

FCI RESCUE DOG SEMINAR

2019

in partnership with

The national Cynological Organization of SLOVENIA



2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission

Speakers

- Mrs. Daniela Erasmus (Austria)
- Prof. Liviu Ionescu (Romania)
- Mr. Marco Brucan (Slovenia)
- Mr. Matjaz Zanut (Slovenia)
- Mr. José Buggenhout (Belgium)



2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission

Subject of the seminar

 Chapter 1- New regulation for the FCI World Championship for Rescue Dog Teams

Chapter 2- The Mantrailing

Chapter 3- First evaluation of the new IPO-R regulations



2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar

CHAPTER 1

New regulation for the FCI World Championship for Rescue Dog Teams





- Obedience and Dexterity
- Sign in and sign off on leash



- Teamleader plus 3 dogs/doghandler next to each other
 - Sequence within the team is to be determined by team leader, must be kept same all work
- The teamleader leads his team and may issue commands to his team
- The teamleader decides which team demonstrates each block of tasks



Obedience and Dexterity

•	Exercise 1:	Off Leash Heeling	3 x 10 Points
•	Exercise 2:	Distance Control	3 x 10 Points
•	Exercise 3:	Carrying and Handing Over the Dog	3 x 10 Points
•	Exercise 4:	Retrieval on Flat Ground	10 Points
•	Exercise 5:	Unstable Plank	10 Points
•	Exercise 6:	Horizontal Ladder	10 Points
•	Exercise 7:	Swing	10 Points
•	Exercise 7: Exercise 8:	Swing Tunnel	10 Points 10 Points
•			
*	Exercise 8:	Tunnel	10 Points
*	Exercise 8: Exercise 9:	Tunnel Directability at a distance	10 Points 10 Points



Obedience and Dexterity

- The PR tests the Off Leash Heeling, the Distance Control, the Carrying and Handing Over as well as the Laying Down of Dog while Being Distracted as a group task.
- > The judge gives the instruction for each exercise to begin.
- The sequence of exercises 4 9 is specified. Every two exercises (no. 4 and 5, no. 6 and 7 as well as no. 8 and 9) are to be performed as a block by each HFT.
 The TL decides which team must demonstrate each block of tasks.
- Markings for start positions, free heeling, distance control, lay down under distraction (M/F), 2 steps (aprox 70cm) from each obstacle.





2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar Chapter 1- Obedience and Dexterity

▶ 1. Off Leash Heeling

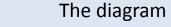
KW

RW

RW

G

HF1 HF2 HF3



H

IW







1. Off Leash Heeling 3x10

- MF leads the teams and give commands exercise according the diagram
- During the off leash heeling two gunshots (calibre 6-9 mm) have to be fired at the command of the judge. The dogs must be indifferent to the gunshots.

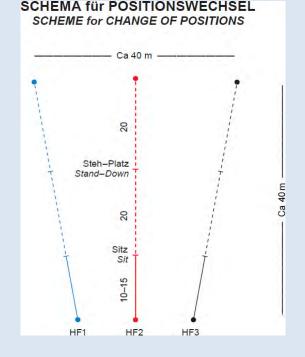


- Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.
- If the dog shows any gun-shyness, anxiousness or aggressiveness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog reacts to the shot in a sensitive way or it becomes agitated, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to all forms of noise and gunshots can be awarded full points.



2. Distance Control 3x10

 In Synchronisation by all 3 teams, but not in parallel lines, see diagram



- Assessment:
- Errors in movement, sitting, laying or staying slowly, agitatedly or too late, coming too slowly and sitting too soon will be duly penalised.
- > If the dog assumes a position other than the one required, 2 points will be deducted in each instance.



3. Carrying and Handing Over the Dog 3x10

- The dog handler should be able to carry his dog, 3 carrying assistants
- If the dog handler is not able to do this, an assistant will take off from the table, carry and hand over instead of dog handler. The dog handler walks with the assistant, is in the same position until handing over and will do the rest of the exercise after handing over.
- Assessment:
- If one of the dogs is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised.
- > If one of the dogs jumps down, the exercise is to be awarded 0 points for this dog.
- Excessive shyness or aggression towards the Dog Handler or assistant will lead to DIS.





4. Retrieval on Flat Ground 10P

- Exercise Requirements:
- Suitable objects are: articles of daily use, maximum size of a shoe, made of the materials wood, leather, light metal, textile, plastic and/or a combination.
- Tugs, toys or similar objects are not considered articles of daily use. Prepared objects (wrapped gloves or other assembled items) are also not allowed.
- > The organizer will provide at least 5 items.
- Dimensions: long 10-20cm, wide 5-10 cm, thick 3-6 cm, around 3-6cm, veavy 200 500 g
- At the beginning of the testing event, the Judge chooses the object to be brought, which is the same for all participating HFT, from the items provided by the organizer.
- > The exercise ends in the concluding start position. Then the HFT takes the item back to the keeping point.



Retrieval on flat ground

- Preferably, articles should be used which are not deformed or destructed even after multiple use. For instance:
- Pencil case from soft plastic / leather / linen, if possible filled
- Hand broom from wood
- Clothes or shoe brush
- Synthetic garden shoe / also possible: wooden shoe!
- Wash brush from wood or plastic
- Toolbag from leather / plastic / linen
- Flashlight from plastic / rubber and/or metal
- Small rolling pin



- Not suitable are:
- Glass, porcelain, breakable articles
- > Articles under pressure (e.g. aerosol can)
- Articles with liquids
- Tubes, with pastes or similar
- Plastic containers of any kind
- Articles which are too heavy or too light (less than 200 g; more than 500 g)
- Assessment:
- Marks will be duly deducted for throwing the article too short a distance, assistance from the dog handler without a change of position, errors in the start position, running slowly, errors in picking up, returning slowly, dropping the article, playing with or crushing the article, straddle position by the dog handler, and errors in sitting too soon and finishing.
- If the dog handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, or if the dog does not fetch, the exercise is awarded
 0 points.



5. Unstable Plank 10P

- Assessment:
- Hesitant mounting, unsure footing, errors in stopping or mounting will be duly penalised.

6. Horizontal Ladder 10P

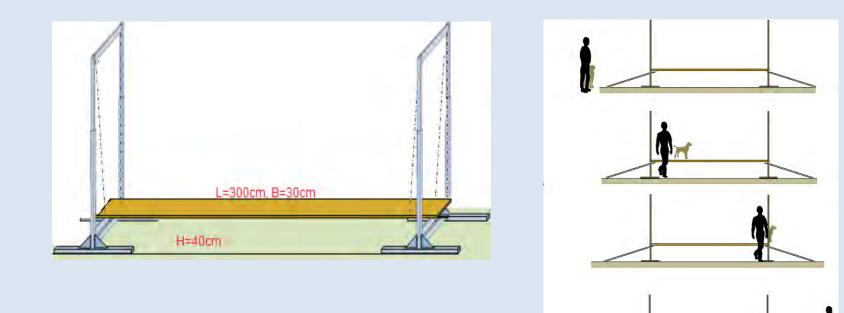
The dog handler takes up the start position two steps distance from the obstacle. At the voice command and/ or hand signal, the dog climbs up the access plank on to the ladder, crosses it independently to the last rung and stays there.

- Marks are duly deducted for hesitant or overhasty mounting or crossing, unsure footing on the ladder, single steps on a ladder rail or not reaching the end of the ladder.
- If the dog uses the ladder rail for much of the exercise, displays very unsure footing, falls between the rungs or requires assistance from its handler, the exercise is to be marked as unsatisfactory. If the dog jumps off, the exercise is awarded 0 points.



▶ 7. Swing 10P

Similar constructions with the same dimensions and mobility are allowed





2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar Chapter 1- Obedience and Dexterity

Swing

- Conduct of Exercise:
- The HF takes up the start position with his dog off leash in front of the swing (2 steps). At the voice command and / or a hand signal for "Climb", the dog must take the onset, climb on the plank and stop immediately at a voice command.
- On the instructions of the PR, the HF catch up to the H, gives the HZ or SZ for "Continue", goes with his H to the end of the plank, and stand together independently there. On the instructions of the PR, the HF gives his H the HZ or SZ for "Continue"; the H leaves the unit via the passing. The HF and H walk a few steps behind the device. There he stops and his H takes the GS on his own.
- > The H has to commit the entire length of the planks without showing fear or leaps.

- Hesitant or overhasty mounting, hesitant crossing or traversing with signs of fear, unsure footing or an inclination to jump, hesitantly assuming a position, unconfident and / or hectic behaviour or deficient coordination will be duly penalised.
- If the dog jumps off after the first half, the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory. If the dog jumps off in the first half, the exercise is awarded 0 points.



▶ 8. Tunnel 10P

- **Exercise Requirements:**
- Obstacle:
- Fixed access, height 0.50 m, length 3 m;
- Adjoining crawl space: soft material, length 3 m.

- Hesitation entering and passing, as well as staying a while in the crawl space through the tunnel are duly penalised.
- > If the dog does not leave the tunnel the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.



9. Directability at a Distance 10P

• The sequence of the areas to be approached is drawn by the tam leader before exercise starts

- Marks will be duly deducted for a hesitant approach of the first marked area or specific point, straying markedly from the ideal line, change of speed, hesitant mounting of the marked area or leaving a specific point independently, handler assistance such as multiple commands or errors in completion of the exercise. A lunge is allowed in combination with each directional SZ and does not count as physical assistance.
- If the order of marked areas stipulated by the draw is not followed or the Dog Handler leaves his position, the exercise will be marked as unsatisfactory.



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▶ 10. Laying Down of Dog while Being Distracted 3x10

- After exercise 3 all 3 dogs are led to the place for lay down
- At the judge's command the first Dog Handler collects his dog and demonstrates exercises 4 and 5.
- He then places his dog on the allocated spot once more and joins his team line-up.
- The second Dog Handler proceeds in the same way with exercises 6 and 7, the third Dog Handler with the exercises 8 and 9.
- Each of the dogs at a distance must lie quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the exercises 4 to 9 are demonstrated.
- At the judge's command the team returns to their dogs and at the further command of the judge and Team Leader's signal, the Dog Handlers give the voice command for "Sit up". The dogs must sit up straight quickly.





2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar Chapter 10bedience and Dexterity

▶ 10. Laying Down of Dog while Being Distracted 3x10

- Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.
- The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog concerned stands or sits instead of lying down by staying in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place, the exercise of the dog in question will be awarded 0 points. This test section is completed when the Team signs out and the judge announces the marks.





2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar

CHAPTER 1 Team Competition –Nosework



Tracking

- At the level of tracking there is no change except for the articles, the dog handler of the dog having designated or brought an article during the track, can put it back in its original place, after having shown it to the judge and with his consent, in the event of a change of this dog handler and his dog in place by the sole decision of the team leader who announces it to the judge.
- The next dog is then put on the track at this place.



As a reminder, it is imperative that the tracking fields chosen by the organizers and approved by the supervisor really make a nose work possible. As in the case of IGP FH, it is desirable that these sites be partly on land covered by vegetation.

The two starting pools representing the base of an imaginary square of 30 meters by 30 meters must be placed at 30 meters distances (42 steps).

The tracker cannot place these starting pools under any circumstances. It is up to the Tracking test organizing officer or a third party to do so, taking care not to go directly from one picket to the second one.



Reminder of general guidelines.

- Foreign scent trail of 3.000 paces (track layer walks the entire trail at a normal pace (minimum 35/40 minutes to lay the track, a normal walk is done at about 3,5 KM/HR) SEE THE VIDEO
- > Age: 180 minutes
- S changes in direction (that's mean not corners....) which can be acute (between 60° and 90°),right angled or obtuse angled. The scent trail should be as natural as possible, appropriate to the terrain and including changing terrain that may be forest, grassland and fields and traverse roads and streets.



- Starting point: a well-worn article to be identified belonging to the scent layer (maximum shoe size) in an area measuring 30X30 meters.
- > 08 numbered articles, well-worn articles of daily use maximum shoe size and not markedly different in colour from the terrain. The track layer must have these articles on him at least 30 minutes before his departure. The articles must be placed on the scent trail and placed at least 40 steps before or after the corner.
- End of the trail: track layer lying or sitting at the end of the trail at least 30 minutes before the search begins.



2019 FCI Rescue Dog Commission Seminar

CHAPTER 2 The 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

2019 FCI rescue Dog Commission Seminar 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 comparaison, 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





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 ...



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.



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.



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



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



- 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
 - 1. 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.



- 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.



- 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.



- 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



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.



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.
 - $\circ~$ If the dog finds the victim with obvious help of the DH or the TL
 - -If the allowed search time is exceeded



- 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 with the DH may freely move. The time starts to run.
- The dog handler assess the situation, find out about the lost person to find, explain 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.



Exercises

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

Execution

- Trail type and length
- 0
- Age of the trail
- Search time

1000 steps / approx. 500 m.

2 changes of direction, a change in terrain and 1 street and/or path crossing

60 minutes

15 minutes



Exercises

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

Execution

 Trail type and length 	2000 steps/ approx. 1000 m
0	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



Exercises

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

Execution

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

• Search time

60 minutes



- 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!