

# GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND

General regulations for all tests of the  
Deutsch Kurzhaar Association  
March 18, 1989

## **I. General**

*(Allgemeines)*

### **#1**

(1) Only breeding clubs affiliated to the Deutsch Kurzhaar Association are allowed to organize breed tests. Exceptions are allowed for international tests.

(2) The club chairman shall appoint a test director responsible for preparation and execution for each test – unless the chairman himself assumes this responsibility. The appointed person is also responsible for issuing certificates as well as for timely and correct reporting.

(3) The test director must be a recognized judge (VR) according to the regulations of the Versatile Hunting Dog Association. He must have successfully handled several Deutsch Kurzhaars in breed tests of the DKV and must have judged at several tests of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Association (Deutsch Kurzhaar judge) Exceptions are allowed for International Tests.

(4) He may not enter a dog in the test he himself is directing. The organizing club and the test director are jointly responsible for the orderly execution of the test.

### **#2**

(1) The chairman of the club organizing the test or the appointed director of the test shall select the judges and the senior judge. They must possess sufficient experience and successful practice in the training and handling of versatile hunting dogs.

(2) The judges should be acknowledged association judges (VR). They must have successfully handled dogs at several breed tests of the DKV and be familiar with those regulations.

(3) A judge may not judge his own dog or a dog trained or bred by him (this includes first-generation offspring of his stud dog).

## **II. Admission Qualifications**

*(Zulassungsbedingungen)*

### **#3**

(1) Registration has to be made on the application form of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Association (DKV) or on the entry form of the Versatile Hunting Dog Association (JGHV), either typewritten or printed. Incomplete or illegible forms will be returned by the test director. A dog may not be handled more than twice in the breed tests Derby and Solms. The participation in international tests is exempt. Cancellation of tests due to conditions beyond the handlers control do not fall under this definition.

(2) By submitting their entry, owners and handlers accept these regulations as binding. The entry of a dog obliges payment of the entry fee, even if the dog does not appear for the test, unless the application is withdrawn by the scheduled closing date.

(3) Prior to the start of the test, the handler must surrender to the test director the pedigree and certificates of vaccination of the dog as prescribed by law. Rabies vaccinations are mandatory. Failure to comply with this regulation cancels entry rights and the entry fee is forfeited.

### **#4**

A handler may not handle more than two dogs in breed tests of the DKV. However, in the Derby, a breed test for the DKV, a handler can maximally handle three dogs. The handler of a dog must show proof of a valid hunting license. The test director may allow exemptions in special cases, if they are necessary for breeding or hunting reasons.

## **III. Execution of the test**

*(Durchführung der Prüfung)*

### **#5**

The organizing club determines the date and place of the test.

### **#6**

A brief meeting of the judges should be held prior to each test in order to create the most equitable criteria possible in regards to the performance standards, and therefore to assure fair and uniform judging for all dogs.

### **#7**

In the Solms test, conformation evaluation and eye-color appraisal may be done during the test by a conformation judge or by a panel appointed by the club. These conformation ratings must be recorded with written justification

as a Special Evaluation on the appropriate Conformation Form after the usual entry fee for breed conformation shows has been submitted. Conformation ratings determined at breed conformation shows must be duplicated. For a Derby, the evaluation is limited to identification of breeding defects (tooth, eye, and testicle defects), fundamental conformation defects, and determination of eye color.

#### #8

For each judging group there will be 3 judges, of them one is the senior judge appointed by the club chairman. Majority rules apply.

#### #9

(1) The judges are bound by the test regulations. After each completed phase of the test, a judge from the judges' group shall give an evaluation of the dog's work to the handler and the audience (open judging).

(2) For the final judges' meeting, the judges must have determined the grades for all dogs in their respective groups. A later change is not permitted except for cases in which the judgment has to be coordinated with the evaluations of other judges' groups.

### IV. Evaluation Principles

*(Bewertungsgrundlagen)*

#### #10

(1) The judges shall note their observations on each dog's performances during various phases of the test, and they must enter a final predicate (in words) in their judge books. **Under no circumstances may the best performance which a dog has shown only once be the only judging criterion.**

(2) The test director must list the predicates – translated into performance scores – on the certificate chart. The predicates correspond to the following scores:

**very good= 4 (sehr gut)**

**good= 3 (gut)**

**satisfactory = 2 (gen gend)**

**poor = 1 (mangelhaft)**

**insufficient = 0 (ungen gend)**

(3) **For OUTSTANDING, VER Y GOOD performance, the predicate excellent (4h) may be awarded.** This will call special attention to the especially strong performances in various categories and thus shall render these more valuable for breeding selection. The predicate "excellent" (Hervorragend) may only be awarded in the categories of the field and water work. The awarding of a 4h must be briefly explained during the prize distribution and in the judge's report. (4h can only be awarded to: **Derby:** Nose, Search, and Pointing; **Solms:** Nose, Search, and Pointing, and Search behind the duck – and not for retrieving, obedience, etc.!)

(4) **IT IS THE JUDGE S HIGHEST PRIORITY TO ADVANCE THOSE DOGS FOR BREEDING AND UTILITY PURPOSES WHO EXHIBIT FIRST — RATE APTITUDES, STRONG NERVES, MATURITY, DESIRE TO WORK, AND COOPERATION — OVER THOSE DOGS EXHIBITING TENDENCIES TO SHYNESS, UNWILLINGNESS TO WORK, AND UNCOOPERATIVE.**

(5) **Gunshy and handshy dogs must be suspended from completing the test.** They cannot pass the test. Gun sensitive dogs must be evaluated with special concern. Unequivocal gun sensitivity has to be noted as it is a defect that prohibits breeding (see Appendix 1).

(6) Additional temperament faults (e.g. shyness, hyperactivity, fear of live game) must be recorded diligently. If they are determined without doubt, they should be noted as they are defects that prohibit breeding.

(7) The testing of dogs afflicted with behavioral defects as listed in (5) and (6) or with additional defects that prohibit breeding as listed in the breed regulations (i.e. tooth, testicle, and eye defects) should be continued, but these dogs do not receive a prize category. On their test score sheets and pedigree the remark "qualified for ...Prize" should be noted.

(8) Determined defects prohibiting breeding must be recorded on the test score sheet. The pedigree of such a dog should bear the stamp "ZUCHTUNTAUGLICH" (not qualified for breeding).

### Appendix 1

*(Anmerkung 1)*

**Slight gun sensitivity**, which has no effect on the dog's evaluation, is present if the dog reacts slightly fearful to the shot, however, the rhythm of work (continuity of work) is not notably interrupted.

**Gun sensitivity**, which preclude breeding qualification, is manifested in a fearful reaction of the dog such that the rhythm of work is interrupted, the dog returns to the handler and does not resume its work immediately.

**Strong gun sensitivity**, dogs which similarly cannot qualify for breeding, react to the shot in such a frightened manner that they interrupt their work, return to the handler and resume work only after some time (up to five minutes).

**Gunshyness**, which prohibits breeding qualification and passing of the test, is demonstrated when a dog shows clear signs of fear or panic after the shot, seeks protection by the handler or other persons or hides under objects and thus withdraws from further testing.

#### **V. Prize Assignment**

*(Preiszuteilung)*

##### **#11**

- (1) The judges will distribute the prizes in accordance with the test regulations.
- (2) The clubs are entitled to award material, monetary, and honorary trophies. If not determined otherwise, the trophies are awarded to the handler. Each dog that received a prize receives a prize certificate and possibly a score sheet.
- (3) The test results, including date and place, are entered onto the dog's pedigree by the test director, with the stamp of the organizing club, and signed.
- (4) The prizes are named D I-III for Derby prizes, S I-III for Solms prizes and AZP I-III for Older Dog Breeding Test prizes. A successfully passed Dr. Kleeman Test is designated as KS, and an International Kurzhaar Test with IKP.
- (5) Dogs who did not receive prizes will receive the remark "Not Passed" along with the reason for failing. Withdrawal of a dog during the test, except for injury, is not permitted, and will result in a "no pass".

#### **VI. Reporting**

*(Berichterstattung)*

##### **#12**

- (1) For Derby, Solms, and AZP, reporting by senior judges should be limited to entries on official forms.
- (2) For IKP and Kleemann Breed Selection Test, the senior judges are required to submit to the test director a short written report in duplicate within 8 days of the test. The report should contain the following:
  1. Terrain and density of game
  2. Names of the judges for the test group.
  3. Names of the dogs in the test group.
  4. Evaluation of the dogs.

The report must contain a short characteristic of each dog's manner of work, recognizing his strengths and weaknesses and including the number of times the dog found game. It especially must contain a list of all observed character and physical faults. Also included are conformation evaluation, eye color, and prize received.

For dogs who did not pass, the report must detail judges reason for failing and in which categories.

##### **#13**

- (1) The organizing club and the test director are jointly responsible to submit testing results of Derby, Solms, or AZP to the Studbook Office within three weeks. Submitted materials include:

1. The official entry form.
  2. The duplicate score sheet (Prüfungsbescheinigung).
- (2) Test results of IKP and Kleem. Breeding Selection Test shall be submitted to the Chairman of the DKV, the Studbook Office and the Director of Records (Obmann für die Berichterstattung).
  - (3) Delayed reporting justifies a fine of 200,00 DM to be levied by the DKV.

#### **VII. Regulations**

*(ordnungsvorschriften)*

##### **#14**

The orders of the test director, judge, and the club representative must be obeyed.

##### **#15**

Bitches in heat need specific approval of the test director to be admitted. The test director and judges are responsible that the performance of the other testing dogs will not suffer due to the presence of a bitch in heat.

##### **#16**

All dogs not presently under testing have to be on a leash. Whining or barking dogs must be led out of earshot of the performing dogs. The handlers are responsible for appearing when their dogs are called upon.

##### **#17**

Causes for exclusion from the test, and forfeit of entry fees, are:

- a. Deliberately false statements on entry forms.
- b. Letting a dog run loose when not working in test.
- c. Not appearing when called upon.
- d. Handlers leading bitches in heat, not conforming to the director's orders.
- e. Handlers violating regulations in VII #16 or other directives by test director or judges.

##### **#18**

(1) Handlers possessing a hunting license are required to carry a gun, sufficient ammunition, and their hunting license at the tests.

(2) Handlers not possessing a hunting license must submit sufficient liability insurance for their dogs to the test director before the test.

(In North America, state and local regulations established by the perspective Fish & Game authorities prevail).

### **VIII. Appeals**

*(Einspruch)*

#### **#19**

(1) The right to appeal is permitted only to the handler of the contesting dog.

(2) **The appeal may be against evident misjudgment by the judges and against not following test regulations. Objections to the discretionary evaluation/scoring privileges (*Ermessensfreiheit*) of judges cannot be subject of an appeal.**

(3) An appeal must be submitted in writing to the test director and should contain a simple justification. At the same time, a 100.00 DM 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 group.

(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 DK Association at IKP and Kleeman Breed Selection Test. Members of the appeal commission must be listed in the official program at IKP and Kleeman test.

(5) The appeals commission may:

1. Correct scores if derived under abuse of discretionary privileges.

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.

#### **#20**

The Deutsch Kurzhaar Association (DKV) must deny recognition of any test that violated essential parts of the test regulations.

#### **#21**

The organizing club is responsible for a timely announcement of planned breed tests. IKP and Kleemann-Test must be announced in the Association Newsletter (Kurzhaar Blätter)

These regulations were approved by the Main Convention of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar Association on March 18, 1989. They became effective on January 1, 1990.

### **DERBY**

#### **Regulations for the Spring Test**

**March 18, 1989**

##### **I. Purpose of the Test**

*(Zweck der Prüfung)*

(1) The Derby is a breed test along with a natural ability test. It is used to determine the puppy's natural inclination in the most important field categories and to assess the breeding values of the puppy's parents.

(2) This test serves its purpose best when on one hand the training and preparation of the puppy are sufficiently advanced to show his natural abilities, but on the other hand, the handler's influence does not overly cover or mask the puppy's natural ability. From past experience, testing on the spring field best shows the dog's natural abilities regarding the acuity of nose, finding ability, a systematic scent-oriented and keen search, as well as pointing and relocating (Nachziehen) of feathered game.

(3) The Derby training will be most successful when the puppy's passion for rabbits and their tracks has been sufficiently restrained during winter and early spring so that its attention can be introduced to game birds when they start pairing in spring before nesting. Therefore, Derby does not require work on the rabbit's track. However, an occasionally-shown manner of hunting and occasional very good work on a rabbit track will be noted.

(4) Requirements for a Derby are large fields, containing a sufficient number of game birds.

(5) The parents' breeding values are easier to recognize by testing as many littermates as possible.

(6) Clubs and judges must be equally concerned with setting high, but reasonable, standards for the puppy's work - in order to ensure the continued significance of the Derby prizes, ensuring the Derby test will remain a valuable breeding instrument.

## **II. Organization of Test**

*(Veranstaltung der Pr fung)*

### **#1**

The spring breed test - DERBY - may only be held in the spring. Execution is the club's task.

### **#2**

(1) Admitted are all DKs born after the first of October of the year before last. They must be registered in the Deutsch Kurzhaar Breedbook. (Zuchtbuch DK)

(2) If there are more than 3 dogs over the age of 15 months present, they should be tested together in one group.

### **#3**

(1) No more than 6 dogs should be tested by one judges' group in one day.

(2) The test director may grant an exception of up to 8 dogs if the test fields present the opportunity for adequate game bird contact.

## **III. Execution of Test**

*(Durchf hrung der Pr fung)*

### **General**

*(Allgemeines)*

### **#4**

(1) Each dog is tested individually in all categories, and is allowed several opportunities to prove itself. All relevant details are recorded in the report.

(2) Afterward, the dogs shall be tested in braces selected by the judges, in order to determine under the most equal circumstances possible which dog knows best how to use his nose and therefore finds more game faster. The distance between the two dogs may not become so great as to require a splitting of the judges group.

### **Individual Categories**

*(Pr fungsf cher)*

### **#5**

(1) The main emphasis of the spring breeding test - Derby - is the determination of nose quality: fluid persistent, and systematic search; quick finding; staunch pointing; and cooperation. Also, the determination of solid, level behavior and maturity is very important.

(2) The following will be tested:

Nose

Search

Pointing

Cooperation

(3) The following will be observed and rated:

Desire to work

Obedience

In evaluating the natural abilities of the Derby dog, it is essential to consider the youth and lack of experience of the dog, as well as any obvious beneficial or detrimental influence of the handler on his/her dog.

### **Nose: (Nase)**

(4) In general, the nose quality can only be indirectly determined by close observation of a multitude of signs.

Therefore, the evaluation requires great knowledge and experience by the judges in order to properly consider the respective circumstances such as vegetation, wind conditions, etc.

The working manner of a dog with a fine nose is marked by the use of his nose. These dogs lean with their noses into the wind, briefly mark game or bird scent, find quickly, and point game confidently. A horizontal rather than vertical head position signifies a good manner of nose use, and a rating of the quality of nose may be inferred from such observation.

### **Search: (Suche)**

(5) The search should be brisk, methodically steady, and persistent but never hectic, unconcentrated, erratic, and sight-dominated. The manner of search should be determined by the use of the nose and the will to find game. The search will also be more highly rated the more it is adapted to the terrain and wind conditions. The use of a good search pattern, correct turning into the wind, and purposeful use of cover are as important for the evaluation as a tempo adapted to the terrain and a fluid, ground-covering gait (Galoppsprung\* see foot note) with great stamina. The style of search allows conclusion as to the character, the calmness, and the well balanced personality of the dog.

### **Pointing: (Vorstehen)**

(6) The dog should point the tightly holding wild game bird by standing or lying down. Short marking is not

sufficient. Only pointing of actual game is rated as pointing. Very good pointing is, among others, demonstrated by the dog which points staunchly or relocates running, not visible game without significant influences (by the handler). Repeated, convincing points without actual game is a sign of unsure pointing and accordingly rated. Running after fleeing game birds is not rated as a fault during the Derby. Pointing furred game may be substituted for insufficient game birds.

**Cooperation:** (*F hrigkeit*)

(7) Cooperation is demonstrated by how well the dog can be directed in the field, by the collaboration with his handler, and in the dog's readiness to voluntarily be of service to him/her.

**Desire to work and obedience:** (*Arbeitsfreude und Gehorsam*)

(8) The desire and the obedience of a dog must be determined through careful observation during the entire test and must be considered when using discretionary freedom (*Ermessenfreiheit*) in assigning the predicate.

**Obedience:** (*Gehorsam*)

(9) In contrast to cooperation, obedience is a form of direct submission, brought about by training. Obedience is demanded from the dog by the handler in a one-way communication. In Derby, the required obedience entails that the dog responds willingly to the handler's command or whistle, returns to the handler when called, and can be easily leashed, as long as it is not currently distracted by presence of game or scent.

**Desire to work:** (*Arbeitsfreude*)

(10) The desire to work is demonstrated in the ambition and enthusiasm with which the dog performs the required tasks.

**Evaluation of faults and gun sensitivity:** (*Feststellung von Fehlern und Schussfestigkeit*)

(1) The following is considered as a fault:

1. Intentional avoidance of game (blinking).
2. Repeated, convincing point without game.
3. Flushing of feathered game without prior marking, or overrunning game, if both is caused by insufficient nose
4. Repeated, long-lasting rabbit chasing, thereby eliminating the dog from testing in the main categories of field work on game birds.
5. After the marking of scent from afar, and due to incomplete training, flushing of game can often be used to evaluate nose quality.

(2) To determine possible gun-shyness or gun sensitivity at least 2 shots must be fired during each dog's search, within at least 20 seconds of each other, from a distance not exceeding the gunshot range. See #10, (5),(7), & (8) of General Regulations.

**#6**

**Rabbit Track:** (*Hasenspur*)

(1) If a dog intentionally or unintentionally shows very good work in tracking a rabbit unseen by him, this will be recorded with the usual Andreas Star (\*). This performance, however, does not influence the general evaluation.

(2) A claim to rabbit track does not exist.

(3) The only criterion for judgement is the will and the tracking reliability demonstrated. Manner of hunting (loudness) will be recorded.

**IV. Prize Assignment**

(*Preiszuteilung*)

**#7**

(1) A prize I, II, or III will be awarded.

(2) In order to qualify for a Prize I, the dog's performance in the categories of Nose, Search, and Pointing must be rated as "very good" and in the category of cooperation as "good". For a Prize II all performances must have been at least "good" and for Prize III at least "satisfactory". Hence, the following minimum scores are required in each prize category

TEST CATEGORIES: PERFORMANCE FACTORS

PRIZE I PRIZE II PRIZE III

NOSE 4 3 2

SEARCH 4 3 2

POINTING 4 3 2

COOPERATION 3 3 2

(3) Dogs will not be ranked within categories.

(4) Dogs which successfully pass a Derby in their first year (breeding years), receive the notation of (J) for "youth" behind the assigned Prize category (e.g. DI(J)).

These regulations were approved by the Main Convention of the DKV on March 18, 1989. They became effective on January 1, 1990.

## **SOLMS**

### **Regulations for the Fall Test**

**March 18, 1989**

#### **I. Purpose of the Test**

*(Zweck der Pr fung)*

- (1) The Solms Test is a breeding test, an addition to and expansion of the spring Derby test.
- (2) The purpose of the test, similar to Derby, is to establish a level of the dog's natural abilities in regards to suitability and future use in versatile hunting and breeding, as well as determination of the parent's breeding values. Particular attention is paid to mental stability.
- (3) The young dog's training for practical use in hunting in field and water must be essentially completed by this time. The judges must be particularly careful to determine natural abilities that often are masked by the completed training.
- (4) Required for proper execution of the test are: large fields, containing a sufficient number of game birds and rabbits, and containing a sufficiently large water area with ample reed growth.
- (5) The recognition of the parent's breeding value and that of the contesting dog is facilitated by testing as many littermates as possible.

#### **II. Organization of the Test**

*(Veranstaltung der Pr fung)*

##### **#1**

Solms (the Autumn Breeding Test) may only be held in the Autumn only. Execution is the responsibility of the club.

##### **#2**

- (1) Admitted are all Deutsch Kurzhaars born after the first of October of the year before last. They must be registered in the Deutsch Kurzhaar Breedbook. (Zuchtbuch DK)
- (2) If there are more than 3 dogs over the age of 20 months present, they should be tested together in one group.

##### **#3**

- (1) Fundamentally, the testing should be conducted in test category groups. However, the clubs may exercise their own discrimination.
- (2) If the test is held in such a manner that one judges group tests its designated group of dogs in all categories, then no more than 6 dogs may be tested in one day.

#### **III. Execution of Test**

*(Durchf hrung der Pr fung)*

##### **General**

*(Allgemeines)*

##### **#4**

Dogs must be tested individually and thoroughly in all categories. Each dog should be given several opportunities to prove itself. The judge's report must contain all relevant details.

##### **The Individual Test Categories**

*(Pr fungsf cher)*

##### **#5**

The Solms is divided into these categories:

###### 1. Fieldwork:

Nose

Search

Pointing

Work on winged game bird, including retrieving, or searching and retrieving a freshly shot game bird that was not seen falling by the dog, or retrieving game bird on the drag.

###### 2. Waterwork:

Blind retrieve from dense cover.

Search behind the duck from cover.

###### 3. Hare or rabbit drag

###### 4. Manner of Retrieving

Hare or a rabbit

Duck

Wild game bird - Pheasant-Pigeon-Duck

5. Cooperation
6. Obedience
7. Desire of work
8. Manner of hunting  
(Gives tongue on track, gives tongue on sight, silent, or questionable)

### **Field Work**

*(Feldarbeit)*

#### **#6**

**(1) The main emphasis is on the determination of nose quality, sure and fast finding of game, as well as fluid, persistent and methodical search. In order to fairly judge Solms dog s inherited talents, the generally advanced maturity and greater experience (as opposed to a Derby dog) must be considered.**

**Nose:** *(Nase)*

(2) The judgment of the quality of the nose is the most important and at the same time the most difficult part of the field test. In general, the 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 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 could serve as an indication of nose quality.

**Search:** *(Suche)*

(3) The search should be brisk, roomy, methodical, fluid and persistent but never hectic, erratic, unconcentrated, and vision-dominated. The manner of search should be determined by the use of the nose and the will to find game. The search will also be more highly rated the more it is adapted to wind directions and terrain. The use of a good search pattern, correct turning into the wind, and proper approach of the ground cover are as important for the judging as speed and tempo adapted to the terrain and a fluid, ground-covering persistent gait.

*(Galoppsprung\* see foot note)* The style of search allows valuable conclusions as to the character and inner balance of the dog.

**Pointing:** *(Vorstehen)*

(4) The dog should point unmoving wild game bird until the handler approaches and flushes the game bird, or until the bird flushes or breaks out of the cover by itself. The pointing should be expressive. Short marking is not sufficient. Only positive pointing of actual game is rated as pointing. Signs of good pointing include correct judgment of the 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 accordingly rated.

Pointing furred game may be substituted for insufficient game birds.

(5) If possible, a bird should be shot over the dog, otherwise shot(s) must be fired during the search when the dog is not in contact with game. The steadiness to shot is not evaluated.

(6) The dog should retrieve a freshly shot bird.

a) Work on winged bird is judged when the dog tracks the bird, finds it and brings it to the handler.

b) If the opportunity to track and retrieve a winged bird does not exist, the blind retrieve of a freshly shot bird from cover may be substituted if the dog did not mark the fall. The judges may call up another dog for this work if the currently working dog saw the bird fall. The handler is shown the approximate location where the bird fell.

The dog must be unleashed and sent to retrieve forty (40) meters from this location. The dog shall search closely in front of the handler under the gun, and shall demonstrate by its controlled gait and low nose (close to the ground) that it wants to retrieve. The rating of this work is dependent on the way the dog applies itself to this task.

c) Under circumstances where opportunities for a) or b) are not present, or where the dog failed to find the bird while performing b), the dog is given a feathered game bird drag (Partridge, pheasant, pigeon or duck.)

1) The drag must be laid, by a judge, downwind in vegetation with 2 blunt angles and must be 150m long.

The distance between the individual drags must be at least 100 m. At the end, a freshly shot bird is laid openly on the ground (not covered or in a depression). Then the judge continues on extension of the drag far enough to be able to hide, so the dog cannot see him. There he puts down the game bird that was used for the drag. He may not prevent the dog from retrieving this bird. The dog is not allowed to see the laying of the drag. However, the handler may request that the dragged bird be placed at the end of the drag for the dog to retrieve. If the handler chooses this option, he/she must inform the judges prior to the drag work.

2) The handler may work the dog on a leash for the first 20m, then he has to unleash the dog and remain in place. If the dog returns without finding game and does not independently resume the track of dragged game, the

handler may start him on the drag twice more. This includes any kind of influence that the handler may exert over the dog to take up the trail again.

3) Required is willing, quick, an independent locating and retrieving of the game bird without further influence by the handler. The drag work is not rated as tracking. It is designed to determine the dog's willingness and enthusiasm for finding and retrieving. The dog is judged on his ability to adapt to the task - whether he wants to search and retrieve the game bird at all.

4) The manner of retrieving under conditions - parts 6a, 6b and 6c (i.e., how the dog takes up, carries, and gives up the bird) is judged under "Manner of Retrieving" (Art des Bringen). If the dog did not retrieve a game bird under any of the above conditions, a bird may be laid out on open ground 30m away. The dog must retrieve the bird on the first command. This performance may only be rated as "good". If the dog needs further retrieve commands or if he still does not find and retrieve the bird, he may not be considered for a prize.

\*Note (5) and (6) are not shown in the German Document.

(7) If the dog is interrupted by unusual circumstances in his work on the drag or while retrieving the judge may grant him a new drag. In this case, the first performance is not rated.

(8) If a dog already performed in retrieving a shot bird from the cover, or on the drag, and later brings his handler a winged game bird, showing good or very good work, the later, more valuable performance counts.

## **Waterwork**

*(Wasserarbeit)*

### **#7**

#### **General Rules for Waterwork** (*Allgemeine Grundsätze für die Wasserarbeit*)

The purpose of waterwork is to prepare the dog for its future practical hunting, i.e., especially the retrieving of crippled or dead waterfowl that fell into water, to prove the effectiveness of the preparation in the test, and to document it for the breeding program. In order to fulfill these purposes of the waterwork and simultaneously to comply with ethical and conservation practices while conducting the test, the following rules must be followed strictly when using live ducks for this test:

1. Waterwork only during non-breeding season of waterfowl and other wildlife.
2. The test pond or lake must be sufficiently large and deep that the dog must swim while searching the cover and that the duck has all opportunities to use its superior ability to evade the swimming dog.
3. Only full grown mallards, temporarily incapable of flight by removal of three primaries of one wing may be used for this work. The ducks must have been raised under conditions that familiarized them with water and cover, and they must have had opportunity to grease their feathers immediately before the test, so that they are able to evade the dog any time.
4. Live ducks which are retrieved by a dog are to be humanely euthanized as soon as possible.
5. Dead ducks must be separated from live ducks.
6. Containers or cages with live ducks must be stored in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.
7. In case a crippled (wounded) duck cannot be retrieved by the dog under evaluation, an experienced dog must be available to retrieve this duck before the test can continue. Compliance with all rules is the responsibility of the organizing club, the test director and of all the judges.

#### **Retrieving from cover (during search behind the duck)** (*Verlorenbringen aus der Deckung*)

- (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 (usually shotgun range) and ordered to retrieve.
- (2) The dog shall search for and find the duck independently. The handler may guide and support his/her dog in its work, but constant influencing shall lessen the score.
- (3) As soon as the dog pushes the duck from cover and pursues it on sight, the duck must be shot if this is possible without danger.
- (4) The shot duck must be independently retrieved by the dog.
- (5) A dog will be given a second duck only under circumstances when the judges are not able to definitely rate the dog's work.
- (6) The judges may end a dog's work at any time if they have formed a conclusive decision, also if the dog has not been able to produce the duck from cover after fifteen minutes.
- (7) In this case, the additional test for gunshyness is necessary. This involves throwing a shot duck as far as possible out into the open water and sending the dog for the retrieve. While the dog is swimming towards the duck, a gunshot is fired into the water in the direction of the duck. The dog now has to bring the duck independently (without additional command).

#### **Blind retrieve from deep cover** (*Verlorensuchen im deckungsreichen Gewässer*)

- (1) The blind retrieve from dense cover shall be tested immediately after the search behind the duck.

(2) For testing of the blind retrieve, a freshly shot duck is thrown far into cover without the dog being able to see either the throw or the duck in the water from the bank.

(3) The dog must be sent to retrieve across the open water into the cover. The handler is given the approximate direction of the duck's location.

(4) The dog shall search for the duck independently, it must find the duck and retrieve it to the handler. The handler may support and guide his/her dog, but constant influencing lessens the predicate.

(5) A dog that fails to retrieve the duck immediately after finding it for the first time cannot pass the test.

(6) The judges may terminate the dog's work after having gained the impression that the dog does not satisfy the requirements.

**NOTE:** There is a second set of WATER RULES attached to these regulations. This set of rules were approved on September 1, 1994, and are binding for the PROVINCES (states) of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY that have adopted this new set of WATERWORK TEST RULES. Those clubs that are affiliated or are associated with the DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND and their respective clubs residing outside of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY are NOT bound to follow the regulations dated September 1, 1994. Clubs residing outside the borders of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY will use the WATERWORK TEST RULES in the original document dated March 18, 1989.

### **Furred game drag**

*(Haarwildschleppe)*

#### **#8**

(1) The furred game drag is tested with a preferably fresh shot rabbit or hare. The drag is laid by a judge in open terrain downwind for 500 paces, and should include two blunt angled turns. The distance between the individual drags must be at least 100m. The dragged animal or a fresh one of the same species is placed on the ground at the end of the drag (not covered or in a depression). The judge must walk in extension of the drag and then hide, so the he/she cannot be seen by the dog. In the hiding place, the judge removes the string from the dragged animal and places it in front of him/her. He/she may not prevent the dog from taking this animal. The dog may not watch the laying of the drag. The handler may request that the dragged animal be placed at the end of the drag for the dog to retrieve. If the handler chooses this option, he/she must inform the judges prior to the drag work.

(2) The handler may work the first fifty (50) meters of the drag on a leash, but then must release the dog and remain standing. If the dog returns without having retrieved the rabbit and without independently resuming the work, the handler may restart the dog twice (2) more. A restart is defined as any command by the handler to resume the drag work.

(3) The dog is required to find the game willingly, quickly, an independently and to quickly take hold of the game and retrieve it cheerfully without needing further influences from the handler. The drag serves to evaluate the dog's will to find and retrieve and under no circumstances may be interpreted as tracking performance. In evaluating the drag, it is only important how the dog applies itself to the task at hand, if it wants to find and retrieve, and if it delivers the game to the handler at all. Regarding extraordinary circumstances, the rules for the feathered drag (#6 (7)) apply.

(4) The way of performing the retrieve, carrying and delivery are scored under "Manner of Retrieve".

### **Retrieving**

*(Bringen)*

#### **#9**

(1) The manner of retrieving is judged by the execution of the retrieve, that is, the acquired skill to get hold of, to carry, and to deliver the game to hand.

(2) The dog exhibits the correct grasping and carrying by adjusting the grip to the center of gravity, weight and kind of game. Inappropriately strong or weak grip, hold or carrying is faulty. Hardmouth must be noted and must be entered on the score sheet.

(3) The correct delivery to hand is demonstrated if the dog arrives with the game at the handler, sits without command or after a simple - never loud! - command by the handler and holds the game until the handler has taken hold of it in a calm, never hasty manner and commands the dog to release with the appropriate command.

(4) All three retrieving subjects (bird, duck and furred game) are judged separately. From these primary scores an average score is calculated. If this average is a fraction between two scores, the rounding must be oriented towards the retrieving score for the rabbit drag.

(5) The dog must have shown performance in each subject.

(6) Dogs which eat or bury game, as well as extremely hardmouthed dogs that chew, pluck or mutilate game must be eliminated from further testing.

(7) Similarly, a dog that fails to retrieve any game (i.e., upland game bird, duck or furred game) after finding it for the first time is eliminated from the test.

### **Cooperation**

*(F hrigkeit)*

#### **#10**

Handling is a innate predisposition producing cooperative teamwork with the handler in all phases of hunting. Cooperation is evident in the manner the dog shows desire to stay in contact with the handler and be directed at all times and how it is willing to be of service to the handler.

### **Obedience**

*(Gehorsam)*

#### **#11**

(1) Obedience differs from cooperation in that it requires a form of direct submission, resulting from upbringing or training. The handler demands it from the dog in a one-way communication.

(2) 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, calls or gestures) once it has noticed and understood the command. It also shows in the dog's restraint during other dogs work, thereby showing that he will not disturb his handler or other fellow hunters during a hunt.

(3) Obedience in the presence of game is only required to the degree that the dog does not chase flushed birds. Repeated, long lasting rabbit chasing is judged as faulty, because it withdraws the dog from testing in the main field subjects on feathered game. If this happens repeatedly, the dog may be eliminated from the test.

(4) Obedience is the expression of efficient and thorough training. It is a prerequisite for the versatility of the hunting dog in the field. The testing of obedience thus is of utmost importance.

### **Desire to work**

*(Arbeitsfreude)*

#### **#12**

Desire to work is exhibited by the enthusiasm and untiring eagerness with which the dog performs the various tasks. It is determined by close observation throughout the whole test.

### **Work on Hare or Rabbit**

*(Arbeit am Hasen)*

#### **#13**

(1) If a dog intentionally or by chance shows excellent work in tracking an unseen hare or rabbit, this will be marked by the customary Andreas Star (\*). This performance, however, does not influence the general evaluation.

(2) The handler cannot request work on a rabbit/hare track. The only criterion is the natural ability and confidence to track game. Loud (giving tongue) tracking or sight-loud is to be noted.

### **IV. Basis of Evaluation**

*(Bewertungsgrundlagen)*

#### **#14**

(1) The execution and adherence to #10 Evaluation Principles of "GENERAL REGULATIONS" must be observed.

(2) If another group has the opportunity to judge a dog's nose performance (i.e., the water group during the search for the duck), they should make their judgment available to the field group during the final conference. The field group will determine the final evaluation for the category "NOSE". Work on the drag may not be included in this evaluation.

(3) Handling, obedience, and willingness to work are evaluated by all judging groups and averaged in the final judge's conference. In case of fractions, the field group will determine the rounding off of the grade.

(4) The predicate "excellent" (Hervorragend) may only be awarded in the natural ability subjects of the field and waterwork.

(5) A ranking of the dogs within their prize categories does not occur.

(6) Dogs which successfully pass a Solms in their first year (breeding year), receive the notation (J) for "youth" behind the assigned Prize category (e.g., SI(J)).

#### **#15**

Following are the minimum grades required for the individual prize classifications:

### **Minimum Requirements**

*(Mindestbedingungen)*

1st Prize 2nd Prize 3rd Prize

#### 1. FIELD WORK

Nose 4 3 2

Search 4 3 2

Pointing 4 3 2

Work on winged game 3 3 2

bird or search and retrieve

hidden bird or game

bird drag

Cooperation

#### 2. WATER WORK

Search and retrieve for a duck 4 3 2

Search for a duck 3 3 2

out of deep-reed water

#### 3. HARE OR RABBIT DRAG 3 3 2

#### 4. MANNER OF RETRIEVING

Hare I

Duck > 3 2 2

Pheasant I

#### 5. COOPERATION 3 3 2

#### 6. OBEDIENCE 3 3 2

#### 7. DESIRE TO WORK 3 3 2

These regulations were approved by the Main Convention of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar Association on March 18, 1989. They became effective on January 1, 1990.

### **AZP**

*(Alterszuchprüfung)*

#### OLDER DOG BREEDING TEST

March 18, 1989

(1) Any dog that was prevented from participating in a SOLMS test because of sickness, heat or other reasons can have an opportunity to be tested in the Older Dog Breeding Test (*AZP*) to prove their hunting usefulness and suitability for a breeding. Also, the **Older Dog Breeding Test** (*AZP*) serves a maturity test of those dogs who have been presented at previous tests. Especially important is the determination of the dog and its parents breeding value.

(2) The test regulations are the same for the SOLMS. In consideration of the dog's age particularly in obedience.

(3) The dogs should not be over 6 years old.

#### **\*FOOTNOTES:**

**\*Galoppsprung:** During most of the search the dog should be running at a gallop motion or movement. This can be at a slow to 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.

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

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

2. If a dog had the opportunity to point wild feathered game during the test and failed, then it is admissible to test the dog on released (planted) game.

3. 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.

### **WESEN-TEST SCORING SHEET**

Determinations of the temperament and characteristics of our DK dogs at the Derby and the Solms Tests.

1. During the Derby and/or Solms tests a 10 minute rest period is to be observed following the lunch period during a hunt. At this time dogs tested in Derby are leashed, dogs tested in Solms are off leash or leashed and made to lay down. The distance between dogs and handlers or judges has to be at least 20 meters and the downed dogs should be at least 5 meters apart. The behaviour of the dogs is to be observed and judged during

this time; also judged is interference of the handler with his dog during this down time.

The following boxes on the test sheet are to be marked:

Dog stays down without barking (or standing in the Derby). The behaviour would not interrupt during a rest period at a hunt. Handler does not interfere.

Dog tries to leave several times but remains in place without barking after a gesture from handler. Would probably not interrupt a rest period during a hunt.

Dog pulls on lead; comes frequently to handler (at Solms); howls or whines clearly. Would interrupt a rest period at a hunt.

Not able to restrain dog; tries to bite through the lead; not able to keep dog down; barks loudly. Would definitely interrupt a rest period at a hunt.

2. During the test period including the determining of faults at Derby and/or conformation tests at Solms, until the end of testing (even if dogs themselves are not tested in all categories of field or water) they are to be observed and judged on their behavior, for instance:

- a. Difficult to examine bite.
- b. Shows manshyness.
- c. Whines or barks frequently or all the time.
- d. Is uncontrollable in motor vehicle.

or on the positive side-

No indication showing fear, nervousness or other temperament faults.

According to the findings mark one of the boxes on the sheet for "behavior during a test" listed as:

Quiet/calm

Whining/upset

Fidgeting/restless

After the testing the conclusion is to be marked on the form for "Disposition or Temperament" and a short explanation for results is to be given.

If there is no established reason according to #10, #5-7 of the test regulations of the DK Verband (for instance being eliminated from further testing or excluded from receiving a prize) the results to #1 and #2 should not influence the test scores nor be taken into account regarding a prize qualification.

## **ASSOCIATION WATER TEST**

### ***I. General Rules***

The ethical and conservationist hunting of waterfowl demands the use of efficient utility dogs. The purpose of the waterwork is to prepare the young hunting dog for its future task of retrieving crippled or dead waterfowl from deep water, to prove the result of this preparation as standardized, and to document it for breeding. In order to fulfill this purpose of the waterwork and at the same time to conduct this test in conformity with legal regulations, the following conditions are to be observed:

#### **1. Generality of the regulations**

- (1) The following general rules are binding for all member clubs who conduct tests using live ducks.
- (2) These rules must also be followed during training days, and it must be guaranteed that each dog is trained with not more than 3 ducks total. Records regarding the use of ducks during training (e.g. official records of the organizing members club) must be presented to the State Veterinary Office upon request.
- (3) Intentional or grossly negligent violations of these regulations cause the immediate exclusion of the responsible persons (according to (2)) from future training or test conductance. This is in addition to possible legal charges or disciplinary action by the Association.

#### **2. (Water)**

- (1) A test pond or lake must be sufficiently large (at least 0.25 ha surface area), wide (at least 6m) deep (so that the dogs must swim), and it must have sufficient cover (min 500 sq. meters), so that the ducks can utilize their flight capability.
- (2) The respective test ponds are to be officially designated by the responsible State Veterinary Office.

#### **3. (Responsibilities)**

- (1) The member Clubs designate one person for each test, which is responsible for the compliance with these regulations during the water work. (*Obmann*)
- (2) In addition to this person, the organizing club is similarly responsible for the compliance with these rules.

#### **4. (Administrative Procedures)**

- (1) The member clubs must inform the local State Veterinary Office of the planned test at least 14 days in advance. This must include:

- a) The exact date and location (pond) of the test
- b) The person responsible for the water work, and
- c) A record of the origin of the ducks to be used (upon request)

#### **5. (Ducks)**

- (1) For testing only fully matured mallards may be used, which are temporarily incapacitated of flight by the method of Prof. Mueller (Paper strip around individual primaries of one wing).
- (2) 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 breeder. Ducks must have the opportunity to preen and grease their feathers until shortly before the test.
- (3) If it is not possible to maintain ducks under such conditions for accimatization 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.
- (4) The test duration per duck may not exceed 15 minutes. Sight chases are undesirable and must be terminated as soon as possible.
- (5) Ducks retrieved live by a dog must be humanely euthanized immediately.
- (6) Dead ducks are to be kept separate from live ducks.
- (7) The duck crates are to be placed in such a manner that the working dog cannot find them.

#### **6. (Nesting Season)**

Water work with live ducks may only be trained and tested outside the nesting season.

#### **7. (Conditions for the testing work)**

The test behind the live duck may only be conducted after the dog has passed a gunsensitivity test and proved capability to reliable retrieve a dead duck from cover.

#### **8. (Dogs)**

- (1) Dogs are admitted only if their owner is in possession of a valid hunting license. Exceptions are allowed only in special cases for hunting or breeding purposes. They must be specified.
- (2) Dogs which fail the subjects listed in 7 or which have demonstrated gunsensitivity or fear of live game at this test before the water phase may not continue the test.
- (3) At each test a tested, experienced dog must be available for possible retrieves.
- (4) 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).
- (5) Dogs which have passed the subject "work behind the duck" once at a test with the score of at least "sufficient" may not be tested in this subject at another test. This does not apply to further tests within a breeding or international test (e.g. Hegewald, IKP, or similar tests).
- (6) Recorded proof of the conditions according to 1,3, and 5 must be presented to the State Veterinary Office upon request.
- (7) If a dog fails, only one additional test is allowed.
- (8) The score/predicate awarded for the first duck work at a test is copied into the score sheets of all future tests with the notation: "\*\*according to test on.....at.....").

### **II. SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

#36 VZPO and # 60 VGPO

The following subjects are tested at the HZP and VGP in this order: Gunsensitivity and blind retrieve in dense cover, then "search behind the duck". At VGP, the subject "search without duck", is tested prior to the "search behind the duck".

#### **#1 Gunsensitivity**

- (1) A shot duck is thrown as far as possible into the open water, and the dog is commanded to retrieve.
- (2) While the dog is swimming towards the duck, a shotgun is fired into the water in the direction of the dead duck. The dog must retrieve this duck independently (i.e. without further command).
- (3) A dog that fails the test cannot continue the test.

#### **#2 Blind retrieve from dense cover**

- (1) The blind retrieve from dense cover is tested immediately following the gunsensitivity test.
- (2) A dead duck is thrown into deep water in such a manner that neither the fall nor the duck can be seen by the dog. The duck must be placed in such a location (island, stand of cattails) that the dogs must swim across open water to reach the cover.
- (3) The handler is shown a spot 30m from the location of the duck and informed of the direction of the duck. The dog is supposed to start from this spot, search for the duck, find it and retrieve it to the handler.
- (4) The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing or shot/stonethrow lessens the score.

(5) A dog that fails to receive at least a "sufficient" score in this subject cannot continue the test.

### **#3 Search behind the duck (#37 VZPO and #60 VGPO)**

(1) A duck is released into the cover without cover without making a starting spot. The dog may not see these preparations.

(2) After the release, the judges lead the handler to a point 30 m away from the release site and indicate the direction of the duck. At this point the handler commands the dog to retrieve.

(3) The dog must search and find the duck independently. The handler may help and direct his dog, however, constant influencing lessens the score.

(4) As soon as the dog pushes the duck out of the cover and chases on sight, the duck must be shot by the handler or an authorized person, if it is possible without danger.

(5) The shot duck must be retrieved by the dog without command.

(6) The judges should terminate the dog's work as soon as they have arrived at a conclusive judgment. This applies also to situations in which the duck was not shot before the dog.

(7) A dog that fails to retrieve a duck upon finding it for the first time cannot pass the test. In this case, the dog also fails the subjects "blind retrieve in dense cover" and "search behind the duck". If the dog sees the duck, it has found it.

(8) If the dog, during his work, accidentally encounters another duck, then this work is to be scored likewise.

(9) The judge can order the termination of the work, when they have gained the impression that the dog does not satisfy the requirements.

### **#4 Retrieving**

(1) The performance of the Retrieve is the expression of the trained capability of the dog to take hold, carry and deliver game, and it is scored under the subject "manner of retrieve".

(2) For the final score, all retrieving performances of a dog must be considered.

(3) If a dog drops a duck, perhaps to shake, the maximum score is "good" (7 points a HZP). If however, the dog initially grabs the duck awkwardly (i.e. at a wing, neck, or leg) and subsequently improves the hold after reaching the shore without shaking and continues to retrieve and deliver the duck after sitting, the score may only be lessened for this work if a live duck could have escaped.

(4) The dog may not be faulted for shaking if he keeps the duck firmly in the mouth. For scoring of the retrieve it is important to observe if the dog carries the duck properly and sits down to deliver correctly.

(5) At the VGP, the performance in retrieving is scored under the test subject "retrieve of feathered game". #88 and 89 of VGPO must be considered.

### **#5 Search without the duck (VGP)**

(1) The dog shall enter the water upon a simple command by the handler (i.e. without a stone throw) and shall search the cover independently.

(2) During the independent search in the cover the dog shall demonstrate its will to find and its desire for waterwork. The dog should respond to directions or hand signals by the handler. The independent water search shall last for 10 minutes.

**These rules become effective September 1, 1994.**

## **CORRECT PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR REGISTERING A LITTER WITH THE DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND**

1. The breeder must have a kennel name that is registered with the DKV. Kennel name application must be in writing. The letter will list 3 names that the breeder would choose for his/her kennel name. The reason for listing 3 names is that if your first choice is already a registered kennel name then your second or third choice can be used. This letter is to be sent along with all papers required when registering a litter.

2. The owner of the bitch must request the "deckbescheinigung" (stud dog breeding certificate) from the owner of the stud dog.

3. To register the litter the owner of the bitch fills out all of the required litter registration forms. The breeder then sends the litter registration form with the Deckbescheinigung to the president or the breed warden of the local club with all fees required for registration and postage. (In the VCDKK all papers are forwarded to breed warden)

## **BREEDING REGULATIONS**

**Of the**

**DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND**

## **As of March 19, 1988**

No attempt was made to make the **BREEDING REGULATIONS** a word-for-word literal translation. While every effort was made not to change the meaning of the original German document, this translated version is not intended to be an exact duplicate. If questions arise, the German document takes precedence.

The North American Deutsch Kurzhaar Club would like to express its sincere appreciation to Mrs. Margret Hasemann for her time and effort in translating the Breeding Regulations of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband. These breeding regulations are binding for all associated clubs and their members, they are also valid for the German Federal Republic.

### **#1**

#### **Principals of breeding** (*Grunds tze der Zucht*)

The breeding of the Deutsch Kurzhaar (Deutsch Kurzhaar) is based on the principals of breed purity and freedom in the regard to breeding, except for restrictions deemed necessary. All decisions, by breeders or Deutsch Kurzhaar Klubs (Deutsch Kurzhaar Club) are subordinated to these principals. During interpretation of these regulations the stricter and higher standard **must** always be applied to assure breed purity.

### **#2**

The breeding year begins October 1, and ends September 30.

### **#3**

#### **A. Breeder and breeding rights** (*Z chter and Zuchtrecht*)

The owner of a bitch from the time of mating is considered the breeder of the litter. The right for breeding of a bitch or male can be transferred by the owner to a third person. The transfer has to be agreed upon in writing and before the actual mating. The written agreement has to be submitted to the clubs breeding committee and is to be included with the registration papers of the litter. In this agreement both breeders have to exactly state their rights and their obligations during this "loan". The person "loaning" a bitch for breeding purposes is considered the owner of that dog until the puppies are weaned. If no other agreements are made, during transfer of ownership of a pregnant bitch, the new owner is considered the breeder of the litter. The litter will be registered in the breed book of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband (Deutsch Kurzhaar Association) after all relevant documents and/or contracts are signed and submitted to the club.

### **#4**

#### **B. Breeding Animals** (*Zuchttiere*)

Only those dogs may be used for breeding which have been declared "ZUCHTTAUGLICH" (fit for breeding) by the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband according to the following paragraphs:

#### **C. Determination for breeding fitness** (*Feststellung der Zuchtauglichkeit*)

Zuchtauglich (fit for breeding) or Zuchtuntauglich (unfit for breeding) is determined as follows:

- a) Dogs may be judged for performance through tests according to the standards of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband, and in exceptional cases through the local club after covering some extra costs.
- b) Dogs may be judged for performance through tests according to the standards of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband or the Jagdgebrauchshund Verband (JGHV).

Dogs born after September 30, 1984 in addition to the above need to have passed a performance test in accordance with the standards of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband or the Jagdgebrauchshund Verband, including water work (Solms, HZP, or VGP), in order to be determined "Zuchtauglich" (fit for breeding).

The results of both judgment is recorded with a clearly visible stamp by the club signifying "Zuchtauglich" (fit for breeding) or "Zuchtuntauglich" (unfit for breeding). The stamp will be located at the top right of the pedigree chart.

If a dog was judged Zuchtauglich and at a later date shows defects marking him as Zuchtuntauglich, including defects in his or her descendents which usually originate in the breeding dogs, this stamp must be eradicated. The club may not be held liable for damages in such cases. However, this is only permitted, if the clubs, breeding committee has thoroughly investigated any claims for breeding unfitness or the owner agrees voluntarily to an eradication. During this investigation, the dog may not be used for breeding. The investigation is started by the Zuchtwart (Breed Warden) informing the owner of the dog and the Breed Committee of such actions. If nothing has been enacted within 3 months of the first report, the breeding prohibition is void for the time being.

For the determination Zuchtauglich a sharpness test is necessary according to the regulations of the JGHV during hunting. The male is required to have passed this test, the bitch should have. Foreign-bred dogs must have the permission of the Breeding Committee before they may be bred in Germany.

#### **D. Defects for breeding unfitness** (*Zuchtausschliessende Fehler*)

Dogs with the following defects are excluded from breeding:

- a) Dogs with conformation of less than GOOD (see standards).
- b) Dogs showing character deficiencies (gunshyness, gunsensitivity, sensitivity to surroundings, hypernervousness, fright of live game, and epileptics).
- c) Dogs with hip-dysplasia (light, medium or heavy HD). Starting in the breeding season 1989, beginning January 10, 1988, all dogs marked Zuchttauglich must show proof to be hip-dysplasia free.

**E. Breeding limitations** (*Zuchtbeschränkungen*)

Bitches declared Zuchttauglich may not be bred until they are at least 18 months old. No exceptions are permitted. A bitch may not be bred more than twice within two calendar years.

**#5**

**A. Registration in the Breed Book** (*Eintragung im Zuchtbuch*)

The following is entered in the Deutsch Kurzhaar Zuchtbuch (Deutsch Kurzhaared Breed Book), established in 1897.

- a) The kennel name registered by the breeder.
- b) Each litter of the dog entered and registered in the breed book of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband, insofar as the puppies fulfill the requirements of the breeding regulations and if the breeder has registered the kennel name.

Foreign dogs entering Germany may also be registered, if a pedigree recognized by the VDH and the FCI is obtainable (Exceptions are permitted for dogs from countries where no FCI breed books are carried) and if the dogs meet the requirements of German bred dogs. The registrar must be a member of a Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband Club. The pedigree Breed Book office, only the registration number of the new breed book entry will be entered on the original pedigree.

**B. Kennel Name** (*Zwingername*)

The breeder must apply for registration of his kennel name together with a supportive report of a local club president or breed warden. The registrar must be a member of the affiliated club. The kennel name is protected for the lifetime of the breeder and may only be used for dogs bred by him. If no litter has been registered for at least 10 years, the kennel name protection is invalid, unless the breeder can show reasonable causes and applies for an extension at least 3 months before termination. Transfer of the kennel name due to death or among living persons is permitted only if the successor meets all requirements necessary for an initial kennel registration and if the continuation of the kennel name is deemed essential for the best interest of the Deutsch Kurzhaar. This will be especially the case, if the past and the existing motherlines and the breeding material already in the kennel are continued by the new breeder. THE TRANSFER OF ONLY THE KENNEL NAME IS NOT PERMITTED.

**C. Registration of a litter and the puppies belonging to the litter:** (*Eintragung des Wurfes und ihm zugehöriger Welpen.*)

**Deckbescheinigung** .....After the breeding the owner of the stud dog fills out a breeding certificate (Deckbescheinigung), including performance rating, place, date, and signature. The owner may make the breeding certificate contingent upon payment and/or with the condition that the breeder tell him/her the number and sex of the puppies. The usual payment (stud fee) is the equivalent of the price of a puppy at the age of 2 months. The application for litter registration must be submitted no later than 4 weeks after the whelping to a local club president or the breed warden in triplicate. Each dog is registered with a call name and the breeders kennel name. Name, kennel name, registration number, and parents distinguishing marks are included on the form. Litters from spotted parents (liver-ticked or black-ticked) which contain solid colored puppies are excluded from registration. If a litter has a solid colored puppy, then one parent must be solid colored. If a litter has a black puppy, then one parent must be black.

**D. Color and Markings** (*Farbe und Abzeichen*)

The dogs color and markings must be described on the registration form. Permissible colors are:

- a) Brown (liver) with no markings.
- b) Brown with a few white or ticked markings on chest and legs.
- c) Dark brown ticked with brown head, brown markings or spots. The basic color of such a dog is not white with brown or brown with white, but the markings are so intimately mixed brown and white to cause the unobstructive look so valuable for the practical use. The insides of the legs and the tip of the tail are often a lighter color. The color of the head is usually brown, but sometimes with a ticked nose, ticked forehead middle, and jowls.
- d) Light brown ticked with brown head, brown markings or spots. In this coloring the white color predominates, making the dog appear lighter.

e) White with brown head markings, brown markings, or spots.

f) Black in the same shades as brown and brown ticked. A yellow tinge for lighter areas is permissible.

The following abbreviations are to be used for registration:

Braun (brown) -br.

Dunkelbraunschimmel (dark brown ticked) -Dbrschl.

Brunschimmel (brown ticked) -Brschl.

Hellshcimmel (white ticked) -Hschl.

Schwarzschimel (black ticked) -Schwschl.

Mit braunem Kopf (with brown head) -m. br. K.

Blesse (mark on forehead) -Bl.

Brust (chest) -Br.

Bustfleck (chest marking) -Brfl.

Bruststrich (line on chest) -Brst.

eine Platte (one patch) -Pl.

mehrere Platten (several patches) -Pin.

Ruecken (back) -Rck.

Rute (tail) -Rt.

## **#6**

### **Pedigree**(*Ahnentafel*)

The Deutsch Kurzhaar Breed Book office will prepare a pedigree for each registered dog, listing an exact excerpt from the breed book. Change of ownership is certified by the breed book office. However, this may also be done by the president or the breed warden of the previous or new owners club.

Results from testing and breeding competitions are recorded by the president or testing director of the club hosting the test, with entries of place, date, and legible signature. The club is not liable for the accuracy of test results. Negative findings, that are reliable, are also recorded and entered in the breed book.

Lost pedigrees can be replaced for a fee. Such pedigrees are clearly marked, "Duplicate". The pedigree is passed on to each new owner.

## **#7**

### **Tattooing**(*T towierung*)

All registered Deutsch Kurzhaar puppies must be tattooed. After notification (in triplicate) of the litter has been received by the local club president or the breed warden, he requests the breed book numbers from the breed book office, and notifies the tattooer or the breed warden after receiving those numbers. The tattooing is done by the age of 7 to 8 weeks. The tattooer makes arrangements with the breeder for this service. All costs incurred are paid by the breeder. Costs are paid beforehand to the club or to the tattooer. The breed book office mails the pedigree to the club president or the breed warden and the expense statement to the breeder.

The fees for tattooing are set by the club. The tattooing is done on the inside of the puppies right ear flap and on the pedigree.

The tattooer must reject tattooing of the entire litter;

1. If the pedigree has not been paid for.

2. If not all living puppies are present at the time of tattooing. (pedigrees of dead puppies are invalidated by the tattooer)

3. If the mother's and the puppies markings do not coincide as described in the pedigree, and therefore identification is in doubt. (see #5,D,f) for markings)

4. If the condition of the dogs is unsuitable.

Appeals against the tattooers decisions are handled according to #9 of these regulations.

## **#8**

### **Penalty Definitions**(*Ordnungs- und Strafbestimmungen*)

The value of the breed book and pedigree depends on the truth of their contents. Persons not contributing to the high purpose of the breed book and pedigree will damage the purpose and task of the affiliated clubs. The Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband and all local clubs are required to take appropriate action to assure said purposes. Measures can range from a time-limited breeding prohibition to disqualification.

Misrepresentation entered knowingly in the breed book or inaccurate records due to carelessness, will be eliminated; the false pedigrees will be retracted, and notification of such will be published in the Kurzhaar-Blätter (newsletter).

Items misrepresented due to slight carelessness, will be corrected at the expense of the perpetrator. The correction is published in the Kurzhaar-Blaetter.

All items not in accordance with these breeding regulations are rejected.

#### #9

#### **Appeals Regulations** (*Einspruchsregelung*)

All decisions regarding the measures of these breeding regulations are made by the breeding committee after listening to the appellant, to the director of the breed book office, as well as to the president of the club of which the appellant is a member. Claims against measures taken by the clubs breeding committee are decided by the board after listening to all persons involved and are final. This can also be done in writing. All claims must be submitted in writing by registered mail within 2 weeks of the committee's decision to the president of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband. Legal procedures are not acceptable.

#### #10

#### **Fees** (*Geb hren*)

The Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband charges fees through the breed book office. These fees are set by the board. Any changes must be published in the Kurzhaar-Blätter (newsletter).

#### #11

These breeding regulations were enacted by the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband on March 19, 1988. Any changes benefitting the breeding of the Deutsch Kurzhaar either through breeding experiences or scientific knowledge could change these regulations; changes have to be approved by a vast majority of the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband.

## *Hip Dysplasia Exam Requirements*

Techniques for Hip Dysplasia Examination for the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband

(Technik der HD-Untersuchung fuer Deutsch Kurzhaar)

X-Ray picture should be 30 cm x 40 cm (approximately 12 x 16 inches)

Back limbs should be extended and turned inward with the feet held 20 cm to 25 cm apart. (7 1/2 x 10 inches)

The complete pelvis area along with both sides of the thigh to the knee joints must be shown on the XRay.

The following information must be included on the X-Ray:

Registered name of the dog

Date of Birth

Tattoo number found in the right ear (should be the same number as is on the certified pedigree)

F.C.I. Standard Nr. 119/D Jan. 5, 1995

DEUTSCHER KURHAARIGER VORSTEHUND

(Deutsch Kurzhaared Pointer)

Country of Origin: Germany

Date of publication of the original standard: 07.09.1994

Utilizations: Versatile hunting dog

Classification F.C.I.: Group 7 Pointing Dogs

Section 1 Continental Pointing Dogs with working tests

Brief historical summary:

The history of the Deutsch Kurzhaared Pointer starts with the dogs which were used for the hunt with nets of feathered game, especially in the Mediterranean countries, and in combination with falconry. Via France, Spain, and Flanders the Pointers came to some royal houses of Germany. The most important distinctive feature of these dogs was their pointing performance. After the first doublebarreled shotgun was made (1750), a pointing dog was more in demand. In full sight of the dog "game birds in flight" were shot. That was the start into the transition from a mere pointer to a versatile hunting dog. As a fundamental basis for the formation and development of the breed the "Zuchtbuch Deutsch Kurzhaar" (Breedbook) has been published since 1897. It was Prince Albrecht of Solms-Braunfeld who compiled breed characteristics, judging rules, and finally simple test regulations for hunting dogs. Today the Deutsch Kurzhaared Pointer passes through the filter of elaborated breeding and test regulations as well.

The Standard stipulates the character and disposition of the Deutsch Kurzhaard Pointer as a versatile hunting

dog. That enables him to perform all requirements in connection with hunting activities, even when well advanced in age.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:**

A dog of noble and harmonious appearance, the conformation of which ensures, strength, endurance and speed. Erect posture, flowing outer lines, lean head, well carried tail, firm shiny coat and well forward reaching, harmonious gait emphasize its nobility.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:**

Length of body should slightly exceed height at withers.

**BEHAVIOR AND CHARACTER:**

Solid, balanced, reliable, restrained temperament, neither nervous nor shy or aggressive.

**HEAD:**

Lean, prominent, neither too light nor too heavy; as to strength and length it matches the substance and the sex of the dog.

Cranial region: Moderately wide, flat rounded skull, scarcely noticeable occipital bone, not too deep set frontal groove, noticeable superciliary ridges.

Stop: Moderately defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: Somewhat protruding. Nostrils sufficiently wide, broad and flexible. Basically brown, a flesh colored or patched nose is only permissible when the dogs basic color is white.

Muzzle: Long, broad, deep and strong in order to lighten the dogs correct carriage of game.

Viewed from the side, the bridge shows a slight curvature in all transitions from a noble constructed rams nose to a slight rise above the straight line - more prominent in males. A totally straight bridge of the nose, although still acceptable, is less attractive, a concave bridge is a serious fault.

Flews: Tight fitting, not too much overhanging, good pigmentation. From nose to point of division they almost slope vertically and then continue in a flat arch to the moderately pronounced corner of the lips.

Bite: Strong jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite. The upper incisors should reach over the lower incisors without gap and should be positioned vertically in the jaws. 42 teeth in accordance with the teeth formula.

Cheeks: Strong and well muscled.

Eyes: Of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set. The ideal color is dark brown. Eyelids tight fitting.

Ears: Moderately long, set high and broad, smooth and without twisting, hanging down close to the head, bluntly rounded at the end. Neither too fleshy nor too thin. When taken forward they are supposed to reach more or less the corner of the lips.

**NECK:**

Length in harmony with the general appearance of the dog, progressively widening towards the body. Very muscular and slightly crested nape. Tight fitting dew laps.

**BODY:**

Topline: Straight and slightly sloping.

Withers: Well defined.

Back: Firm and muscular. Spinal processes shall be covered by muscles.

Loin: Short, broad, muscular, straight or slightly arched. Transition from back to loin tight and well knit.

Croup: Broad and long enough, not abruptly slanting, but slightly slanting towards the tail, well muscled.

Chest: Somewhat deeper than broad with well defined forechest, with the sternum reaching back as far as possible. Brisket reaches down to elbows. Ribs well sprung, neither flat nor barreled. False ribs well reaching down.

Underline: Elegantly arched, slightly tucked up and dry.

Tail: Set high, strong at the beginning and then tapering, of medium length. Docked almost half way for hunting purposes. At rest hanging down, in movement horizontal and not carried too high above the backline or extremely bent. In conditions where tail docking is prohibited by law, the tail can remain untouched. It should reach down as far as the hocks and be carried straight or slightly saber tail like.

**LIMBS:**

Forequarters:

General: Viewed from the front, straight and parallel, viewed from the side, the legs are well

placed under the body.

Shoulders: Shoulderblades well laid back and strongly muscled. Shoulderblade and upper arm well angulated.

Upper arm: As long as possible, well muscled and dry.

Elbows: Close but not too tight to body, neither turned in nor out, well set back.

Forearm: Straight and sufficiently muscled. Strong, not too coarsely boned.

Pastern joint: Strong

Pasterns: Minimal angulation of pastern and forearm, never standing upright.

Front feet: From round to oval shape, well closed and adequately arched toes. Strong toenails.

Tough resistant pads, footing parallel, neither turned in nor out in stance as well as in movement.

Hindquarters:

General: Viewed from behind straight and parallel. Good angulation in stifles and hocks, strong bones.

Upper thigh: Long, broad and muscular, with good angulation of pelvis with femur.

Stifle (Knee Angle Joint): Strong, with good angulation of upper and lower thigh.

Lower thigh: Long, muscular with clearly visible tendons. Good angulation between lower thigh and hocks.

Hock joint: Strong

Hocks: Strong and well let down.

Hind feet: From round to oval shaped with well closed and adequately arched toes. Strong toenails. Tough resistant pads. Footing parallel, neither turned in nor out in stance as well as in movement.

**GAIT:**

Good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. Front and hindquarters straight and parallel, always moving in a straightened-up manner. Pacing gait is not desirable.

**SKIN:**

Close and tight, not wrinkly.

**COAT:**

Texture of coat: Short and dense, rough and hard to the touch. Somewhat thinner and shorter at the head and ears, not remarkably longer at the underside of the tail. Should cover the whole body.

Color:

a. Brown without markings.

b. Brown with faint white or ticked markings at chest and legs.

c. Dark brown roan, with brown head, brown patches or specks. The basic color of such color/ marked dog is not brown with white or white with brown, but the coat shows such an inner intensive mixture of brown and white which effects the inconspicuous exterior ever so valuable for the practical hunt. At the inner sides of the hind legs as well as at the tip of the tail the color is often lighter.

d. Light brown roan with brown head, brown patches or specks or without patches. In this shade the white hair is dominating the brown hair.

e. White with brown head markings, brown patches or specks.

f. Black color in the same nuances as the brown, respectively the brown roan colors. Yellow markings are permitted. Blaze with splashmarked (ticked) flews are permissible.

**SIZE:**

Height at the withers:

Dogs: 62-66 centimeters

Bitches: 58-63 centimeters

**TESTICLES:**

Males must have two apparently normal testicles, fully descended into the scrotum.

**FAULTS:**

Any deviation from the above described points must be penalized to the exact extent of the deviation.

-faults in posture, gender atypical

-muzzle too short

-flews too strong or too thin

-ears too long, too short, too heavy, too narrow, set or twisted

-eyes too light. Yellowish colored bird of prey eyes

-from the total of 4 P1 and 2 M3 only two teeth may be missing

- loose dewlap
- slight roach back
- croup too short
- hindquarters too straight
- chest too deep
- turned in or out elbows. Narrow or wide in stance, close or wide moving.
- slightly open hocked, cow hocked, or close hocks.
- tail strongly arched or carried too high above the topline.

**SERIOUS FAULTS:**

- clumsy, lymphatic, too heavily boned conformation
- snipy muzzle, concave bridge of the nose
- marked stop
- flesh-colored or dapple nose (except when basic color of coat is white)
- pincer bite or partial pincer bite (for dogs older than 4 years a so-called pincer bite due to age shall not affect evaluation as long as a "Deutsch - Kurzhaar - Club" has certified that at a previous show a correct bite was confirmed.
- clear roach back, slight sway back
- considerable lack of depth of chest
- poorly developed fore-chest. Ribs too flat or barrel shaped.
- clearly turned in or turned out elbows. Weak and down in pasterns.
- pasterns totally vertical. Flat feet. Spread toes.
- clumsy gait
- clearly cow hocked or clearly open hocked, in stance as well as in movement
- overbuilt
- deviation of more than 2 centimeters from the specified height at the withers.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- gender clearly atypical
- any weakness in character
- from the total of 4 P1 and 2 M3 more than 2 teeth missing.
- missing of 1 tooth or more teeth (except for P1 and M3)
- non visible teeth have to be considered as missing except when certified by a "Deutsch Kurzhaar Club" that at a previous show or test their existence was confirmed.
- overshot and undershot bite, irregular bite as well as all intergrades.
- excessive loose eyebrows, ectropion, entropion, distichiasis (double row of eyelashes)
- excessive swayback, disformation of spine.-deformed chest
- any fault with regard to missing or abnormally descended testicles
- rear dewclaws and front dewclaws
- split jaw and hare lip
- too many teeth outside the dental arch.