

FCI International Guidelines for Lure Coursing Judges



This document is produced by a working group within the FCI/CdL. Members in the group are from NL, BE, NO, DE and SE. Comments on this document can be sent to the group leader Jonny Hedberg: jonny-hedberg@telia.com

Version history

Version	Changes made	Reference	Validity
4.0	Breeds covered by this guide synchronized with the FCI/CdL rule book paragraph 1.4.1 Podenco Canario to be added.	WG	2017.05.25
5.0	Several main changes and additions.	WG	2019.01.01
5.0.1	<i>Paragraph 4.9 Italian Greyhound changed into PICCOLO LEVRIERO ITALIANO (PLI – Italian Sighthound)</i> <i>Judging criteria sequence adapted to FCI Regulations for International Sighthound Races and Lure Coursing Events</i>	WG	2019.01.01

Approved by the FCI General Committee in October 2018. Valid from January 1st, 2019.

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Table of content

1.	Judging criteria	3
1.1	Judging criteria and maximum points for each criterion	3
1.2	Judging	3
1.3	Aggressive behaviour (attacking)	3
2.	Scoring	4
2.1	Agility	4
2.2	Speed	4
2.3	Endurance	5
2.4	Follow	5
2.5	Enthusiasm	6
3.	Physical contact , typical situations.	7
3.1	Allowable physical contact	7
3.2	Prohibited physical contact	8
4.	Judging guidelines for different breeds, group 10	9
4.1	AFGHAN HOUND (AF)	9
4.2	AZAWAKH (AZ)	10
4.3	BORZOI (BO)	11
4.4	CHART POLSKI (CHP)	12
4.5	DEERHOUND (DE)	13
4.6	GALGO ESPANOL (GE)	14
4.7	GREYHOUND (GR)	15
4.8	IRISH WOLFHOUND (IW)	16
4.9	PICCOLO LEVRIERO ITALIANO (PLI – Italian Sighthound)	17
4.10	MAGYAR AGAR (MA)	18
4.11	SALUKI (SA)	19
4.12	SLOUGHY (SL)	20
4.13	WHIPPET (WH)	21
5.	Judging guidelines for different breeds, group 5	22
5.1	CIRNECO DELL'ETNA (CI)	22
5.2	PHARAO HOUND (PH)	23
5.3	PODenco IBICENCO (PIB)	24
5.4	PODenco CANARIO (PC)	25

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1. Judging criteria

1.1 Judging criteria and maximum points for each criterion

- Dogs are judged as individuals, courses are intended to be run in pairs.
- Dogs' results consist of scores from two/three/five judges. Each judge gives points for five different criteria.
- Maximum points for one course are 200/300/500 depending on the number of judges.
- *Usually dogs run two courses and for those the maximum points in total are 400/600/1000.*
- ***When the dog's performance cannot be judged, the judges have to decide together if they excuse the dog for the day.***

1.2 Judging

Judges assess the dogs' performance according to five criteria (see below). A maximum of 20 points can be awarded for each criterion.

It is very important that judges give special attention to the overall impression of each course and the cooperation between the dogs. Only theoretically (or very seldom) will there be a reason to give high or very high points on some criteria, and low or very low on other criteria.

1.	Agility	20 points
2.	Speed	20 points
3.	Endurance	20 points
4.	Follow	20 points
5.	Enthusiasm	20 points
	Total	100 points

1.3 Aggressive behaviour (attacking)

When the dogs run their course, there must be no aggressive behaviour towards the opponent. Dogs that do attack their opponent during the course must be disqualified. Each disqualification of a dog is a decision taken by all judges together after a group discussion.

The course ends when the dogs are in the take zone (the area surrounding where the lure stops) after that, as a main rule, the competing dogs can no longer be disqualified, except for what is described below. If the judges agree, they may disqualify a dog for aggressive behaviour (attack) in the take zone also.

Dogs that clearly follow their opponent during the run, in order to attack them, but can only do so close to the lure or in the take zone, due to the distance between them, must be disqualified. The mandatory condition for such disqualification is that the dog's focus is not on the lure but on the opponent.

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2. Scoring

2.1 Agility

Excused	no points	runs so little that it cannot be judged
Sufficient	1-5 points	running is uncontrolled
	6-9 points	with increasing speed and in more difficult terrain, the dog cannot <i>maintain its running speed</i>
Good	10-14 points	the dog <i>is in control of its run through the whole course but its behaviour at the turns and obstacles is clumsy in places</i>
Very Good	15-17 points	Where the terrain <i>varies</i> , the dog can quickly switch between running <i>speeds and applies this with a very good level of skill</i>
Excellent	18-20 points	<i>the dog's pursuit is not hindered by variations in the terrain or by obstacles thanks to it using its skill ideally and most effectively</i>

Additions:

Credit dogs that are able to change direction quickly and efficiently especially evident in the ***turns the lure makes***. Also watch the action of the running dog – ***a dynamic forward drive according to the breed-specific predisposition. By clearing obstacles. At the execution of the take as soon as an opportunity arises.***

2.2 Speed

Excused	no points	<i>Does not run at all</i>
Sufficient	1-5 points	chase is lazy and not at full speed
	6-9 points	speed is slower than average for the breed, <i>no changes in rate of speed, or pace</i>
Good	10-14 points	dog runs the whole course with typical gallop for the breed, speed is at least the breed average
Very Good	15-17 points	speed is significantly faster than the breed average throughout the course, including also clear <i>changes in rate of speed or pace</i>
Excellent	18-20 points	speed is top quality for the breed, including fast <i>changes in rate of speed according to the situation</i>

Additions:

When judging speed, the breed characteristics should be ***considered***. All breeds do not reach as high an absolute speed as the others. ***The speed of a sighthound can be compared to that of its competitor that means by distancing the fellow-runner. Of course, the speed of both dogs has to be compared to the breed characteristics to score. A go by can be made when a dog in second position gives its utmost and takes up and overtakes its opponent. Overtaking can take place between two or more successive pulleys.***

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2.3 Endurance

Excused	no points	the dog does not start at all or it quickly abandons the course
Sufficient	1-5 points	the dog does not run the whole course
	6-9 points	the dog runs the whole course, but the speed slows down at the end and it hardly finishes
Good	10-14 points	the dog runs the whole course without notably slowing down (acceptable result)
Very Good	15-17 points	the dog runs the whole course without slowing down and is capable also of speed changes at the end of the chase
Excellent	18-20 points	the dog runs the whole course forcefully/vigorously and does not show signs of tiredness even at the finish

Additions:

Endurance is the ability of a dog to run the whole course with continuous high speed and to finish it in good physical and mental condition.

At the take not losing the force and the coordinative skills (agility and acceleration) to complete the take in a powerful manner at the end of the run.

2.4 Follow

Excused	no points	runs so little that it cannot be judged, or it does not follow the lure at all
Sufficient	1-5 points	runs without enthusiasm, follows the lure only occasionally
	6-9 points	follows the lure but does not try to actively take the lure, reacts slowly to the movement of the lure
Good	10-14 points	follows the lure for the whole course, reacts immediately to the movement of the lure
Very Good	15-17 points	follows the lure in the most direct way to take it, and actively attempts to take it whenever it gets close
Excellent	18-20 points	tries actively and offensively/forcefully to take the lure throughout the chase linked to a perfect performance of the other 4 criteria according to its breed specific manner of pursuit

Additions:

Follow is a dog's capability to follow the lure using an intense, target-oriented pursuit of the lure. Considering the on-site conditions, and the breed-specific manner of pursuit. Follows the lure for the whole course and the objective of its tactical behaviour is to achieve a favourable position for taking the lure.

Follows the lure in a breed-specific manner of pursuit and tries to get as close as possible to the lure to take it. Chases the lure in the most direct way to take it, always in visual contact with the lure, without guessing/anticipating the direction of the lure.

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2.5 Enthusiasm

Excused	no points	<i>The dog is completely uninterested in following the lure</i>
Sufficient	1-5 points	<i>The necessary enthusiasm to take the lure is missing as the dog is not really interested in following the lure, it is more likely following its competitor</i>
	6-9 points	<i>The necessary enthusiasm to take the lure is not sufficient as it pursues the lure only sporadically. Caused for example by lack of interest in the lure, or also because the dog does not have the skills to cope with the terrain and therefore its speed is hindered</i>
Good	10-14 points	<i>Sufficient enthusiasm that the dog is able to choose the easiest line of pursuit and can adapt its running speed to the variations in the terrain</i>
Very Good	15-17 points	<i>The dog is able to use the terrain with great enthusiasm and tries to reach the best position to take the lure</i>
Excellent	18-20 points	<i>With absolute enthusiasm and 100 % focus on the lure, the dog can use the terrain to reach the best position to take the lure. Does not hesitate to make the take with all its power as soon as an opportunity arises</i>

Additions:

Credit single-minded interest **in** the lure – dogs which above all keep their eyes on the lure through turns as well as on the straight parts of the **course**. Also, credit dogs which really try to **take** the lure and not only chase it.

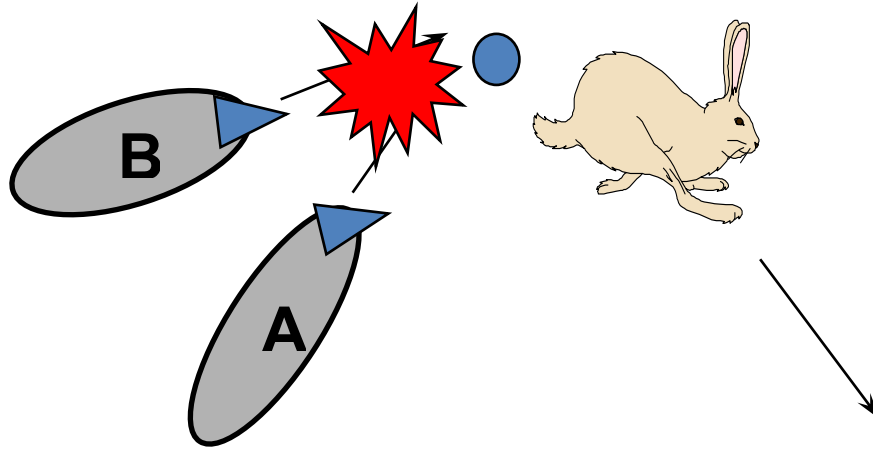
At the start: By its concentrated attention. By fixing its eyes on the lure.

When in pursuit of the lure: By its permanent drive on the lure, forcing the operator to accelerate the lure to avoid a take before the end of the course. By jumping an obstacle cleanly without hesitation. By its desire to return to the lure if it gets left behind.

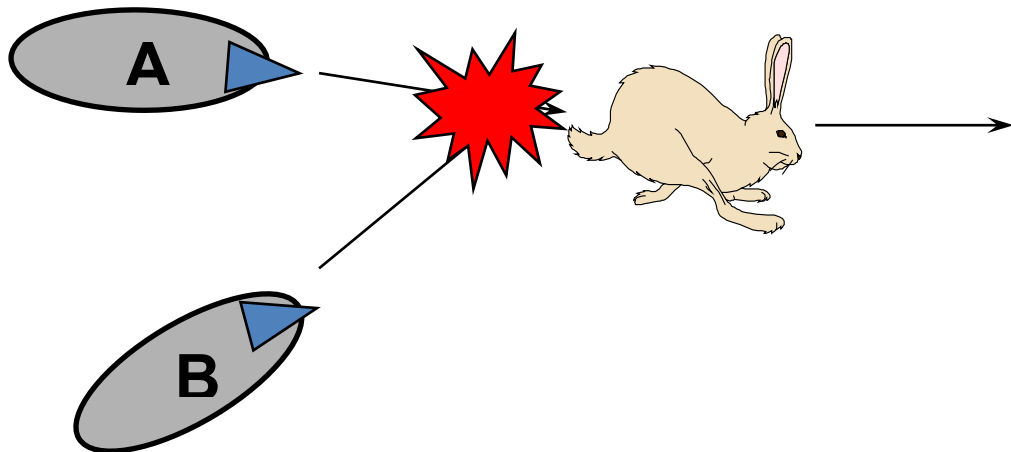
At the take of the lure **depending on the typical hunting behaviour of the breed, for example** at full speed. **For some breeds** by tackling the lure with a sliding take. **By showing interest in the lure** even when it has been taken by its opponent (**e.g. securing the take**).

3. **Physical contact**, typical situations.

3.1 Allowable **physical contact**

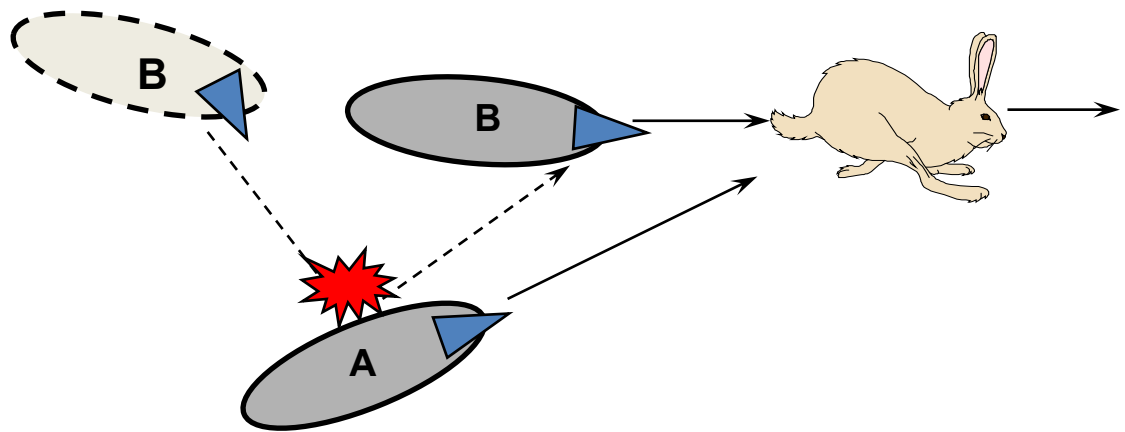


Case 1: The lure makes a turn around the **pulley** and dog B, which is close to or just in front of dog A, **can accidentally bump into dog A**. Both dogs have their attention on the lure during the incident.

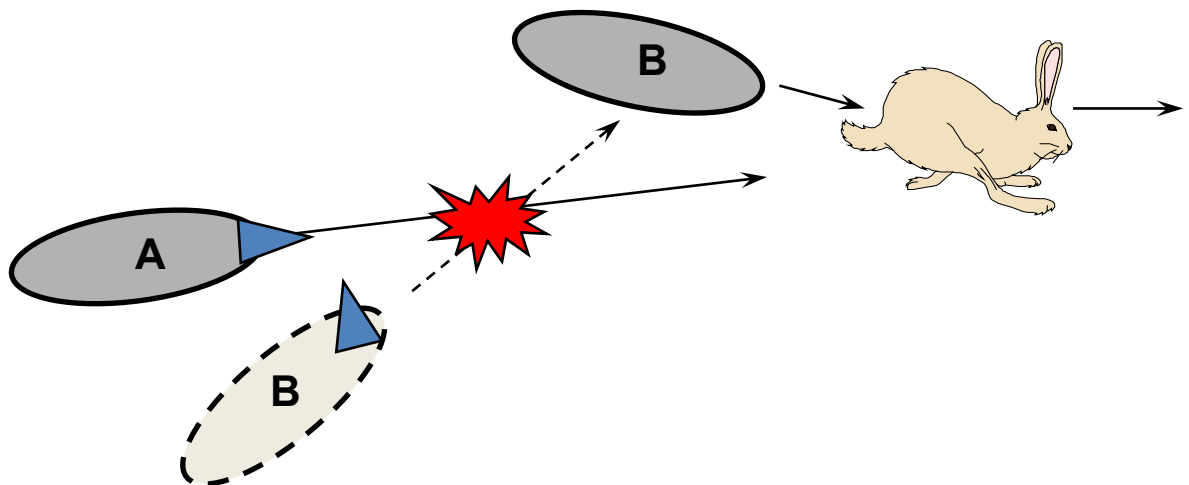


Case 2: Dog B runs to **take** the lure and **accidentally** collides with dog A. Dog B (**and A**) **can innocently turn heads after the accidental collision and** continues the course.

3.2 Prohibited physical contact



Case 3: Dog B does not try to pass dog A, instead it **intentionally bumps into dog A one or more times and obstructs dog A**. This not allowed.



Case 4: Dog B turns its head, leaves **the line of the course and intentionally shoulders dog A away, then returns to the course**. Often this is judged as **allowable physical contact** if dog A continues the chase, but it is not allowed and shall be considered as **prohibited physical contact**.

4. Judging guidelines for different breeds, group 10

(photos: Viki Kulmala and Marko Heinonen)

4.1 AFGHAN HOUND (AF)

FCI No: 228

Speed

The run **of the Afghan hound** is determined, intense and imposing. The intensity of the run is determined by the stretching out of the body being able to show a fully extended gallop and quick speed changes. The speed of a fast dog stays the same from the beginning to the end and gives an impression that it is very easy and lively.

Enthusiasm

The Afghan hound **will** follow the lure precisely. It **will** follow the moves of the lure all the time, react to them immediately and try to take the **lure** as intensely as possible. It **may** also bark while coursing. In case of losing the lure, the dog will try to find it again. The Afghan hound does not have to **make a sliding take of the lure**, but after getting the lure the dog must defend and guard it. **Both dogs should show an interest in the lure when the course has ended.**

Follow

Afghan hounds hunt alone **but sometimes they team up. The breed can easily cope with the changes and obstacles in the terrain. The breed must also be able to easily react to the movements of the lure by changes in speed. In a group hunt one of the two dogs may work to prevent the lure from escaping.**

Agility

The Afghan hound must have an excellent coordination and reaction ability. It has to run surely and bravely in **what is often** difficult terrain being able to very quickly make changes of direction. Keeping **its balance within extreme changes of ground and quick turns of the prey, is a feature of this agile breed.**

Endurance

A durable Afghan hound maintains its running style from start to finish. **The** Afghan hound is a durable and hardened hunter **in** difficult terrain. The mental endurance has a remarkable part in this breed's coursing. A hunting Afghan hound must be **capable** of several long chases during the day.



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4.2 AZAWAKH (AZ)

FCI No: 307

Speed

The Azawakh is a fast **breed** that runs with **an elegant movement and has quite a long gallop stride**. The running position might appear **high** because the dog has a short body and long limbs.

Enthusiasm

The Azawakh is usually calm at the start, but it might whine looking at the lure with enthusiasm. When coursing in pairs Azawakhs sometimes teams up, one of the Azawakhs may chase the lure while the other is trying to encircle them. The Azawakh may try to anticipate the speed and direction of the lure and will react quickly to it. When the lure has stopped, the Azawakh may attempt a sliding take, but normally the dog passes then returns to the lure. The Azawakh might shake the lure when taking it, but often it stays by the lure trying to prevent it from moving. The other Azawakh may not necessarily go to the lure if the other dog is already on it.

Follow

The Azawakh follows the lure by sight and is quick to react to its moves. **Traditionally** they usually hunt only with familiar dogs, when hunting with foreign dogs the cooperation will not necessarily be seamless and flowing. *The Azawakh is not necessarily dependent on a hunting partner, but if it has an equal partner, they can work together very well. When the lure makes surprising changes of direction their running posture will get higher and they will become more observant.*

Agility

The Azawakh is a very agile **breed** which is able to quickly change **speed** and direction and manage difficult terrain. *Because of its body shape, a pronounced rectangle, the Azawakh does not have the same agility as the Afghan hound, however, it has good jumping ability.*

Endurance

The Azawakh is a long-distance runner that can speed up at the end of the chase.



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4.3 BORZOI (BO)

FCI No.: 193

Speed

The Borzoi is one of the fastest sighthounds on longer distances from 800 - 1000 m.

The breed must be able to gallop with a long stride. When getting closer to the lure, the breed accelerates **strongly**. During the run, the breed should be able to **show decisive changes of speed**.

Enthusiasm

The **breed** should follow the movements of the **lure accurately during the whole chase, not so much in running exactly the same line as the lure, but to search for good striking positions to take the lure. The breed might try to get to the lure by making extreme turns in the direction of the lure.** When getting close to the lure, **the dog may get ready for a sliding take in the ideal case by executing the "brassok" (a rapid acceleration just before the take which as a result of this high speed can cause the dog to roll over with or without the lure.)**

Follow

The breed **should** deal well with difficult terrain and obstacles, and its follow should not be hindered by them. **The breed will consider variations in the terrain, and the competitor's movements, and it must be able to use these to its advantage. Borzois ideally work together, i.e. the slower dog goes instinctively to the side and leaves the direct pursuit of the lure to the faster one, (the chase dog) while the slower one protects the lure laterally (hedge dog), and so tries to prevent an escape of the prey. Borzois change position constantly during the pursuit as 'chaser' and 'hedger' (particularly equally fast dogs).**

Agility

Despite its size, the Borzoi is able to turn at the pulleys very well. The breed must be able to fit its pace and speed to terrain variations, obstacles and turns so that it does not lose control of the course at any point.

Endurance

As the Borzoi is a long-distance runner, the dog must remain in good condition for the entire pursuit.



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4.4 CHART POLSKI (CHP)

FCI No.: 333

Speed

The Chart Polski is a very fast but at the same time very agile breed. When the breed gets closer to the lure, it will accelerate its speed.

Enthusiasm

The Chart Polski chases the lure with great enthusiasm. At the starting point it is focused and stares at the lure and is ready at any time to rush after it. During the chase the breed will follow the lure trying to make it accelerate speed and to proceed without stopping. The Chart Polski is **a courageous breed** which will cross or pass all obstacles without hesitation. When **taking the lure, it may make an impressive "sliding, or leaping take."**

Follow

When in pursuit the Chart Polski watches the lure and the terrain at the same time. When the other dog accelerates the lure by chasing it, the other dog may try to break off the escape route and take it. It may try and prevent the lure from escaping into the bushes. It may try to shorten the pursuit and take shortcuts to get closer to the lure to be able to take it. Both dogs will watch each other and adjust their work to the current situation, and changes in terrain. This is real co-operation.

Agility

The Chart Polski **must be** able to run smoothly even on rough terrain, and also **be able** to make sharp turns. **When coursing the breed should be capable of sudden stops and turnarounds by rotating while jumping in the air.**

Endurance

A Chart Polski stays in a good condition throughout the whole chase and copes well with strain and potential impacts.



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4.5 DEERHOUND (DE)

FCI No: 164

Speed

The Deerhound should show large and powerful movements, not extremely fast, but able to show clear changes in speed. When getting closer to the lure, it will accelerate. This takes place most significantly in the take section and is very important.

Enthusiasm

Deerhounds hunt usually at least in pairs and they do not just follow the lure, they actually hunt it. Both must respond to the turns of the lure and follow the **course** until the end.

Follow

They may take advantage of the movements of each other and anticipate where the lure is going. Often one of the pair searches for the fastest line, tends to shorten the route and they may try to cut off the expected escape route of the lure by working as a pair. At the finish of the chase, the dogs either stay at the lure to keep it from moving or make a **"sliding take."**

Agility

The Deerhound is a surprisingly agile breed despite its size and **should be** able to make quick changes in direction. The Deerhound uses its long and strong tail superbly to balance and accomplish changes in direction. It should cope very well in uneven and rocky terrain. Pay attention to the fact that **males are less agile than the bitch because of their greater size.**

Endurance

Very durable and is able to accelerate its speed at the end of the course.



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4.6 GALGO ESPANOL (GE)

FCI No.: 285

Speed

A fast breed with long deep strides, power can be seen in the run. The style of running is effortless, flexible and with a low gallop. The Galgo Español is able to show quick changes of speed.

Enthusiasm

Galgos at the start might howl and bark with enthusiasm. They will try to chase the lure with intensity, and during the chase will follow the lure closely with their eyes and ears. During the chase the ears are close to the head, when the lure changes direction or the dog loses the lure, it might lift up its ears. When the lure stops, the Galgo brakes heavily, or tries to turn back to the lure as fast as possible. It may make a quick shake of the lure and then leave it. When the lure is not moving it is not necessary for the dog to pay attention to it. The dog might leave to search for a new lure and will not necessarily guard it.

Follow

The Galgo Español may adjust its speed to the changes of the terrain and changes of the speed of the lure. In a pair, the other dog might try to enclose the lure by running a little to the side of it. If it loses sight of the lure the Galgo may try to find it by running around using its sense of smell in the air or on the ground.

Agility

An agile breed that is capable of quick, controlled changes at high speed. It copes well with very difficult terrain, also uses its tail to balance its body in the turns.

Endurance

The Galgo Español is a **highly** durable and persistent long-distance runner.



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4.7 GREYHOUND (GR)

FCI No.: 158

Speed

The Greyhound is the fastest sighthound, an explosive starter. Reaches maximum speed very quickly. A very fast breed especially in a straight line, able to make quick changes in speed. Its extended gallop can be extreme, the back limbs enabling an extremely **powerful** propulsion.

Enthusiasm

The breed must have a maximal interest in the lure from the finish to the end of the **course**, even if the lure would get further away from its sight. The **breed** must react accurately and quickly to the moves of the lure, and try to **take** the lure with maximal efficiency. Its run should be self-sacrificing and powerful. **The lure must be taken, and staying by the take can tell a lot about the enthusiasm of the dog.**

Follow

The Greyhound is suited to course alone. Social and friendly although some individuals have a normal tendency to take possession of the lure in the finish area, however not while chasing. The Greyhound should be able to read the terrain and recognize possible obstacles with its good vision. **It achieves the fastest line in the course and tries to reach the take sharply with maximal speed.**

Agility

While being very muscular the Greyhound can still run with an extremely pure and effortless looking style. The Greyhound is very capable of swift changes of direction and speed in varying terrain. It manages well in rough terrain. The distance of the lure must always be 10 to 15 meters from the dog, otherwise it **will actively attempt to take the lure.**

Endurance

Well-conditioned Greyhounds can cope well with long runs, while their speed is at all time at the limits of their capacity. Although the Greyhound has the muscles of a sprinter, some individuals can run even longer distances without visibly slowing down. The Greyhound is also a mentally durable and determined courser. It recovers relatively fast. At its best a dog is able to **make at least** two intense chases in one day.



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4.8 IRISH WOLFHOUND (IW)

FCI No.: 160

Speed

Not extremely fast, the Irish Wolfhound is more of a long-distance runner. No quick changes of speed.

Enthusiasm

Irish Wolfhounds hunt **mainly** as pairs, in which case the partner dog secures the lure. Also, the securing dog should react to the turns of the lure and follow the chase until the end. After the take both should make sure that the lure stays in place.

Follow

Irish Wolfhounds **may take advantage of each other's moves, following the lure at the same time while aiming to trap the lure.**

Agility

Turns are wide, smoothly following the moves of the lure. Although the Irish Wolfhound is not very quick in the turns, it must be able to keep a stable running **speed** in the terrain.

Endurance

The Irish Wolfhound is very durable. The speed must remain good throughout the whole chase.



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4.9 PICCOLO LEVRIERO ITALIANO (PLI – Italian Sighthound)

FCI No: 200

Speed

The PLI is a **very fast breed in relation to its size. Elastic, harmonious, movement should not gradually lose its speed. Fast gallop with rapid push off with the ability to make rapid changes of pace.** The hind legs move far under the body enabling a high level of propulsion. The front legs move low reaching far ahead. The length of the gallop **strides plus their high pace, supply its speed.**

Enthusiasm

The PLI is characterized by its astonishing passion for chasing and the maintenance of its speed. The dog must have maximal interest in the lure from start to finish. The dog must follow the lure movements closely, reacting to them immediately and try to take it as effectively as possible. If the lure comes too close during the chase, the dog tries to **take it. The lure should be caught at the finish. Because the PLI is significantly smaller than the other sighthounds, the distance to the lure should be taken into consideration. In rough or overgrown terrain, the enthusiastic PLI will jump up to sight the lure.**

Follow

The PLI is very much a solo hunter, which tries to take the lure as quickly and directly as possible, using high speed with quick changes of pace. However, it will read the terrain and at the same time pay attention to its competitor. The PLI will look for the fastest way to take the lure. This breed can chase independently as well as in a larger group. This breed is a large dog in a small size.

Agility

The PLI is a fast dog, **which is able to make very quick changes of direction related to its speed, even in difficult terrain. It has very good ability to change speed. It must be able to cope with uneven and difficult terrain, even though steep and rough terrain will challenge it because of its size.**

Endurance

The PLI is a sprinter, which does not **capture its prey by endurance but with quick changes in speed. Mental and physical endurance must not fail under any circumstances.**



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4.10 MAGYAR AGAR (MA)

FCI No:240

Speed

The Magyar Agar is an extremely fast **breed**, on long runs it is even faster than a Greyhound. After reaching its maximum speed, it can maintain speed throughout the entire run. The running position is low. On reaching striking distance, the dog tends to accelerate **speed to take the lure at the finish**. Sufficient **sustained** maximum speed is more important than explosive initial speed.

Enthusiasm

The Magyar Agar **should** follow the lure with great enthusiasm and at the starts should focus only on the lure. It **will clear obstacles with determination and without hesitation. A leaping take is not necessary, the dog can take the lure by sheer speed alone.**

Follow:

During **the course mutual co-operation between the dogs and utilization of the terrain changes will be of importance**. Because the Magyar Agar is a group hunter, one of the two dogs might work as the **hedging** dog to prevent the lure from escaping the open area. The Magyar Agar **should** react to the lure movements by swift changes in speed.

Agility

The Magyar Agar is very fast regardless of the terrain. It is able to do low and fast turns.

Endurance

The Magyar Agar's durability of speed is high, it is able to **maintain** maximum speed throughout the chase. Mental **and physical endurance** must never fail during its performance.



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4.11 SALUKI (SA)

Saluki

FCI No: 269

Speed

The Saluki is a fast dog **for** its size. Its running should show strength and the capacity to make quick changes **in speed**. It should be capable of an easy, flexible, low and fast gallop, despite varying terrain.

Enthusiasm

The Saluki's enthusiasm to take the lure should show clearly throughout the whole chase, it **will try** to take the lure every way possible. Salukis can anticipate the movements of the **lure but should follow it closely by sight and even by hearing. If it loses the lure, it must try to find it. Taking and guarding the lure are important.**

Follow:

The Saluki should be independent and show initiative when hunting. **It will observe the variations in the terrain and the movements of the lure while chasing. The Saluki runs with a low and long stride, and when the lure makes sudden changes in direction the running posture gets higher and the Saluki's appearance becomes more observant.**

When hunting the Saluki follows the hare at a constant high speed until the take, then grabs the hare from the back.

Agility

The Saluki is very agile dog for its size and it is able to make quick changes of speed. It uses its tail to help in quick turns and the dog must be able to react immediately when the lure makes a turn.

Endurance

The Saluki is physically and mentally very durable, the most enduring breed in the sighthound group.



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4.12 SLOUGHI (SL)

FCI No: 188

Speed

The Sloughi is a fast **breed** that runs with a long gallop stride. When getting closer to the lure the Sloughi will accelerate its speed.

Enthusiasm

At the start the Sloughi might whine or bark while staring at the lure with enthusiasm. When running in pairs, one dog chases the lure while the other will try to encircle it. The Sloughi often does not follow the lure straightforwardly and precisely, instead it may try to anticipate the speed and direction changes of the lure. When the **lure** has stopped, the Sloughi might slide to take it, but normally the dog **passes** by and returns to it. At the lure the Sloughi may often shake the take. The Sloughi **may** stay at the lure and guard it.

Follow

The Sloughi follows the lure **by** sight and will be ready to react to the movements of the lure. It adjusts its **speed** considering the movements of the lure and the changes in terrain. When the **lure** makes sudden turns, the running posture gets higher and its appearance becomes more alert.

Agility

The Sloughi is an agile dog that must be able to make quick changes of speed while running, and cope in difficult terrain.

Endurance

The Sloughi is a long-distance runner, which can also accelerate its speed at the end of the chase. Mental and physical endurance must not fail under any circumstances.



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4.13 WHIPPET (WH)

FCI No: 162

Speed

The Whippet is a very fast breed (*it is the fastest accelerating breed*) that can make rapid changes in pace. Its gallop opens fully, the hind legs moving far under the body enabling high propulsion. The front legs **stretching** low and far ahead. The length of the gallop **strides plus their high pace supply its speed**.

Enthusiasm

The **Whippet** must have maximal interest *in the lure* from start to finish – even when the lure is moving **at a distance**. The Whippet **will** follow the movements of it closely, react to them immediately and try to take it as effectively as possible. *The lure must be caught, so a sliding take must appear. The Whippet takes the lure from behind with a sudden thrust of acceleration this must be considered during the course if the lure is allowed to get too close to the dog.*

Follow

The Whippet is completely a **solo** hunter, it will try straightforwardly to take the lure as quickly as possible using great speed and rapid changes of **speed**. The Whippet should read the terrain and seek the fastest and most efficient direction to move in, it should also take the competitor into account. A social dog it can chase independently but also in a larger group. In case of losing sight of the lure, the **Whippet will** stay and look for it. A large dog in a small size.

Agility

The Whippet is a fast dog, which is able to very quickly change direction in relation to its speed also in difficult terrain. The Whippet has **great** ability to change speed, *even when coping with uneven and difficult terrain that will challenge it because of its size*.

Endurance

The Whippet is an **extreme** sprinter, which does capture its prey by endurance but with quick changes in **speed**. Mental **and physical endurance** must not fail under any circumstances.



5. Judging guidelines for different breeds, group 5

5.1 CIRNECO DELL'ETNA (CI)

FCI No.: 199

Speed

The Cirneco dell'Etna is a durable and moderately fast breed thanks to its easy and free movement. It has to be able to make quick changes in pace.

Enthusiasm

The Cirneco dell'Etna **should try to take the lure enthusiastically, even when the lure is moving into the distance**. Its enthusiasm can be heard in its barking. The Cirneco will follow the lure and watches the lure action very closely regardless of the terrain and any approaching obstacles. It will show versatile use of its hunting senses, typically searching by scent. **The Cirneco dell'Etna has a very strong hunting motivation, it will not give up if the lure gets out of sight, the dog will typically return to the place where the dog lost the lure.**

Follow

The Cirneco dell'Etna is intelligent and will always choose the shortest route to take the lure. Sometimes there might be cooperation between the pair.

Agility

The Cirneco dell'Etna is a powerful, but light dog, that is able to run confidently and courageously in difficult terrain. The breed should be able to make tight and controlled turns at speed. **The Cirneco dell'Etna should show immediate reaction to the lure movements.**

Endurance

A trained Cirneco dell'Etna in a good condition **should manage to maintain a forceful chase until it takes the lure**. It is a durable long-distance runner.



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5.2 PHARAO HOUND (PH)

FCI No: 248

Speed

The Pharaoh hound may not be among the fastest breeds, but it is a durable, intense and steady courser. ***Showing free movement, it appears fleet-footed and supple. The Pharaoh hound should show quick turns. It does not make particularly great changes in pace.***

Enthusiasm

The Pharaoh hound follows the lure movements intensely, and should react to every corner instantly, actively trying to take the lure. Often the enthusiasm can be heard from their barking. ***The breed will also register activity in its surroundings, (e.g. the pulleys), with its acute sense of hearing.***

Follow

The Pharaoh hound always chooses the most direct route to the lure, yet it does not disturb the chase by cutting across the course. In a pair that show good co-operation, they also take close notice of the terrain and the movements of each other. In that case the smaller and more agile dog will often take the role of the chaser and the slower dog the role of the hedger. The use of their ears is most noticeable when pursuing the lure at close distance.

In case of losing the lure, ***the breed will use its sense of hearing and will circle around looking for it. Alternatively, for example in high grass, the breed will rise up and jump when looking for the lure.***

When the lure has stopped, both dogs either go in to tear at the lure, when often a conflict may need to be avoided or alternatively the other stays by barking loudly. However, they should not leave the lure.

Agility

The breed runs smoothly and is able to make tight controlled turns at an intense speed even in a difficult terrain.

Endurance

The Pharaoh hound is for its size powerful, strong and durable. It manages to ***maintain a forceful and offensive chase until taking the lure, and will speed on until the end of the course.***



5.3 PODENCO IBICENCO (PIB)

FCI No: 89.1 (rh), 89.2 (sh)

Speed

The Podenco Ibicenco is not extremely fast **but is adapted to the typical hunting behavior of the breed**. Running on a flat field is not the most typical exercise for the breed. The style of running varies by terrain. When the lure makes surprising changes of direction, **the Podenco's run changes momentarily from a low profile with long reaching gallop to a gallop with a more vertical posture**. The breed is able to make rapid changes of pace especially in the turns, and often during the course its speed will vary when it tries to anticipate the direction of the lure and with changes in the terrain.

Enthusiasm

The Podenco Ibicenco concentrates well on the chase, eyes closely following the lure and its ears follow the noises from the surroundings like radar. Its enthusiasm will appear sometimes as barking. When **the lure is not moving**, it is barely paid attention to, and the breed may easily leave to look for the next chase (or some other task). **The breed does not often do a sliding or leaping take especially if another dog is already at the lure. This is always a dedicated hunting breed, persistent and extremely attentive.**

Follow

The Podenco Ibicenco **searches** for the most direct line of run. **It may anticipate where the lure is going and will closely observe the terrain and its changes. Podencos will watch each other during the chase**, the dog behind often trying to encircle the lure. They may attempt to bring the lure to the owner unharmed like a retriever. For a young dog the meaning of the pair is significant.

Agility

The Podenco Ibicenco is a very flexible and agile **breed**, with a good balance. It copes best in rough and varying terrain. **Significant differences in terrain should not cause any problems for the breed.**

Endurance

Capable of both swift, pace and gallop changes, the Podenco Ibicenco should be able to accelerate at the end of the course.



5.4 **PODENCO CANARIO (PC)**

FCI No: 329

Speed

The Podenco Canario is a relatively fast dog considering its typical breed behavior and should maintain its speed even in difficult terrain.

Enthusiasm

The breed concentrates well on the chase, primarily using its sense of smell and hearing. The chase is supported by barking. The breed does not often do a sliding or leaping take if another dog is already on the lure. This is a very dedicated hunting dog, persistent and extremely attentive.

Follow

The Podenco Canario is used for hunting in packs of up to twelve dogs. The landscape of the Canary Islands is of volcanic origin and crossed by countless natural gorges and crevices, which could offer a lure plenty of hiding places. Once the dogs are off the leash, they tirelessly begin to search the area for signs of prey. The breed primarily uses its sense of smell, but also its fine hearing.

Agility

With its dexterity and extraordinary jumping ability, combined with the surefootedness of its paws equipped with very flexible toes, the Podenco Canario is perfectly adapted to the rough terrain of its home country.

Endurance

Podenco Canario's are very durable. The speed must be maintained throughout the whole course.

