



FCI
RESCUE DOG
COMMISSION

2019

**FCI
RESCUE DOG
SEMINAR**

in partnership with

**The national Cynological Organization
of SLOVENIA**



2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar

CHAPTER 2

The Mantrailing



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing

Introduction

- ▶ We certainly do not want to make you an affront to want to teach you everything about the "mantrailing".
- ▶ However, it must be remembered that every human being releases a body odor in the form of molecules, our body loses more or less 40.000 per minute! The latter have different weights, much of which spreads on the ground around the person, we can estimate that this is the case for about 70% of them. For the remaining 30%, the lighter ones, they remain suspended in the air or are fixed on all the supports which they meet in their fall. From this postulate, you will understand that the search for molecules scattered on the ground is called "tracking" and the search for those suspended in the air is called "mantrailing".
- ▶ It's up to us to specialize them! The reason for this specialization is essentially justified by the research missions for which we train our dogs, the tracking where our companion will follow as closely as possible the track followed by the victim and find the objects lost by her during her course, either the mantrailing where the dog seeks priority the victim and this mainly in urban environment



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing

We can therefore deduce that for the tracking work we specialized our dogs to work with the nose on the ground to promote a deep and precise smell, which is justified by the obligation of the dogs to designate the scent articles left behind on the ground by the victims. In the case of mantrailing, we will specialize our dogs to better detect the human molecules of the victim left in the air and or all the places where they could have dropped. Which means in plain language that the dog should not always have the nose on the ground but also in the air. Here there is no scent articles left since the main goal is to find the victim as quickly as possible, often in urban areas. It is very important to remember, because in this case, the molecules dropped to the ground disappear quite quick, depending on the layout of the trail fields and weather conditions, ON THE CONTRARY OF THOSE SUSPENDED IN THE AIR OR DROPPED ON DIFFERENT SUPPORTS THEY WILL MEET DURING THEIR FALL FOLLOWING METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OR THE LAYOUT OF THE TRAIL . You will notice by yourself that quite naturally the dog will work by comparison, hence the importance of taking odor at first

After recording this reference scent and by comparaisn, the dog will move in the direction where it detects molecules similar to those of reference. For mantrailing, the dog's reading by his dog handler is essential and primordial

[First video here](#)



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▶ Advantages

- 1.finding the scent of a specific person
- 2.working in an urban environment (long line)
- 3.search from different objects (bench, building, car, victim ...where the molecules could have been deposited
- 4.search of old trails up to about 48 hours and more
- 5.presence - detecting the victim's scent at the search site (present-not present)
- 6.determining where the victim's odor ends
- 7. search in the crowd environment
- 8. indoor search ...



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Chapter 2 – Evaluation criteria

▶ Introduction

- ▶ It is obvious that after viewing the two videos, taken during dog training, we must not only take into account the natural abilities of the dog, his behavior during his research, the quality of the work demonstrated but also the quality of the dog handler during the entire nosework. The consideration of all these criteria will give us not only a global image of the education of the dog for the nosework, the quality of the research but also the qualities of his dog handler, the relationship he has with him, and his involvement (attitude, supervision, influence, security ...)
- ▶ This is not only necessary for the judges in order to qualify as accurately as the demonstrated nosework but also to the dog handlers, coaches, breeders in the choice of the dogs, the way of education for the mission which will be entrusted to them and also the type of training that they must follow. It's a whole
- ▶ Our goal is obviously to explain the evaluation criteria that we will use to give a qualification to the nose work presented in the framework of the IRO-FCI common regulation concerning the "mantrailing" of Rescue Dogs.
- ▶ It must have only one "mantrailing" and one philosophy in this respect within the FCI and the IRO
- ▶ This is why Mr Matjaz ZANUT and Mr José BUGGENHOUT were nominated because both of them followed in 2016 the FCI Judges' Seminar in "Mantrailing" in Austria under the direction of our FCI Judge and IRO Alois RUSSEGER assisted by Mrs. Karina Kalks, professional trainer in mantrailing (see photo) Our presentation is in continuity with what was thought by the creators of this discipline. We will focus in our presentation on the nosework part of this discipline.

Please refer to the IPO-R rules for the Obedience-Dexterity part.



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▶ Purpose

- ▶ The training, the respect of the IPO-R regulation , the tests, competitions, in "mantrailing" have for sole and only objective to qualify the dogs of private individuals for a complementary training in the rescue dog area according to their intended use. Successful completion of a test is proof of proper training on the path to being a rescue dog in that particular discipline. It is a foundation for continued training in the respective deployment organizations.



From left to right: Mr Manfred Bürdich, Mr José Buggenhout, Mrs Karina Kalks, Mr Alois Russeger, Mrs Maya Golo and Mr Matjaz Zanut



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing

▶ Infrastructure

▶ Testing area nose work: see IPO-R 2.4.2

- Any area may be used as testing site. It goes without saying that we must make sure that this discipline is possible in both urban and rural areas. It is up to the organizers to plan and present testing areas adapted to the different level. It is essential to graduate the difficulties at different levels

▶ Scent articles for MT: see regulation 2.4.2

▶ Victim: see Regulation 2.4.3

- When the regulation specifies that the TL (victim) starts at a significant point (parked vehicle, bus stop, bench, in front of a building, crossroads) we must also take into account the level for which the trail is performed. **For the level V, I recommend a single direction of possible departure**, level A two directions, level B several directions. **I plan to present this suggestion to the IRO-FCI working group. At the moment we can notice that it is the departure that poses the most problem**



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing

▶ Execution and Evaluation of Nosework

- See IPO-R 3.3.1 regulation

▶ Tactical situation:

- On what happened
- Testing area
- Answer the competitor's questions as: "What has been done before? «
- Infrastructure
- The potential dangers

▶ Evaluation of the Dog Handler

- Tactic
- In MT, tactics are used to understand the situation and take information on the person to look for, as well as the layout of the trail. The dog handler can have a checklist with him to ask questions.



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Chapter 2 – Evaluation of the Dog Handler

- ▶ During the trail in general:
 - Handling the dog (leading, pressure and holding back, reading the dog)
 - Team work
 - Rational deployment of the dog

- ▶ During the total nose work the dog handler must ensure:
 - a: Overview of the entire layout of the trail
 - b: Consideration of traffic and traffic participants, in case of obvious traffic , somebody from the organization must assist the dog handler.
 - c: Teamwork, communication and the reading of his dog
 - d: Handling the leash correctly

- ▶ The dog handler is allowed:
 - To take a break , which, however, are deduced from his search time.
 - A renewed dispatch is permitted, if the dog at first does not follow the trail due to weather or wind conditions.
 - To offer the scent article anew during the search work.



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Chapter 2 – Evaluation of the Dog Handler

- ▶ The dog handler is evaluated:
 - If the dog handler has a complete image of the situation stemming from the information and questioning and has kept his taken decisions.
 - How the DH leads his dog into the trail scent and also whether he offers the reference article to the dog during anew during the search work (do not take with him the reference article is objectionable)
 - What it is also important is whether the DH, for instance, clearly identifies when the dog has lost the scent, e.g. at a crossing, and leads the dog back to an appropriate spot along the trail and lets him work from that point on.



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Chapter 2 – Evaluations of the Dog

- ▶ Evaluation of the Dog
 - 1: social behavior- temperament check
 - 2: motivation
 - 3: will to find
 - 4: concentration
 - 5: dog's physical condition
 - 6: dog's search intelligence
 - 7: designation of the victim independently

- ▶ Evaluation of the alert
 - See IPO-R 3.4.4 regulation



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Chapter 2 – Summary

- ▶ The Judge evaluates
 - The respect of the given tactic by the DH (understanding of the mission, implementation of the nosework
 - The scent intake, taking up the trail, the work and following of the entire the trail
 - The dog's independant alert of the victim :
 - Correct handling during the start
 - Line handling along the trail and minding the traffic is a prerequisite
 - A clear positive search behaviour of the dog during the start and the entire trail. Deviating from the trail is not faulty as long as the dog is able to independently follow the continuation of the further trail.
 - Social behaviour of the dog and temperament check

- ▶ For the judges I advise you, at least at the beginning, to keep a small check-list of the important points to judge in addition to your score sheet.



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Chapter 2 – Execution

- ▶ In general
- ▶ The nosework is terminated when:
 - - The dog leads the DH in an absolutely wrong direction
 - - When the judge is convinced that the dog cannot continue the work on his own.
 - - If the dog finds the victim with obvious help of the DH or the TL
 - -If the allowed search time is exceeded



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Chapter 2 – Execution

- ▶ The DH has to wait with his search ready dog until he is called.
- ▶ The search ready dog is led on a line of minimum 5 m to maximum 10 length, as well as a collar and search harness; the search may be done in search harness.
- ▶ The DH reports in to the TJ with his dog on leash and announces his dog's type of alert.
- ▶ The judge explains the dispatch situation and the starting area to which the DH may freely move. The time starts to run.
- ▶ The dog handler assesses the situation, finds out about the lost person to find, explains his tactics.
- ▶ After the scent intake, the dog has to independently or with an AC take up the scent trail at the starting point and to subsequently follow it in a goal-oriented and continuous manner.
- ▶ The judge follows the RTD at a reasonable distance.
- ▶ The DH is allowed to interrupt the trail. The resulting pauses go against the allowed total time.
- ▶ The dog handler is allowed to clean his dog's head, eyes and nose and give him water during the trail.
- ▶ During the alert any influence by the DH and or the Victim is prohibited.
- ▶ The nose work ends when the TL is found or when it is terminated by the judge or the DH, or when time has run out.
- ▶ For completion the DH reports out and the TJ announces the evaluation.



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing Level V

▶ Exercises

- Picking up the scent trail 10 points
- Following and maintaining the scent trail 50 points
- Locating and alert on the VP 40 points
- Total: 100 points

▶ Execution

- Trail type and length 1000 steps / approx. 500 m.
- 2 changes of direction, a change in terrain and 1 street and/or path crossing
- Age of the trail 60 minutes
- Search time 15 minutes



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing Level A

▶ Exercises

- Assuming the trail 20 points
- Following and maintaining the trail 80 points
- Behaviour of the DH 20 points
- Locating and alert on the victim 60 points
- Tactic and teamwork 20 points

▶ Execution

- Trail type and length 2000 steps/ approx. 1000 m
- 3 changes in direction, minimum 1 terrain change, 1 crossing, 1 « stranger » sitting/lying on the trail (between 600 and 800 m) to lead the trail off.
- Age of the trail 4 hours
- Search time 45 minutes



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing Level B

▶ Exercises

- Assuming the trail 20 points
- Following and maintaining the trail 80 points
- Behaviour of the DH 20 points
- Locating and alert on the victim 60 points
- Tactic and teamwork 20 points

▶ Execution

- Trail type and length 4000 steps/ approx. 2000 m
- Minimum 4 changes of direction, 2 street crossings, minimum one change of terrain. The ratio of urban area / open area should be 50%.
- Age of the trail 6 hours
- Search time 60 minutes



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Chapter 2 – Mantrailing

- ▶ Do you have questions about this presentation?
- ▶ This afternoon my colleague, Matjaz ZANUT, will show you in life:
 - the beginning of training a dog in mantrailing- working phase
 - how and where to lay a trail - SPECIAL FEATURES TO LAY THE TEAIL (PREPARING THE TRAIL)
 - the start-PRE START RITUAL,
 - how to lead a trail
 - the alert



- ▶ We will end the day with a debriefing in the meeting room.

Thank you!