

**TEST REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONALE KURZHAAR PRUEFUNG (IKP)
(INTERNATIONAL KURZHAAR TEST [IKP])
18 MARCH, 1995**

1. PURPOSE OF THE TEST

Para. 1

(1) The DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND conducts an International Field and Water Test to:

give the domestic friends of the DEUTSCH KURZHAAR the opportunity to see for themselves the breeding standards and performance of our dogs in the field and water;

-- encourage breeders to higher breeding performance;

-- initiate and foster an understanding of fine field and water work among hunters and handlers.

(2) Such tests can only fulfill their task if they require a high standard. Therefore only thoroughly trained dogs that have a history of successfully passing previous tests and have sufficient hunting experience should be entered. These standards should be considerably higher than those requirements of the Solms test.

II. ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS

Para. 2

(1) The test is open to all Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Vorstehhunde registered in domestic or foreign studbooks and who have:

1. Received at least two prize 1 scores during a Derby, Solms, AZP or VGP. (note: Derby alone is not sufficient, Derby plus Solms, AZP, HZP or VGP)

2. Received a conformation score of SG (Sehr Gut = Very Good). Instead of the "Herbstzuchtpruefung Solms" (Solms Fall Breeding Test), the tests from the "Jagdgebrauchshundeverbandes" (JGHV) are also recognized when all test performance categories that are equal to a Prize 1 of the Solms Test are documented (sehr gute leistung = very good performance = 9 to 11 points in the HZP test categories, [4H = 12 points]). Dogs that were tested in the above mentioned tests (Solms, AZP, HZP, VGP) and because of existing special regulations have passed the waterwork without the category of "search behind the duck in heavy cover" (partial test) or have received a lower score than SG in this category only, must also show proof of a score of SG in the VBRE test. Dogs that were tested in previous tests and showed signs of gun shyness or other

faults that would eliminate them from breeding (Zuchtuntauglich) cannot be entered in this test (IKP).

- (2) Foreign dogs must have passed all appropriate requirements.
- (3) Test admission requirements must be fulfilled by the registration closing date.
- (4) The registration fees are paid through the local club by the registration due date.
- (5) Upon the need to close the test entry registration, notice of such registration closure will be made public by written announcement.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE TEST

Para. 3

- (1) The test is held in the Autumn, if possible in September.
- (2) The Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband is responsible for choosing only hunting grounds that have sufficient game.
- (3) The President of the DKV appoints the test director. The local clubs nominate judges from their area. Only judges who have had years of experience should be named and appointed. The final appointments are made by the President in coordination with the Test Director.
- (4) The dog's conformation evaluation is determined before the IKP test by at least three conformation judges.

IV. JUDGING CATEGORIES AND EVALUTATION STANDARDS

OVERALL TESTING

Para. 4

- (1) The dogs may be judged as a group in all categories. However field and water may be divided and judged by different judging groups. If the field and water judging is separated, the evaluation by the field judging group is given priority over the water judging group in the categories of "Nose" and "Obedience".
- (2) The test is judged by Category Factor (FWZ = Fachwertziffer) and performance score. Their multiplication results in the judged category score.
- (3) The IKP Test is segregated into the following categories:

Category 1: FIELD WORK (Category Factor)

Nose

FWZ 6

Search FWZ 5

Pointing and Pinning of Game FWZ 5

Category 2: WATER WORK

Search for a Duck in Dense Cover FWZ 5

Category 3: MANNER OF RETRIEVING

a) Pheasant or other Feathered Game from Cover FWZ 3

b) Duck FWZ 3

Category 4: OBEDIENCE

a) Without Game Contact and Teamwork with Handler FWZ 3

b) With Game Contact FWZ 4

FIELD WORK

Para. 5

(1) During the field work, each dog is allowed at least two opportunities with a minimum time of 15 minutes each. It is the responsibility of the judges to let each dog come in contact with game several times in order to rule out any questionable performance and to find a positive, accurate judgement.

NOSE:

(2) In general, nose quality can only be indirectly determined by closely observing a multitude of signs. Therefore, the judges need great knowledge and experience in order to properly consider the respective circumstances, such as vegetation, wind conditions etc. Dogs with a fine nose exhibit a markedly nose dominated manner of work. These dogs lean with their noses into the wind, briefly mark game and bird scents, chew the scent during pointing, find quickly, stay in scent-contact with moving game and point confidently. A sign of a good nose is the more horizontal, than vertical, head position and often could serve as an indication of fine nose quality from this position.

SEARCH:

(3) The search should be brisk, roomy (ground covering), methodical, fluid and persistent but never hectic, erratic, unconcentrated and vision dominated. search should be determined by the USE OF THE NOSE AND THE WILL TO FIND GAME. The search also will be more highly rated the more it is adapted to wind direction and terrain. The use of a good search pattern ground covering persistent gait (Galopsprung, see

note below). The manner of the search allows valuable conclusions as to the character and inner balance of the dog.

Note: GALLOPPSPRUNG: During most of the search the dog should be at a gallop motion or movement. This can be at a slow to a fast gallop, but not hectic or wild. A dog that is predominantly at a trot or trotting motion or movement (during most of the search) is undesirable and should be scored lower.

POINTING AND PINNING GAME:

(4) The dog should point unmoving wild game birds until the handler approaches and flushes the game bird, or until the bird flushes or breaks cover by itself. The pointing should be impressive. Short marking is not sufficient. Only positive pointing actual game is rated as pointing. Signs of good pointing include correct judgement and distance, independent scent following of moving game and purposeful rounding-up of moving game. Repeated intense pointing without game present is a sign of unsure pointing and must be accordingly rated. Pointing of furred game may be substituted for insufficient game birds.

NOTE: PLANTED BIRDS - The release (planting) of pen raised feathered game birds at a DKV test is permissible as a temporary expedient.

(a) Only full grown healthy game birds may be used for release (planting).

(b) If a dog had the opportunity to point wild feathered game during the test and failed, then it is not admissible to test the dog on released (planted) game.

(c) If a dog had no opportunity to demonstrate his pointing ability on wild feathered game, the released (planted) game birds can be used to test for pointing ability and NOTHING ELSE.

(5) If the dog finds a fresh scent or running game, he should show that he knows how to find and point out the game either calmly following it or purposefully relocating and pinning the game. Good manners as an attribute of good Deutsch Kurzhaar field work is especially appreciated during such a championship test. Seconding and backing are not judging categories, but are appreciated. During the pair search, the dog who is following should be easily halted by sound (voice or whistle) and sight commands. To test the behavior of a dog in the proximity of game, would be to make a pass (search) through a field.

PAIR SEARCH:

(6) The test may also be held in the form of a pair search, terrain conditions permitting. The test director will make that decision.

WATER WORK

Para. 6

Search behind the duck with heavy cover.

(1) A duck is released into cover in such a manner that the dog cannot see these preparations. The dog is released from a distance and ordered to search.

(2) The dog shall search for and find the duck independently. During the search, only correct nose work in the reeds and on the swim trail (scent on water) is rated as searching. The dog should show intense desire and water love doing this work.

(3) The handler may guide and direct his/her dog in this work, but constantly giving commands and influencing shall lessen the score.

(4) As soon as the duck is pushed from cover and the dog pursues it by sight, the duck should be shot by the handler or appointed gunner, if and when this possibility exists and without danger to anyone.

(5) The shot duck must be independently retrieved by the dog. (to hand).

(6) A dog that fails to retrieve the duck after finding it the first time cannot pass the test. When the dog sees the duck it is considered to be found.

(7) Should the dog find a different duck during the search, then this work is to be judged and scored.

(8) The judges may end a dog's work at any time if they have formed a conclusive decision, even if the dog was not able to produce the duck.

RETRIEVING

Para. 7

(1) The manner of retrieving of feathered game is judged during both field and water work.

(2) If the handler is unable to shoot a partridge or a pheasant in front of the dog, then feathered game, a duck or pigeon, if necessary, may be thrown into cover, without being observed by the handler (or the dog). The dog has find and retrieve this feathered game. The handler is shown the approximate location of where the feathered game was thrown. The dog is unleashed at least 40 meters from this location. The handler is

allowed to follow or walk behind his/her dog. The judges should observe the handler for proper hunting behavior.

(3) Manner of retrieving means judging the way the dog picks up and returns the the game to hand. Correct picking up and retrieving shows in the dog's correct grip. A too strong or too weak gripping, holding and carrying are faulty. Chewing is also a fault and is especially noted on the test records. The dog should exhibit correct retrieving by bringing the game to the handler, sitting down and calmly holding the game, without loud commands. Soft comforting commands may be given until the handler takes the game from the dog in an unhurried manner.

(4) Correcting the grip on an inconveniently grabbed duck is not considered a fault.

(5) Severe chewers, or dogs that pluck, tear or bury game are excluded from The remainder of the test.

OBEDIENCE

1. OBEDIENCE WITH GAME CONTACT

(1) This category includes the obedience during contact with game as well as gun sensitivity. The obedient dog should, without any other influence, refrain from chasing after unshot feathered game. The dog should also refrain from chasing furred game by either verbal or whistle command.

(2) It is not rated as a fault if the dog sees a shot gamebird fall and independently and without waiting for a command, retrieves the fallen gamebird. In the event a bird was shot at and missed or the dog did not see a bird fall, he should stop upon hearing the shot, without further verbal or whistle commands, until he receives the command to either return or continue searching.

(3) Dogs that are disobedient twice on furred game, cannot pass the test.

2. OBEDIENCE WITHOUT GAME CONTACT

(1) Obedience without game contact is exhibited by the handling of the working dog and by the willingness and enthusiasm with which the dog follows the handlers command (Whistle, verbal commands or hand signals). The obedient dog must immediately, upon hearing the whistle or other special command, interrupt his work and take it up again in the direction shown.

(2) The dog exhibits desired teamwork with the handler by watching him/her constantly and willingly be in tune with the handler, keeping in contact, and being prepared to follow directions. The cooperation is rated and scored higher by the judges, when the teamwork between handler and dog gives the impression of smoothness and working together (teamwork).

V. REQUIREMENTS AND MINIMUM POINTS

(1) In order to receive a prize, performance of at least "GOOD" must be received in all categories and a conformation score of "SG" (very good) or better must be achieved during the test. Dogs with a lower conformation evaluation, but acceptable performance scores, receive the note: "qualifiziert zum --- preis" (qualified for --- prize).

Note: FWZ=Category Factor, LZ=Performance Score, UZ=Final Score. (FWZ multiplied by LZ equals UZ {final score}).

(2) Following is a list showing requirements for MINIMUM REQUIRED SCORES for prize 1 and 2.

	Prize 1			Prize 2	
	FWZ	LZ	UZ	LZ	UZ
1. Field Work:					
Nose	6	4	24	3	18
Search	5	4	20	3	15
Pointing	5	4	20	3	15
2. Water Work:					
Search for a duck in dense cover	5	4	20	3	15
3. Manner of Retrieving:					
(a) Pheasant or other feathered game	3	3	9	3	9
(b) Duck	3	3	9	3	9
4. Obedience:					
Obedience without game contact					
and teamwork with handler	3	3	9	3	9
Obedience with game contact	4	3	12	3	12
	Minimum point score			Minimum point score	
		123		102	

Highest possible score

136

VI. SCHAUSUCHE (FIELD SHOW SEARCH)

To show the participants and spectators an overall pictorial view of the breeding and performance characteristics of excellent dogs, a Schausuche (Field Show Search) is demonstrated. The performance shown at this performance have no influence on the (IKP)judged scores.

VI. APPEALS PROCESS

- (1) The right to appeal is permitted only to the handler of the contesting dog.
- (2) The appeal may be against evident misjudgement by the judges and against not following test regulations. Objections to the discretionary evaluation and scoring privileges {Ermessensfreiheit} of judges cannot be subject to appeal.
- (3) An appeal must be submitted in writing to the test director and should contain a simple justification. At the same time, a 100.00DM fee must be deposited. This fee will be reimbursed if the appeal is granted. The appeal deadline is one hour after announcement of the test result by the judging groups.
- (4) The appeal will be decided upon by a commission consisting of three members. The commission should be comprised of experienced judges who are nominated by:
 - a) The test director or club chairman at breed tests Derby, Solms and AZP.
 - b) The Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband at IKP and Kleemann Breed Selection Tests.
- (5) The appeals commission may:
 1. Correct scores if derived under abuse of discretionary priveleges.
 2. Repeat the testing subject if testing regulations have been violated.
 3. Decline the appeal as unjustified. The verdict of the appeals commission must be recorded in writing. THE DECISION OF THE APPEALS COMMISSION IS FINAL.

VII. REIMBURSEMENT

The judges will be reimbursed by the nominating clubs or, if nominated by the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband, will be reimbursed by the club (DKV). These regulations were approved at the Main Convention (Annual Meeting) of the DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND on 18 March, 1995. They become effective on 1 April, 1995