

Training for FCI Utility dogs Judges

Biedermannsdorf, 17. bis 19. Jänner 2020

Revieren/Search for the helper

- **schnell und zielstrebig**
 - **direktes, enges und aufmerksames Umlaufen**
 - **HF-orientiert**
 - **vor HF kreuzen**
 - **HF Mittellinie einhalten**
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- **fast and determined**
 - **direct, tight and attentive circulation**
 - **HF-oriented**
 - **cross in front of HF**
 - **Comply with the HF center line**



Search for the helper

The exercise begins with the basic position and ends when the dog has reached the 6th blind or when the imaginary extension of the blind has been overrun.

If the handler takes the dog in the basic position during the exercise “ Search/Revier ”, the exercise is to be rated with 0 points. The work can continue. If this happens a second time, the protection is terminated.

If the helper is not found, the handler has two further attempts to send the dog. If this fails, phase C must be canceled.

Search for the helper

**The dog should come straight to the dog handler on verbal signals.
"Half" walking around the blinds is not correct.**

Priority in the exercise:

Determination

tractability

Run closely

Circulate attentively

Direct returning from the blinds

Stellen und Verbellen/Hold and Bark



Subdivisions into hold and bark 15 points : 10 points hold, 5 points bark

- First focus on the hold exercise
- Then focus on the practice of barking
- No mixing these two while judging
- Call to the handler



Stellen und Verbellen/Hold and Bark

Der Hund muss den Helfer selbstbewusst, aktiv, aufmerksam stellen und dabei anhaltend verbellen.

Die Verbelldauer beträgt ca. 20 Sekunden. 20 Sekunden beginnen, wenn der Hund den Helfer erreicht und nach diese 20 Sekunden, gibt den Richter das Signal für den Hundeführer zum herantreten. Das verbellen endet wenn den Richter das Zeichen zum abrufen des Hundes gibt

The dog must hold the helper confidently, actively, attentively and bark continuously.

The barking time is approx. 20 seconds. These 20 seconds begins when the dog reaches the helper and after this 20 seconds, the Judge gifs the signal for the handler to approach. The barking ends when the Judge gives the signal for recalling the dog in the basic position.

Leading the dog to the place for the exercise:
““prevent the attempt to escape”

The exercise begins with the basic position. The final basic position of the last exercise is also the initial basic position for this exercise.

The dog must be easy to lead and should not be depressed towards the handler.

The attention of the dog can be directed to both, the handler or the helper.

Bark & Hold

- **If the dog, coming into the blind, grips the helper:
a one-time command for out and
“here”/”heel” is to be given.
The dog comes.= minus 14 pos.int**
- * **If the dog does not show “out” after 1 extra
command.= Disqualification and no points in
A/B/C.**

Bark & Hold

- If the dog leaves the helper, before the judge's signal to the dog handler to leave the imaginary middle line, the dog may, before the sign of the judge, be re-sent to the helper.= **- 14 points and insufficient for the exercise.**
- If the dog leaves the helper again.= **Termination of phase C**
- If the dogs leaves the helper after the judges signal to come to the blind.= Exercise is **"insufficient"**

Bark & Hold

- If the dog needs a command to stay with the helper: deduction is up to -14 points.
- If the dog does not come out of the blind after 2 extra commands (3 in total): **Disqualification no points in A/B/C.**

Evaluation for „OUT“

command/behavior	devaluation					
1. Command is allowed immediate	0					
1. Command allowed hesitate to very hesitating		0,5 - 3,0				
2. command immediate			3,0			
2. command Hesitate to very hesitating				3,5 - 6,0		
3. Command immediate					6,0	
3. Command Hesitate to very hesitating						6,5 - 9,0

5 Phasen der Verteidigungsübungen

5 phases of defense exercises



1. Opening Phase



Time between the helper's attack and the grip on the sleeve

2. Pressure phase



Period from the start of the bite into the sleeve until the helper's standstill (grip behavior, activity)

3. Transition phase



Period from stand still of the helper, to the moment of “out of the sleeve”. This can be done by the dog without a command or with a command of the DH

„Out“ Phase



Period from the "out" command to the real out.

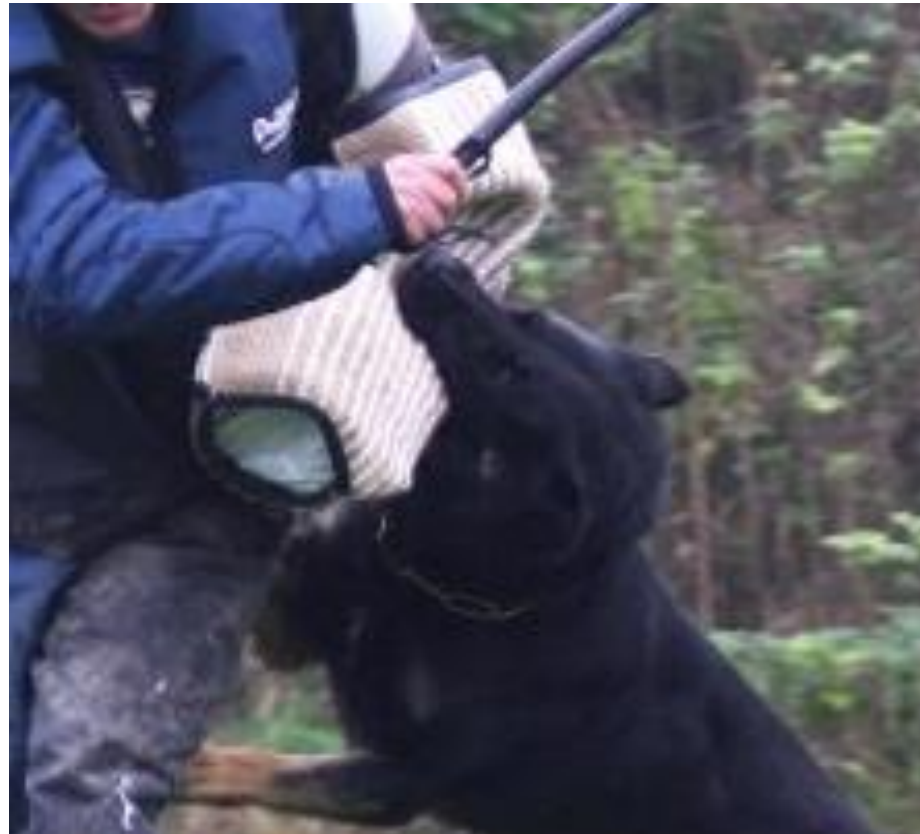
5. Guarding phase



Period of time after the “out” until the handler has switched it off

Assessment of Grip - behavior

Effectiveness of the grip
Calm Grip (active behavior)
Fullness of the grip



Prevent the escape

- Obedience
- Quiet and concentrated down position
- Energetic follow-up (opening phase)
- Active prevention (physical effort)
- Transition
- Out phase
- Guarding phase



Preventing the escape of the helper

- The dog goes, before the sign of the judge and without a command of the dog handler in the exercise, but is not biting:
IGP 1 – 19, IGP 2 – 14, IGP 3 – 9
- The dog goes, before the sign of the judge and without a command of the dog handler in the exercise and bites: **Disqualification and no points in A/B/C.**
- The dog does not prevent the escape through gripping or holding within 20 paces: **phase C is terminated.**

Preventing the escape by the helper

- If the dog is crawling forwards (over the marked line) **the dog is not to be corrected.** This fault will go into the evaluation.

Preventing the escape of the helper

- If the dog starts, **without a command from the handler**, the exercise, the exercise is rated **minus 1 qualification for the exercise.**

Defense against an attack from the guarding phase

- **Opening phase**
- **Pressure phase**
- **Transition phase**
- **Out phase**
- **Guarding phase**



Defense of an attack during the guarding phase

- **Criteria for evaluation are:**
- **How is the reaction on the attack?**
- **How is the grip in the pressure phase?**
- **How is the grip in the transition phase?**
- **How does the dog release the grip after the command?**
- **How is the guarding phase of the dog?**
- **The verbal commands for “out” are exactly prescribed in the regulations**

Back Transport

- **Correct heeling**
- **Follow about 8 steps**
- **Watch the helper attentive**



Attack from the back transport

Opening phase
Pressure phase
Transition phase
Out phase
Guarding phase



Side Transport 1

Basic positions at the beginning and end of the side transport.

Dog heeling in a correct position.

Watch the helper attentive.



Attack on the dog out of motion

Free heeling

Waiting position

Opening phase

Pressure phase

Transition phase

Out phase

Guarding phase



Defense against an attack out of the guarding phase

- Opening phase
- Pressure phase
- Transition phase
- Out phase
- Guarding phase



Side Transport 2

Basic positions at the beginning and end.
Dog at the foot of the handler
Watch the helpers attentive



Termination

- **The dog cannot stand the pressure of the helper.**
- **Additional commands are given to bind the dog.**
- **If in the exercise “search for the helper” the dog does not find the helper in the blind after 2 additional verbal commands, there must be:**

TERMINATION

Disqualification

- The dog is not in the hand of the handler – the dog is out of control
- The dog bites into other parts of the body of the helper.
- The dog is, in the long attack, targeting an other person than the helper
- Does not “ OUT” after the 3rd verbal command – (over and done)

DISQUALIFICATION

No report - no award of any points

Attack on the dog out of motion

- The free heeling to the place where the exercise start will also be evaluated. The dog, sitting in the correct basic position, may be held on the collar.
- The straight, calm and attentively sitting dog facing the helper may however not be stimulated by the handler.
- If the dog starts the exercise **before the confrontation with the helper**, he will be disqualified (helper is running towards the dog in the straight line)
- If the dog starts the exercise before the sign of the Judge, the exercise is insufficient.
- If the dog is running to another person, (f.i. the judge) he is not reacting to his attacker: **Disqualification**

Abandon the helper

- The guarding phase after the exercise “preventing the escape of the helper” and after “Defence on an attack during the guarding phase” in IGP 3:
- If the dog leaves the helper or the handler gives a command so that the dog stays with the helper, **phase C is terminated.**
- All other exercises: If the dog leaves the helper or the handler gives a command so that the dog stays with the helper, before the instruction of the judge to continue, **phase C is to be terminated.**
- Leaves the dog the helper after the instructions of the Judge, **the exercise has to be evaluated “insufficient” and the exercise can be continued.**

Excellent

**This note can only be taken by a dog
exceptional disposition and
get excellent training.**

Very good

**Dogs with an above-average performance
but minor restrictions
in drive components or training.**

Good

**Dogs that meet the normal requirements
both in the performance
as in training.**

Satisfactory

Dogs that barely meet the requirements but show significant deficiencies in drive components or training.

Insufficient

Dogs that do not meet the requirements and have serious defects in drive components or have significant training deficiencies, or are no longer in the hand of the handler.

Thank you for your
attention