stop”, “Out”*
- b) Execution: At the direction of the judge (LR) the handler (HF) orders the helper out of the blind. The helper moves at a normal pace to the designated location for the escape. At the direction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) takes his free heeling dog to designated location for the dog to down before the escape. The dog is to show a happy, attentive and concentrated heel exercise and execute heeling positioned at the knee of the handler in a straight and quick manner. Prior to the command *“down”*, the dog is to sit in the basic position straight, calmly and attentive. He is to directly and quickly do the *“down”* command and remain in the designated location calmly, confident and be attentive to the helper.

The distance between the helper and the dog is to be 5 paces. The handler leaves his dog on watch position, dog in the down position and goes to the blind. He remains in visual contact to his dog, the helper (HL) and the judge (LR).



At the direction of the judge (LR), the helper undertakes the escape. Simultaneously the handler (HF) commands the dog to *“go on or stop”* to have the dog prevent the escape of the helper (HL). Without hesitation the dog is to prevent the escape by means of a high dominance ratio and relatively fast grip deploying an energetic and strong grip. He may only grip the protection sleeve of the helper (HL). At the instruction of the judge (LR), the handler stops. After the helper stops the dog has to release after a brief transition period. The handler (HF) may give a command (HZ) to *“out”* in a reasonable amount of time.

If the dog does not out after the first permitted command (HZ), the handler (HF) will receive instructions from the judge for a second command (HZ) to *“out”*.

If the dog does not out after the third command (HZ) (one permitted – two additional), a disqualification will result. The handler (HF) is to remain calmly standing when giving the *“out”* command (HZ) and without influencing the dog. After the release, the dog is to remain close to the helper and watch him attentively.



c) Evaluation: Limitations in the important evaluation criteria: high dominance, quick energetic reaction and pursuit with a strong grip with a relatively quick grip action and effective hindrance of the escape with a calm grip until release, attentive hold close to the helper are evaluated accordingly.

If the dog remains down or the dog does not prevent the escape through gripping or holding within 20 paces, phase C is terminated.

If the dog engages without a command from the handler, the exercise is rated minus a point. If the dog is slightly attentive in the holding phase and/or slightly bothersome, the exercise is rated minus a point, the dog very inattentively holds the helper, and/or is very bothersome, a two point deduction will result. If the dog does not hold the helper, remains however with him, a three point deduction will result. If the dog leaves the helper or the handler (HF) gives a command (HZ) so that the dog stays with the helper, phase C is terminated.

4. Defense of an attack during the guarding phase 35 points

a) One verbal command to: *“Out/ Aus”, “Heel/Fuss”*

b) Execution: After the holding phase of approximately 5 seconds, the helper under the direction of the judge (LR) attacks the dog. Without intervention by the handler (HF), the dog must defend himself by means of an energetic and strong grip. The dog may only grip the protection sleeve of the helper (HL). The helper is to pressure the dog by way of threatening stick gestures and driving him. The dog is to be closely observed when pressured especially concerning his activity and stability. Two tests are conducted with the stick pressure. The dog may only grip the protection sleeve of the helper. Stick hits are only to be deployed on the shoulders or in the withers area. The dog has to be impartial during the pressure phase and has to show a full, energetic and above all a constant grip during the entire defence exercise. At the instructions of the judge (LR), the helper stands still. After the helper stops the dog is to release after a relatively brief transition period. The handler (HF) may give a command (HZ) to *“out”* within a reasonable amount of time.

If the dog does not out after the first permitted command (HZ), the handler receives the instruction from the judge to give two additional commands (HZ) for the *“out”*. If the dog does not out after these commands (HZ) (one permitted two additional), a disqualification will result. When giving the *“out”* command (HZ), the handler (HF) is to remain calmly in place and not influence the dog. After the release, the dog is to remain close to the helper and watch him attentively. At the judge (LR)'s instruction, the handler (HF) goes at a normal pace in the most direct way to his dog and takes him into the basic position by commanding (HZ) *“Heel/Fuss”*. The soft stick is not taken from the helper.

c) Evaluation: Limitations concerning the important evaluation criteria are evaluated accordingly: Quick and strong grip, full and calm grip up to release, after the release an attentive close guarding of the helper. If the dog does not withstand the pressure of the helper, comes off of the protection sleeve and allows himself to be chased, phase *“C”* is terminated.

If the dog is slightly inattentive and/or slightly bothersome, a one point deduction will result, the dog guards the helper very inattentively and/or is very bothersome, a two point deduction will result.

If the dog does not guard the helper, but remains with the helper, a three point deduction will result. If the dog comes towards the handler when he approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient.



If the dog leaves the helper or the handler gives a command so that the dog stays with the helper, phase C is terminated.

5. Attack on the dog out of motion

30 points

a) One verbal command to: *"Sit", "Out", "Heel"*

b) Execution: The handler (HF) is advised to go to the designated place with his dog on the middle line at the level of the first blind. The dog is to heel attentive to the handler, happy and concentrated. He moves straight at knee height of the handler. At the level of the first blind, the handler stops and turns around. With the command to *"sit"*, the dog is placed in basic position. The straight, calm and attentively sitting dog facing the helper may be held on the collar, may however not be stimulated by the handler. At the direction of the judge (LR), the helper comes out of the blind and goes in a running pace to the middle line.

Ignoring the shout of the handler (HF), the helper (HL) (still running) charges the dog and handler (HF) in a frontal attack with loud shouts and threatening gestures. As soon as the helper (HL) reaches the handler (HF) and his dog at about 40 to 30 paces the handler (HF) under the direction of the judge (LR) releases his dog. Without hesitation and on one command to *"go on"* the dog is to effectively prevent the attack through a high dominance factor and relatively quick speed. He may only grip the protection sleeve of the helper. The handler (HF) may not leave the place where he stopped.

In the pressure phase, he has to be uninfluenced and during the entire defence exercise, he has to display a full, energetic and above all a constant grip. At the direction of the judge (LR) the helper stops. After the helper stops, the dog is to release in a brief transition time. The handler may give a command to *"out"* in a reasonable amount of time.

If the dog does not out after the first permitted command (HZ), the handler (HF) receives the instruction from the judge to give two additional commands (HZ) for the *"out"*. If the dog does not out after these commands (one permitted two additional), a disqualification will result. When giving the *"out"* command (HZ), the handler (HF) is to remain calmly in place and not influence the dog. After the release, the dog is to remain close to the helper and watch him attentively. At the judge's instruction, the handler (HF) goes at a normal pace in the most direct way to his dog and takes him into the basic position by commanding *"Heel/Fuss"* The soft stick is taken from the helper.

A side transport of the helper now takes place to the judge (LR) over a distance of about 20 paces. A command to *"heel"* is permitted. The dog is to go at the right side of the helper so that the dog is between the helper and the handler (HF). During the transport the dog is to be attentive to the helper. He may not however crowd the helper, jump on him or grip. The group stops in front of the judge (LR). The handler (HF) gives the soft stick to the judge (LR) and reports out ending phase C. At the instruction of the judge (LR), the handler (HF) goes with his dog on leash to a place where the critique will be given and the helper will receive instructions from the judge (LR) to leave the field. Prior to the critique and under the direction of the judge (LR), the dog is put on leash.

c) Evaluation: Limitations concerning the important evaluation criteria are evaluated accordingly: Energetic defence with strong grip, full and calm grip until release, after the release attentive and close guarding of the helper.



If the dog is slightly inattentive and/or slightly bothersome, a one point deduction will result, the dog guards the helper very inattentively and/or is very bothersome, a two point deduction will result. If the dog does not guard the helper, but remains with the helper, a three point deduction will result. If the dog comes towards the handler (HF) when he approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge instructs the handler to approach or the handler (HF) gives a command (HZ) so that the dog stays with the helper, phase C is terminated.

IPO-2

Arranged as follows:	Phase A	100 points
	Phase B	100 points
	Phase C	100 points
Total:		300 points

IPO-2 phase "A" Tracking

Track laid by a stranger, minimum 400 paces, 3 legs, 2 turns (approx 90 degrees), 2 articles, aged minimum 30 minutes, execution time 15 minutes.

Maintaining the track	79 points
Articles (11 + 10)	21 points
Total:	100 points

If the dog does not find the articles, he can only receive a "satisfactory" rating.

General Requirements:

The judge (LR) or the person in charge of tracking determines the pattern of the track taking into consideration the available area. Varying patterns must be utilized. It is not possible that the articles and corners of each track are located at the same distance from each other. The start is to be clearly marked with a sign, which must be placed directly in the ground to the left of the scent pad.

After the tracks are laid, the starting positions are determined through a draw in the presence of the judge (LR).

Track terrain

Acceptable terrain is all natural ground cover, such as grass, plowed fields and forest.

Visual tracks are to be avoided. In all trial levels adaptations of the tracks to the available tracking-grounds is possible.

Laying the track

The judge or the track coordinator is responsible for:

- organizing the track layout,
- integrating the track layers,
- observing how tracks are laid.