

DKV
DEUTSCH-KURZHAAR-VERBANDES
TESTING AND BREEDING REGULATIONS
as of
MARCH 17, 2007



GENERAL REGULATIONS

Of the
DEUTSCH KURZHAAR VERBAND

General regulations for all tests of the
German Shorthair Association
March 17, 2007

I. General
(*Allgemeines*)

§1

- (1) Only breeding clubs affiliated to the *Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband* 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 German Shorthairs in breed tests of the DKV and must have judged at several tests of the German Shorthair Association (German Shorthair 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). *A judge may not enter a dog in the test he himself is judging.*

II. Admission Qualifications
(*Zulassungsbedingungen*)

§3

- (1) Registration has to be made on the application form of the German Shorthair Association (DKV) or on the entry form of the Versatile Hunting Dog Association (JGHV), either typewritten or printed. The test director will return incomplete or illegible forms. A dog may not be handled more than twice in the breed tests *Derby, Solms, and AZP*. The participation in international tests is exempt. Cancellation of tests due to conditions beyond the handlers control does 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	(genügend)
poor	= 1	(mangelhaft)
insufficient	= 0	(ungenügend)

(3) **For OUTSTANDING, "VERY 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) **Gun shy and hand shy 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 precludes 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).

Gun shyness, 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 (Preiszuweisung)

§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. Kleemann Test is designated as KS, and an International Shorthair Test with IKP, and NAKP (North American Kurzhaar Prufung).

(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, AZP, and NAKP reporting by senior judges should be limited to entries on official forms.

(2) For IKP, NAKP 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:

- a. Terrain and density of game
- b. Names of the judges for the test group.
- c. Names of the dogs in the test group.
- d. Evaluation of the dogs.

(3) 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.

(4) For dogs that did not pass, the report must detail judge's 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:
 - a. The official entry form.
 - b. The duplicate score sheet (Prüfungsbescheinigung).
- (2) Test results of IKP and Kleemann. 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 *euro* 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. (*not applicable to NADKC*)
- (2) Handlers not possessing a hunting license must submit sufficient liability insurance for their dogs to the test director before the test. (*not applicable to NADKC*)
- (3) (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 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) A commission consisting of three members will decide upon the appeal. 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 Kleemann Breed Selection Test. Members of the appeal commission must be listed in the official program at IKP and Kleemann test.
- (5) The appeals commission may:
 - a) Correct scores if derived under abuse of discretionary privileges.
 - b) Repeat the testing subject if testing regulations have been violated.

- c) Decline the appeal as unjustified.
- d) The verdict of the appeals commission must be recorded in writing. The decision of the appeals commission is final.

§20

The German Shorthair 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 17, 2007. They became effective on *April 1, 2007*.

DERBY

Regulations for the Spring Test

March 17, 2007

I. Purpose of the Test (Zweck der Prüfung)

(1) The Derby is a breed test along with a natural ability test. Its purpose is to determine the young dog's natural abilities in the most important field categories and to assess the breeding values of the young dog's parents.

(2) This test serves its purpose best when on the one hand the training and preparation of the young dog are sufficiently advanced that its natural abilities have been developed and can be evaluated, but on the other hand, the handler's influence does not overly cover or mask the young dog's natural ability. From past experience, testing during the first spring, best shows the dog's natural abilities regarding the acuity of nose, finding ability, a smart search with the purpose of finding game, as well as pointing and relocating feathered game.

(3) The Derby training will be most successful if the young dog's wild passion for hare and tracks has been sufficiently restrained during winter and early spring, so that his attention can be focused on game birds when they start pairing in spring before nesting. Therefore, the Derby does not require work on the hare's track. However, upon occasion shown manner of hunting and very good work on a hare track are to be documented.

(4) Required for proper execution of the test are large fields that contain 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 young dog's work in order to ensure the significance of the awarded Derby prizes and that the Spring Breeding Test - Derby - remains a valuable breeding instrument.

II. Organization of the Test (Veranstaltung der Prüfung)

§ 1

The Spring Breeding Test - Derby - may only be held in the spring. Execution is the responsibility of the clubs.

§ 2

(1) Admitted to the test are all Deutsch-Kurzhaars born after 30, September of the year before last. They must be registered in the Deutsch-Kurzhaar Breed book (Zuchtbuch DK).

Other pointing dog breeds with FCI pedigrees may also be admitted.

(2) If more than 3 dogs over the age of 15 months are 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 have a very good game bird population.

III. Execution of the Test (Durchführung der Prüfung)

General (Allgemeines)

§ 4

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

(2) Afterwards, the dogs selected by the judges may be tested in pairs, 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 is not to be so wide-ranged that the judging group would have to split up. (*n/a to NADKC?*)

The Individual Categories (Prüfungsfächer)

§ 5

(1) The main emphasis of the Spring Breeding Test - Derby- is the determination of nose quality, how fluid, persistent, and systematic the search is, how quickly game is found, the steadiness of

pointing, and the manner of cooperation. Also, the assessment of the dog's mental stability, temperament, 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

The manner of hunting (gives tongue on track, gives tongue on sight, silent, questionable or dog barks without presence of game (waidlaut)) should be determined, if possible. Giving tongue on track, giving tongue on sight, or silent can only be evaluated when following hare or fox. Shown manner of hunting on other furred game is to be recorded on the score sheet and signed by the test director. When 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 handler influence.

Nose: (Nase)

(1) The judgment of the quality of 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" into the wind with their noses, briefly mark game and game bird scent, chew the scent during pointing, find quickly, scent game from a long distance, stay in scent-contact with moving game and are able to produce the game. A sign of a good nose is the more horizontal than vertical head position that could serve as an indication of the quality of the nose.

Search: (Suche)

(2) The search should be brisk, roomy, methodical, fluid and persistent but never hectic, erratic, without concentration or vision dominated. **The manner of the search should be determined by the use of the nose and willingness to find game.** The search that is more adapted to the terrain and wind direction is rated higher. The use of a good search pattern, correct turning into the wind, and proper approach to the ground cover are as important as speed adapted to the terrain and vegetation or a fluid, ground covering persistent gait. The style of the search allows valuable conclusions as to the character, temperament, and inner balance of the dog.

Pointing: (Vorstehen)

(3) The dog should point or lie in front of tight sitting, unmoving game birds. Only positive pointing of actual game is rated as pointing. Signs of very good pointing are firm intense pointing as well as independent scent following of moving game. Repeated intense pointing without game present is a sign of unsure pointing and must be rated as a fault. If there are insufficient game birds, pointing of furred game may be rated accordingly. *Running after fleeing game birds is not rated as a fault during the Derby.*

Cooperation: (Führigkeit)

(4) The manner of cooperation is evident in the willingness of the dog to readily stay in contact with the handler and to be of service to the handler.

Obedience and Desire to work:

(Arbeitsfreude und Gehorsam)

(5) The desire to work and the obedience of a dog must be determined by careful observation during the entire test and must be considered when using discretionary freedom in assigning the score.

Obedience: (Gehorsam)

(6) 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. At the 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 easily be leashed, as long as it is not currently distracted by presence of game or scent.

Desire to work: (Arbeitsfreude:)

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

Evaluation of Faults and Gunfire Tolerance: (Feststellung von Fehlern und Schussfestigkeit)

(1) The following is considered a fault:

- a. Intentional avoidance of game (blinking).
- b. Repeated, convincing point without game present.
- c. Flushing of feathered game without prior marking, or overrunning game, if both are caused by insufficient nose quality.
- d. Repeated, long lasting rabbit chasing, whereby the dog withdraws itself from the testing procedure in the main categories of field work on game birds.
- e. Flushing feathered game after having marked the scent from afar due to incomplete Derby training. This can often be used to evaluate nose quality.

(2) To determine possible gun-shyness or gun sensitivity, at least 2 shotgun discharges must be fired during each dog's search, within at least 20 seconds of each other, from a distance not exceeding shotgun range. 11, Number 5, 7 and 8 of the General Regulations must be observed.

§ 6

Rabbit Track: (Hasenspur)

(1) If a dog intentionally or by chance shows at least satisfactory work in tracking an unseen rabbit or fox, then this is to be recorded on the score sheet (Spurarbeit) with the appropriate mark *and predicate (satisfactory or good)*.

(2) Very good work in tracking will be marked by the customary Andreas Star (*). These performances, however, do not influence the general evaluation.

(3) The handler cannot request work on a rabbit track.

(4) The only criterion to be evaluated is the natural ability of willingness to track and tracking reliability. Shown tongue (Art des Jagens) is to be noted.

IV. Prize Assignment

(Preiszuteilung)

§7

(1) A Prize I, II and 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 a 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
Co-operation	3	3	2

(3) A ranking of the dogs within their prize categories will not be conducted.

(4) Dogs that successfully pass a Derby in their first year (breeding year), receive the notation (J) for youth behind their assigned category (e.g. D1 (J)).

The annual general meeting of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband approved these regulations on 17. March 2007. They became effective on 1. April 2007.

SOLMS
Regulations for Autumn Test
from 17. March 2007

I. Purpose of the Test
(Zweck der Prüfung)

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

II. Organization of the Test (Veranstaltung der Prüfung)

§ 1

The Autumn Breeding Test - Solms - may only be held in the autumn. Execution is the responsibility of the clubs.

§ 2

- (1) Admitted to the test are all Deutsch-Kurzhaars born after 30. September of the year before last. They must be registered in the Deutsch-Kurzhaar Breedbook (Zuchtbuch DK). Other pointing dog breeds with FCI-pedigrees are also admitted.
- (2) If more than 3 dogs over the age of 20 months are present, then they should be tested together in one group.

§ 3

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

III. Execution of the Test (Durchführung der Prüfung)

General (Allgemeines)

§ 4

- (1) Dogs must be tested individually and thoroughly in all categories. Each dog should be given several opportunities to prove itself. The judge's report (form) must contain all relevant details.
- (2) The dogs can be tested in all categories in one group or also separately in the categories of field and water. If they are tested separately, the score for Nose and Obedience is assessed by the field work judges under consideration of the water work judge's evaluation.

The Individual Categories (Prüfungsfächer)

§ 5

The Solms is divided into these categories:

1. Fieldwork:
 - Nose
 - Search

Pointing

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

2. Water work:

Blind retrieve from water with dense cover

Search behind the duck in water with dense cover

3. Furred game drag (Hare/rabbit)

4. Manner of retrieving

Hare or rabbit

Duck

Partridge/Pheasant/Pigeon/Duck

5. Cooperation

6. Obedience

7. Desire to work

8. Manner of hunting (gives tongue on track, gives tongue on sight, silent or questionable)

The manner of hunting (gives tongue on track, gives tongue on sight, silent, questionable or dog barks without presence of game (waidlaut)) should be determined, if possible. Giving tongue on track, giving tongue on sight, or silent can only be evaluated when following hare or fox. Shown manner of hunting on other furred game is to be recorded on the score sheet and signed by the test director. When evaluating the performance in the categories Nose, Obedience and Cooperation the separate judging groups must come to an agreement. In case of doubt, the field work judges tip the scales.

Field work (Feldarbeit)

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

Nose (Nase):

(1) The judgement 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" into the wind with their noses, briefly mark game and game bird scents, chew the scent during pointing, find quickly and stay in scent-contact with moving game and are able to produce the game. A sign of a good nose is the more horizontal than vertical head position and could serve as an indication of the quality of the nose.

Search (Suche):

(2) The search should be brisk, roomy, methodical, fluid and persistent but never hectic, erratic, without concentration or vision dominated. **The manner of the search should be determined by the use of the nose and willingness to find game**. The search that is more adapted to the terrain and wind direction is rated higher. The use of a good search pattern, correct turning into the wind, and proper approach of the ground cover are as important as speed adapted to the terrain and vegetation or a fluid, ground covering persistent gait. The style of the search allows valuable conclusions as to the character, temperament, and inner balance of the dog.

Pointing (Vorstehen):

(3) The dog should point or lie in front of tight sitting, **unmoving** game birds until the handler approaches and flushes the game, or until the game 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 judgement 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 must be rated as a fault. If there are insufficient game birds, pointing of furred game may be rated accordingly.

(4) If possible, a bird should be shot over the dog or shots must be fired during the search when the dog is not in contact with game. The purpose of the shot is to prove gunfire tolerance of the dog in the field. The steadiness to shot is not to be evaluated.

(5) The dog should preferably retrieve a freshly shot bird:

a) work on the winged partridge is evaluated as such if the dog works out the partridge's or pheasant's track, finds it, and brings it to the handler.

b) If the opportunity to track and retrieve a winged bird does not exist, the free search and retrieve of a freshly shot bird may be evaluated if the dog did not mark where it fell into cover. It's at the judge's discretion to 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 partridge (pheasant) fell. The dog must be unleashed and sent to search and retrieve about 40 m from this location. The dog should search closely in front of the handler under the shotgun, and should demonstrate by its controlled gait and low nose (close to the ground) that it wants to find the game. The rating of this work is dependent on the way the dog complies with the 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).
(5a & 5b do not apply at NADKC tests)

1) The drag must be laid by a judge, downwind in vegetation with two blunt angles and must be 150 m long. The distance between the individual drags must be at least 100 m at all points. At the end, a preferably freshly shot bird is laid openly on the ground (not covered or in a depression). Then the judge continues far enough in extension of the drag to be able to hide, so the dog will not see him. There he puts down openly on the ground and in front of him the dragged game bird after releasing it from the drag string. He may not prevent the dog from retrieving this bird. The dog is not allowed to see the laying of the drag. 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. Upon the handler's request, drags can be laid with one animal of respective species. In any case, the dragged animal must be freed of the drag string before the dog starts to work.

2) The handler may work the dog on a leash for the first 20 m, then he has to unleash the dog and remain in place. If the dog returns without having found game and does not resume the track of the drag independently, the handler may restart the dog twice. A restart is any kind of influence that the handler may exert over the dog to take up the trail again.

3) Required is willing, quick and independent locating, quick grasping and eager retrieving of the game bird without further handler influence. 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 its ability to adapt to the task - whether it wants to search and retrieve and deliver the game bird to its handler at all.

4) The manner of retrieving under conditions – parts a), b) and c) (how the dog grasps, carries and delivers the game) is scored under "Manner of Retrieving" (Art des Bringens) (see § 9).

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

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

Water work (Wasserarbeit)

§ 6

The following subjects are tested in this sequence: Gunfire tolerance, blind retrieve from water with dense cover, search behind duck in water with dense cover, manner of retrieving duck.

If a dog has a previous passing score for the search behind the duck in dense cover, the best score is to be used (*n/a to NADKC*). If the dog happens to find a live duck at any point during its water test, this work must

be scored for the respective test. In this case, no previous scores are copied and they have no influence on the result of the current test. Such an occurrence must be recorded separately in the general test report.

1. Gunfire Tolerance (Schussfestigkeit)

(a) A dead duck is thrown as far as possible into open water within the dog's sight, and the dog is commanded to retrieve. **A dog that does not enter the water within one minute after being commanded to retrieve may not continue to be tested in water work.**

(b) While the dog swims toward the duck, a shotgun discharge is fired into the water in the direction of the duck. **The dog must now independently retrieve the duck** (without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes). If the shot **does not hit the water, the procedure has to be repeated**, even if the dog retrieved the duck.

(c) **A dog that fails here cannot continue to be tested in water work.**

(d) If the dog is gunfire sensitive, the degree is to be determined as described in the General Regulations, Appendix 1.

2. Blind Retrieve from Water with Dense Cover (Verlorensuchen im deckungsreichen Gewässer)

(a) The blind water retrieve with dense cover takes place immediately following the test of gunfire tolerance.

(b) For this purpose, a freshly shot duck is thrown into cover without the dog being able to see either the throw or the duck in the water from the bank. The duck is to be placed in such a way (island, opposite bank, reed area) that the dog must be sent through an area of open water to the cover.

(c) From a location greater than 30 m away from the duck, the handler is given the approximate direction of where the duck lies. The dog **should independently search for the duck** from this point, and must find the duck and **retrieve** it to the handler **independently** (without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes).

(d) The handler may support and guide his/her dog, but constant influencing or shots or stone throwing reduce the score.

(e) **A dog that does not achieve a minimum rating of "satisfactory" in this subject cannot continue the test in water work.**

(f) **A dog that does not independently retrieve a duck** after finding it for the first time (without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes) **cannot pass the test**. In this case also the blind retrieve from dense cover is to be evaluated with "insufficient". As soon as the dog senses the duck, it is considered found.

(g) If the dog happens to find a live duck during this work, then the proceeding is as described in 3. and the performance is evaluated in the subject "Search Behind the Duck in Water with Dense Cover". Should the performance be rated with at least "satisfactory", then the **subject "Blind retrieve from water with dense cover" is tested, using the same duck that was originally placed for this dog.**

3. Search Behind the Duck in Water with Dense Cover (Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer)

(a) A duck is released into cover without marking a starting spot. **The dog must not see these preparations.**

(b) After the duck has been released, the judges guide the handler to a point at shotgun range from release location or from the duck, and indicate the direction of the duck. Here, the handler commands his dog to retrieve.

(c) The dog **should independently search for the duck**. The handler may support and guide the dog during the work, however constant influencing reduces the score.

(d) As soon as the dog pushes the duck from cover and pursues it on sight, the handler or another designated and authorized person must shoot the duck, without endangering the safety of the dog or people.

(e) **The dog must independently retrieve** the shot duck (without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes).

(f) The judges should terminate a dog's work as soon as they have come to a conclusive judgment. This also applies if the duck has not been shot in front of the dog or the judges have concluded that the dog does not satisfy the requirements. In the first case, a dead duck is to be thrown into the water circa 30 meters within the dog's sight, which the dog must **retrieve independently** (without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes).

(g) **A dog that fails to independently retrieve a duck** (without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes) **that was shot in front of it, or caught independently or was thrown within sight of the dog** after finding it for the first time **cannot pass the test**. In this case, "Blind retrieve in water with dense cover" as well as "Search behind the duck in water with dense cover" are failed. As soon as the dog senses the duck, it is considered found.

4. Retrieving of the Duck (Bringen von Ente)

(a) For the final score, all of the dog's retrieves during water work are taken into account. The performance of the retrieve as an expression of the trained ability, i.e., the grasping, carrying (holding) and delivery, is to be scored under the subject "Manner of Retrieve".

(b) If the dog drops the duck, perhaps to shake, then the maximum score for this retrieve is "good". If, however, the dog initially grasps the shot or thrown duck awkwardly (i.e. at the head, wing, or leg) and subsequently improves the hold on land without shaking and continues to retrieve, sits down and deliver correctly, the score may only be lessened for the reason of improving the hold if a live duck could have escaped.

(c) The dog may not be faulted for shaking if he keeps the duck firmly in the mouth.

(d) For the evaluation of the retrieve it is important to observe if the dog carries the duck to the handler properly, sits down and delivers correctly. For the final score, **all retrieving** performances of a dog during the water work must be considered.

(e) If a single duck retrieve is scored "poor", "insufficient" or "not tested", the overall score for retrieving the duck can only be "insufficient" or "not tested".

(f) **During the water work the dog must independently retrieve every found or caught duck**

(without the handler influencing or correcting the dog's mistakes). Praising the dog or getting the dog's attention while the dog is retrieving shall not be deemed prohibited handler influence if the dog is working correctly at that time.

(g) If **unusual circumstances disturb** the dog's retrieve, it is at the judge's discretion to give the dog a **further opportunity** to retrieve a duck that was placed for the dog or shot in front of it.

Furred game drag (Haarwildschleppe)

§ 7

(1) The furred game drag is tested with a preferably fresh shot hare or rabbit. A judge lays the drags in open terrain with two blunt angled turns, preferably downwind with a distance of 350 meters. The distance between individual drags must be greater than 100 m. 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). Then the judge continues far enough in extension of the drag to be able to hide, so the dog will not see him. There he puts down openly on the ground and in front of him the

dragged animal after releasing it from the drag string. He may not prevent the dog from retrieving this bird.

The dog is not allowed to see 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. Upon the handler's request, drags can be laid with one animal of respective species. In any case, the dragged animal must be freed of the drag string before the dog starts to work.

(2) The handler may work the first 50 m of the drag on leash, then he has to unleash the dog and remain in place. If the dog returns without having found game and does not resume the track of the drag independently, the handler may restart the dog twice. A restart is any kind of influence that the handler may exert over the dog to take up the trail again.

(3) Required are willing, quick and independent locating, quick grasping and eager retrieving of the furred game without further handler influence. 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 its ability to adapt to the task - whether it wants to search and retrieve and deliver the furred game to its handler at all. Regarding extraordinary circumstances, the rules for the feathered game bird drag (§ 5 5) apply.

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

Retrieving (Bringen)

§ 8

(1) The manner of retrieving is scored by the execution of the retrieve, that is, the learned skill of how the dog grasps, carries and delivers the game.

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

(3) The correct delivery to hand is demonstrated if the dog comes to the handler with the game, sits without a 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 (partridge/ pheasant/pigeon/duck, duck and furred game) are scored separately. From these primary scores an average score is calculated. If this average is a fraction between two scores, the rounding must be orientated towards the retrieving score for the furred game drag.

Example 1: Average score 3.3, with a score of 2 or 3 for furred game drag, the resulting overall score for “Manner of Retrieving” is 3.

Example 2: Average score 3.3, with a score of 4 for furred game drag, the resulting overall score for “Manner of Retrieving” is 4.

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

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

(7) Similarly, a dog that fails to retrieve any game (feathered game and furred game) after finding it for the first time is also eliminated from the test.

Cooperation (Führigkeit)

§ 9

Cooperation is an innate predisposition producing useful teamwork between the handler and the dog in all phases of hunting. The manner of cooperation is evident in the willingness of the dog to readily stay in contact with the handler and be manageable and how it is willing to be of service to the handler.

Obedience (Gehorsam)

§ 10

(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 manageability of the working dog and by the obedience to follow the handler’s command willingly and immediately (voice, whistle, or gestures) once it has noticed and understood it. It also shows in the dog’s restraint during other dog’s 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 hare chasing is judged as a fault, 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 any kind of utilization for hunting. The testing of obedience thus is of utmost importance.

Desire to work (Arbeitsfreude)

§ 11

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

Hare Track (Hasenspur)

§ 12

(1) If a dog intentionally or by chance shows at least satisfactory work in tracking an unseen hare or fox, then this is to be recorded on the score sheet (*Spurarbeit*) with the appropriate mark and predicate (*satisfactory or good*).

(2) Very good work in tracking will be marked by the customary Andreas Star (*). This performance, however, does not influence the general evaluation.

(3) The handler cannot request work on a hare track.

(4) The only criterion to be evaluated is the natural ability of willingness to track and track sureness. Shown tongue (*Art des Jagens*) is to be noted.

IV. Basis of Evaluation (Bewertungsgrundlagen)

§ 13

(1) The evaluation of the performance in the individual subjects is in adherence to § 11 of the "General Regulations" where the evaluation criteria are defined.

(2) If other groups have the opportunity to judge the dog's nose performance (e. g. the water group during the search behind the duck), they should make their judgment available to the field group during the final judge 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) Cooperation, 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 score.

(4) The score "excellent" (*hervorragend*) may only be awarded in the natural ability subjects of the field and water work.

(5) A ranking of the dogs within their prize categories will not be conducted.

(6) Dogs that successfully pass a Solms in their first year (breeding year), receive the notation (J) for youth behind their assigned category (e.g. S1 (J)).

§ 14

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

Minimum requirements (Mindestbedingungen)

	Prize I	Prize II	Prize III	
<u>1. Fieldwork</u>				
Nose	4	3	2	
Search	4	3	2	
Pointing	4	3	2	
Work on winged partridge/pheasant or blind search and retrieve partridge/pheasant or game bird drag (partridge/pheasant, pigeon, duck)	3	3	2	
2. Water work				
Blind water retrieve with dense cover	3	3	2	
search behind the duck in water with dense cover	4	3	2	
3. Furred Game Drag (hare/rabbit)	3	3	2	
4. Manner of Retrieving				
Hare/Rabbit Duck	3	2	2	
Partridge/Pheasant/Pigeon/Duck				
5. Cooperation		3	3	2
6. Obedience		3	3	2
7. Desire to work		3	3	2

The annual general meeting of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar- Verband approved these regulations on 17. March 2007. They became effective on 1. April 2007.

Breeding Test for Older Dogs (AZP) Alterszuchtprüfung

17. March 2007

(1) Any dogs that were not able to participate in an Autumn Breeding Test - Solms - due to illness, heat, or for other reasons are given the opportunity to be tested in the Breeding Test for Older Dogs (AZP) to prove their hunting aptitude and suitability. Furthermore, the Breeding Test for Older Dogs (AZP) serves as a hunting maturity test for dogs, which had previously been tested. Especially important is the determination of the dog's and its parent's breeding qualities.

(2) The test regulations are the same as for the Autumn Breeding Test - Solms. Considering the dog's age and the more intensive hunting experience, proportionally higher performance is expected, particularly in obedience.

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

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 lie 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 behavior 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 behavior 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 man shyness.
- 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.

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 NADKC 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 (*Grundsätze der Zucht*)

The breeding of the Deutsch Kurzhaar (German Shorthair) 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 (German Shorthair 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 (*Züchter 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 (German Shorthair 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*)

Zuchttauglich (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 "Zuchttauglich" (fit for breeding). The results of both judgments are recorded with a clearly visible stamp by the club signifying "Zuchttauglich" (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 Zuchttauglich and at a later date shows defects marking him as Zuchtuntauglich, including defects in his or her descendents that 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 eradication. During this investigation, the dog may not be used for breeding. The investigation is started by the Zuchwart (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 Zuchttauglich 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 (gun shyness, gun sensitivity, sensitivity to surroundings, hyper-nervousness, 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 (German Shorthaired 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 tells 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) that 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 dog's 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.
Hellschimmel (white ticked)	-Hschl.
Schwarzschimmel (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 (*Tätowierung*)

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 puppy's right earflap 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 tattooer's 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-Blätter. 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 (*Gebühren*)

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 benefiting 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)

NOTE: at the present time, digital radiographs are not accepted by Germany. If you do not have access to film radiographs, digital images may be converted to film. One site for this service is at www.xraycopyservice.com

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 x 10 inches)

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

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)

The X-Ray and pedigree along with a processing fee of \$50.00 (check made out to NADKC) is to be sent to:

For more information please go to NADKC web at
www.NADKC.org/members/tb_breeding_info.htm for your contact person.

Look under

A. Prior to Breeding number 1.

Dr. Wolfram Lemmer, the HD-Gutachter for the Deutsch Kurzhaar Verband will not accept OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals) certificates dated after October 1, 1993.

F.C.I. Standard Nr. 119/D Oct. 25, 2000
DEUTSCHER KURHAARIGER VORSTEHUND
(German Shorthaired Pointer)

Origin: Germany
Date of Publication of the Original Valid Standard: 25.10.2000
Utilization: Versatile hunting dog
Classification F.C.I.: Group 7 Pointing Dogs,
Section 1 Continental Pointing Dogs
with working trial.

Brief Historical Summary:

The history of the German Shorthaired Pointing Dog starts with the dogs which were used for hunting with nets on feathered game, especially in the Mediterranean countries, and in combination with falconry. Via France, Spain and Flanders the Pointers came to the German courts. The most important distinctive feature of these dogs was their pointing performance. After the first double-barreled shot gun was made (1750), a

pointing dog was even more required. In full sight of the dog "game birds in flight" were shot. That was the beginning of the transition from a mere pointer to a versatile gundog.

As a fundamental basis for the structure and development of the breed the "Zuchtbuch Deutsch-Kurzhaar" (Studbook) has been published since 1897. It was Prince Albrecht zu Solms-Braunfeld who compiled breed characteristics, judging rules for conformation and finally also simple test regulations for hunting dogs. Today the German Shorthaired Pointing Dog still passes through the filter of elaborated breeding- and testing regulations.

The standard stipulates the constitution of the German Shorthaired Pointing Dog, as a versatile hunting dog, which enables him to perform all requirements in connection with hunting activities, even when advanced in age.

General Appearance

A dog of noble and balanced appearance, the conformation of which ensures strength, endurance and speed. Proud attitude, smooth outlines, lean head, well carried tail, firm shiny coat and far reaching, harmonious strides emphasize its nobility.

Important Proportions

Length of body should slightly exceed height at withers.

Behavior / Temperament

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

Head Lean, well defined, neither too light nor too heavy; mass and length must match the substance and the gender of the dog.

Skull Moderately wide, flatly rounded, scarcely pronounced occipital bone, frontal furrow not too deep, noticeably developed superciliary ridges.

Stop Moderately defined.

Facial Region

Nose Somewhat protruding. Nostrils sufficiently wide, broad and mobile. Basically brown. A flesh-colored or spotted nose is only permissible in dogs with white as basic color.

Muzzle Long, broad, deep and strong in order to enable the dog's correct carrying of game. Viewed from the side the nasal bridge shows a slight curvature in all transitions from a nobly constructed ram's nose to a slight rise above the straight line - more prominent in males. A totally straight nasal bridge, although still acceptable, is less attractive; a concave bridge (dish-face) is a serious fault.

Flews Tight fitting, not too pendulous, good pigmentation. The naso-labial line slopes almost vertically and then continues in a flat arch to the moderately pronounced corner of the lips.

Jaws/Bite/

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

Cheeks Strong, well muscled.

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

Flap Moderately long, set on high and broad, flat and without twisting hanging down close to the head, bluntly rounded at the tip. Neither too fleshy nor too thin. When brought forward they are supposed to approximately reach the corner of the lips.

Neck Length in harmony with general appearance of the dog, progressively thickening towards the body. Very muscular and slightly crested nape. Tight fitting skin of throat.

Body

Topline Straight and slightly sloping.

Withers Well defined.

Back Firm and muscular. Vertebral processes should 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. Sternum and elbow joint at the same level. Ribs well sprung, neither flat nor barrel-shaped. False ribs reaching well down.

Underline With elegant arch, slightly tucked up towards rear, dry.

Tail Set high, strong at the root and then tapering, of medium length. About halfway docked for hunting purposes. At rest hanging down; in movement horizontal, neither carried too high above the backline nor extremely bent. (In countries where tail docking is prohibited by law, the tail can remain in its natural shape. It should reach down as far as the hocks and be carried straight or slightly sabre tail fashion).

Limbs

Forequarters

General appearance Viewed from the front, straight and parallel; viewed from the side, the legs are well positioned under the body.

Shoulders Shoulder blades well laid back, well attached to chest, and strongly muscled. Shoulder blade and upper arm well angulated.

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

Elbow Close but not too tight to body, neither turned in nor out, well set back Proper angulation between upper arm and forearm.

Fore arm Straight and sufficiently muscled. Strong bone, not too coarse.

Pastern joint Strong.

Pastern Minimal angulation of pastern and forearm, never standing upright.

Fore-paw Round to spoon shaped, with well tight and adequately arched toes. Strong toenails. Tough, resistant pads. Feet set parallel, neither turned in nor out, in stance as well as in movement.

Hindquarters

General appearance Viewed from behind straight and parallel. Good angulations in stifles and hocks, strong bone.

Upper thigh Long, broad and muscular, with good angulation between pelvis and.

Stifle 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, vertical.

Hind paw Round to spoon shaped, with well tight and adequately arched toes. Strong toenails. Tough, resistant pads. Foot set parallel, neither turned in nor out, in stance as well as in movement.

Gait Well extended strides, with forceful propulsion from the hindquarters and adequate reach of the forelimbs. Front and hind legs moving straight and parallel. The dog is carrying himself in a proud attitude. 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 on the head and flaps, not remarkably longer at the underside of the tail. Should cover the whole body.

Color a) Solid brown, without markings.

b) Brown with small white or flecked markings at chest and legs.

c) Dark brown roan, with brown head, brown patches or specks. The basic color of such a dog is not brown mixed with white or white with brown, but the coat shows such an even intensive mixture of brown and white which results in that kind of inconspicuous exterior of

the dog 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, specks or without patches. In this coloring the brown hairs are fewer, the white hairs are predominant.
- 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.
- g) Yellow tan markings are permissible.
- h) Blaze, fleck and speckled flews are permissible.

Size Withers Males: 62 to 66 cm
Bitches: 58 to 63 cm

Faults Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

- Faults in attitude, not according or typical to gender.
- Muzzle too short.
- Flews too heavy or too thin.
- Flaps too long, too short, too heavy, set on too narrow or turned..
- Eyes too light. Yellowish "bird of prey" eyes.
- From the total of 4 P1 and 2 M3 only two teeth may be missing.
- Loose skin at throat.
- Slight roach back.
- Croup too short.
- Hindquarters too straight.
- Chest too deep.
- Elbows turned in or out. Feet turned in or out; forelegs standing close or wide.
- Slightly bow-legged, slightly cow-hocked or close hocks.
- Tail strongly bent or carried too high above the topline.

Serious Faults

- Clumsy, lymphatic, coarse build.
- Snippy muzzle, concave bridge of the nose (dish-face).
- Marked stop.
- Flesh-colored or dappled 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).

- Distinct roach back, slight swayback.
- Considerable lack in depth of chest. Poorly developed fore-chest. Ribs too flat or barrel shaped.
- Distinctly turned in or turned out elbows.
- Weak and down pastern joints.
- Pastern totally vertical. Flat Paws.
- Spread toes.
- Clumsy gait.
- Distinctly cow-hocked or bow-legged, in stance as well as in movement.
- Overbuilt hindquarters.
- Deviation of more than 2 cm from the given height at the withers.

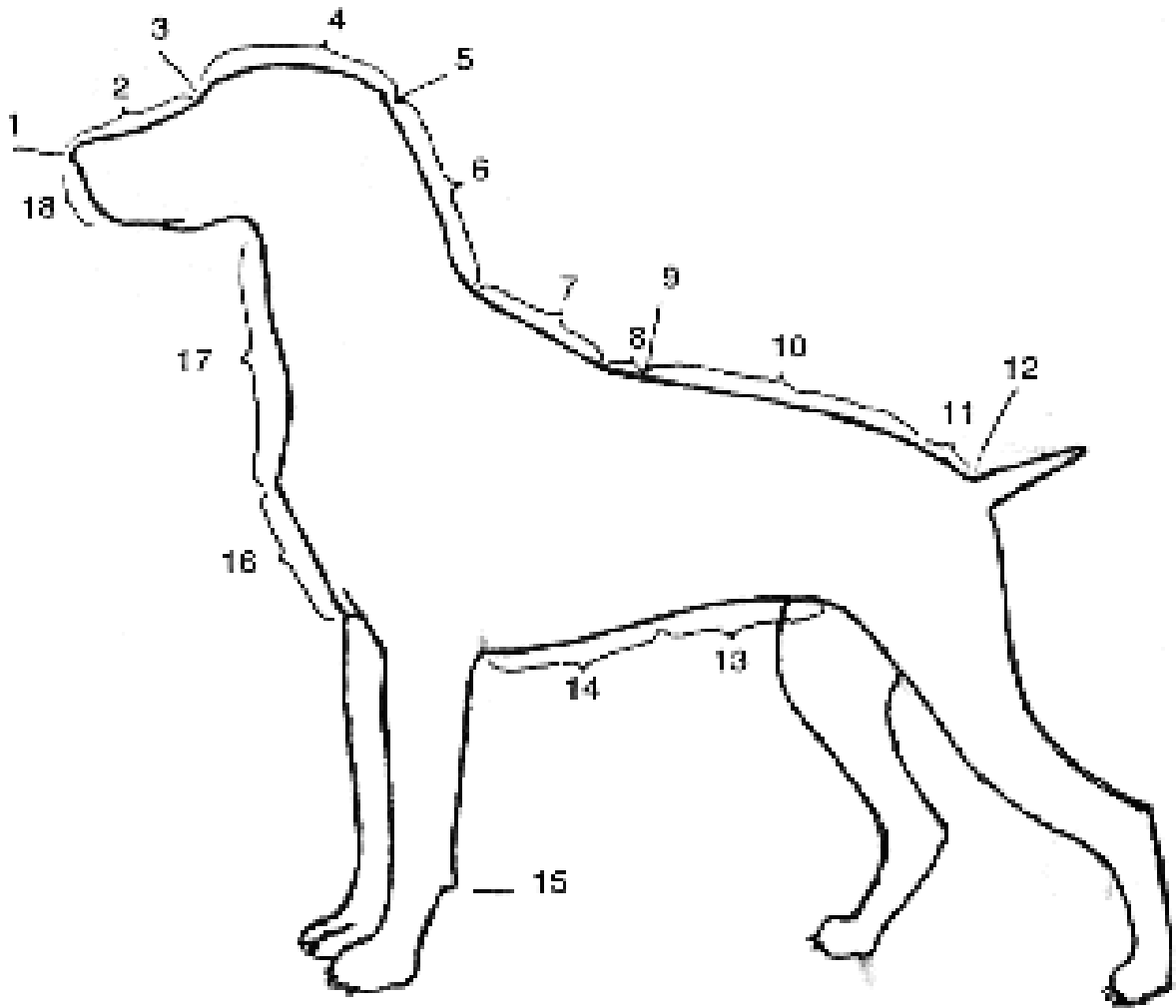
Eliminating Faults

- Gender clearly atypical.
- Absence of more than 2 teeth from the total of 4 P1 und 2 M3.
Absence of 1 tooth or more teeth (other than P1 and M3).
Non visible teeth have to be considered as missing unless a Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Club has certified their existence at previous conformation show or test.
- Overshot and undershot bite, wry mouth as well as all intergrades.
- Any surplus teeth arranged outside the dental arch and more than 6 incisors in the upper or lower jaw.
- Cleft palate and hare lip.
- Excessively loose eyelids, Entropic, Ectropic, Distichiasis (double row of

- eyelashes).
- Excessive swayback. Malformation of the spine.
- Any malformation of the chest, e. g. "clipped sternum".
- Testicle fault.
- Dew claws with or without bony skeleton.
- Any weakness in character.

NB: Males must have two apparently normally developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

The Anatomy of the Dog



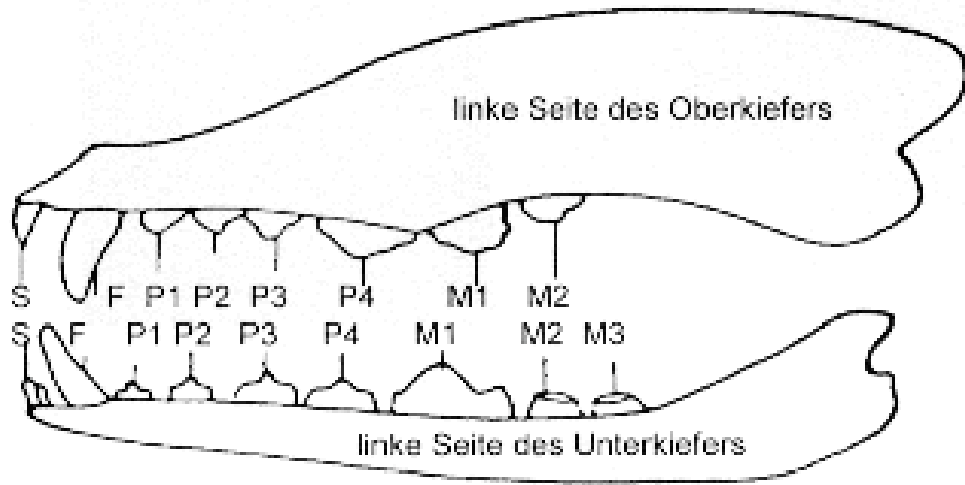
Contour Drawing

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nose (Nasenspiegel, Nasenschwamm) | 10. Lumbar back (loins) |
| 2. Bridge of nose | 11. Croup |
| 3. Stop | 12. Base of tail |
| 4. Crown of head | 13. Underbelly |
| 5. Occiput | 14. Brisket |
| 6. Neck | 15. Carpal pad (wrist) |
| 7. Withers | 16. Forechest |
| 8. (True) back, Thoracic | 17. Throat |
| 9. Back depression | 18. Muzzle |

Dog's Dentition

Profile of Dentition (left side of skull)

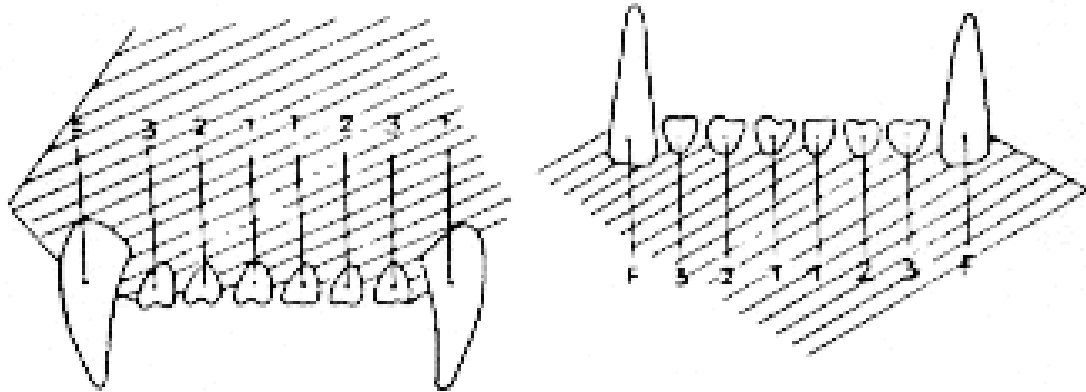
Left side of upper jaw



Left side of lower jaw

Note: To simplify matters we have intentionally used the German common numbering of the P1 to 4, beginning with the canine tooth counting from front to back. The international nomenclature counts the other way around.

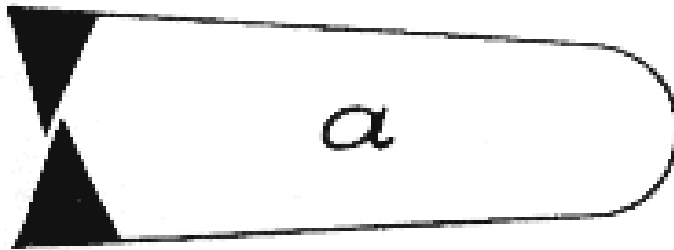
Schematic front view of the dog's dentition with incisors and canines (the lower canine are in front of the upper one. The incisors are numbered).



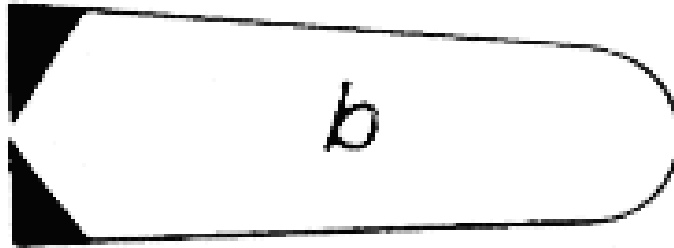
Upper jaw incisors

Lower jaw incisors

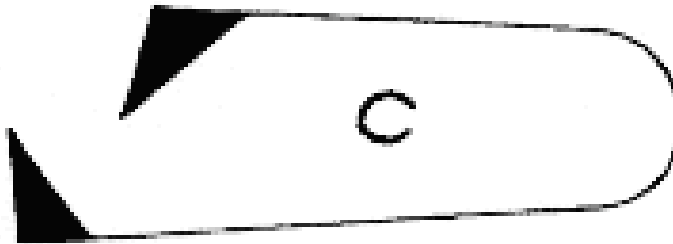
Schematic Diagram of various
Types of Dog Bites
 (as seen from the left):



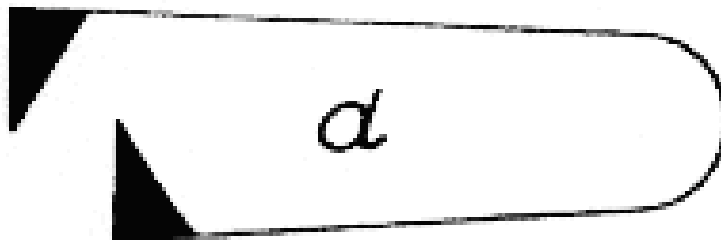
a) Correct! Scissor bite



b) Conditionally correct! Pincer bite (butt bite). Use caution when breeding.



c) Incorrect! Overbite, not breedable.



d) Incorrect! Underbite, not breedable.



v-2 July 2010