



REGULATIONS FOR TESTS AT WORK ON THE BLOOD TRACK  
for HANOVERIAN SCENTHOUND and BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SCENTHOUND  
(*Hannover'scher Schweisshund and Bayerischer Gebirgsschweisshund*)

Approved by the Board of Directors of July 16, 2017, revised august 2021

**ARTICLE 1: GOAL**

The Hanoverian Scenthound and the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound are working dogs in search of large wounded big game. The purpose of the blood track events for these two breeds is to detect purebred dogs, gifted and fit for this discipline according to the style of these breeds. The tests for these two breeds are therefore intended to control the abilities of the young dog in the face of situations corresponding to the activity for which his breeds was created. It also confirms certain qualities detected in its ascendants. The discovery of the best subjects makes it possible to prioritize males and females for breeding.

In these tests, the young dog must demonstrate whether his work skills specific to these breeds exist and demonstrate his behavioral balance. Some qualities may prove instinctively (the innate) others (acquired) will require preparation so that they can express themselves correctly on the day of the test.

**ARTICLE 2: TYPES OF TESTS**

The BHSCC organizes two types of tests called "tests":

- 1) Artificial track research test (natural aptitude test - TAN) and / or Certificate of aptitude for the search for injured big game (CARGGB))
- 2) Natural track research test (Patent Masteror *Brevet de maîtrise* - BM)

These tests are specific to the breed Hanoverian Scenthound (*Hannover Schweisshund*) and Bavarian Mountain Scenthound (*Bayerischer Gebirgsschweisshund*). Artificial track events are ideally held once a year in late August or early September. Natural track events take place during the hunting period on an ad hoc basis, by appointment and in front of witnesses. The handler intending to perform a natural track event must sign up to the BHSCC in writing, as the organization of such an event requires prior agreements and special logistics during the hunting season.

**ARTICLE 3: ADMISSION**

The tests are reserved for the Hanoverian Scenthound and Bavarian Mountain Scenthound with a birth certificate from a book of origins or a pedigree recognized by the International Cynological Federation (FCI). If there are places available, other dog breeds from the scent hound group can take part to obtain the CARGGB. On the day of the test, handlers must carry their dog's pedigree and vaccination record. The application fee will not be refunded when the withdrawal occurs after the registration deadline.

The Hanoverian Scenthound or the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound will in principle have to pass the artificial track test during the second year of its life. For reasons of reason, older dogs will be tolerated to pass this test. The minimum age is 12 months during the event. A dog cannot be presented more than four times.

To pass the BM test on a natural track, the HS or BGS dog must be at least 30 months old. He must have successfully passed the test on artificial track (TAN), have proof of a certain research experience (research report) of at least 15 successes over more than 300m, have two proofs of pursuit (certificate of pursuit) with led on the track or calling on sight preferably on deer. This scenario could allow, if necessary, to classify a bloodtracking dog having obtained a BM level 3 with a tracking of more than 1500m in 4/6 rating on the breeding grid. For motivated reasons, it will be tolerated that older dogs pass it.



On the day of the Patent Master (BM), the handler must be in possession of pedigree, a standard certificate, a valid hunting licence as well as liability hunting insurance with no limit of the sum. The trial judge is required to pre-check these two points. For any natural track event, an experienced dog must be on hand to take over the dogs that would not be up to the task. All this is not necessary for the TAN

In the event of failure, each duo is entitled to four discounts per event. Once the duo has passed an event, it is not possible to resume the test to improve their score unless there are reasons for reason.

#### **ARTICLE 4: THE DUO (DOG/CONDUCTOR)**

The term *competing* refers to a duo that consists of a dog and a handler.

#### **ARTICLE 5: JURY, OBSERVERS AND ORGANIZATIONS**

The evaluation on the track is done by a jury of at least two persons or a representative of the club who assists the judge. If several judges are present in the field of trials, a chief justice is appointed between them.

Competitors must comply with the provisions of the jury and the organizing committee. Along the track, the competitor is accompanied by a jury of two people. It is possible for the competitor to be accompanied by observers during the event with the consent of the jury. The number of observers is the handler's choice. If observers show conduct that could harm or influence the judge or competitor, they may be removed by the judge.

The organization of an event is subject to the prior approval of the BHSCC. The logistic committee of the BHSCC, which will be responsible for undertaking the logistics of the administration as well as the technical logistics on the ground. The committee sent the score sheets, copies of the pedigrees and the test review to the BHSCC after the events. For logistical reasons, a minimum of three dogs up to a maximum of twelve dogs can be registered per event. When 5 dogs are registered, only one working group will be set up in principle. The order of passage of the dogs will be drawn at the beginning of the event in the order of arrival of the registrations. Judges are bound to apply this regulation in its form and spirit. The event cannot take place in snowy weather.

#### **ARTICLE 6: THE BEHAVIOUR OF LICENSED HANDLERS AND EQUIPMENT**

The arrival of the handler is with the dog on a leash from which the jury will give the necessary instructions to start the track. From this moment on, the judge can at his discretion remove the competitor who was incorrect and may exclude from the event. At all times dogs must be kept on a leash during the event.

Each handler must present himself with the special collar (boot) or harness, the short leash (maximum 6 meters) and a length (maximum 15 meters) for the track. The equipment can be checked by the judge beforehand. Automatic coil leashes and choke collars are prohibited.

Along the track, the handler is allowed to gently encourage the dog with voice or gesture in order to maintain interest and motivation when difficulty on the track. If the dog leaves the track, the handler must correct it if necessary, without waiting and call it back with the voice. The judge must follow the handler, but if he strays too much gives him a warning (a fault).

#### **ARTICLE 7: WORKING METHOD**

The method of work is in fact the style of the breed, so it is important for the judge to notice these distinguishing traits during the tests.



- 1) **ON ARTIFICIAL TRACK (for TAN or/and CARGGB)**
  - a) **Obedience:** a dog with a docile temperament and anticipates the work to be done.
  - b) **Work on the track:** meticulous, analytical, precise and focused. Appreciated when the dog shows the handlers the signs of injuries (bones, hairs, skin). Work with your nose down, never in the wind (sign that it smells like a new track) unless it is at the end of the track if the wind is favourable. The dog must work calmly, neatly, quietly and without zig-zags on the track. It must demonstrate leadership in resolving a deadlock.
  - c) **Allure:** on the track the dog walks or trots, but when dropped at the end of the track the pace is faster, either on the trot or at the gallop.
  - d) **Behaviour on the carcass:** no signs of hostility towards the handler or attendants.
  
- 2) **ON THE NATURAL TRACK (for BM)**

The dog is very determined on the right track. It must force the voice to block the animal, the dog must be safe until the handler arrives. In the block the voice is heavier and darker, mixed with tendrils.

#### ARTICLE 8: ARTIFICIAL TEST

The artificial track test is in fact an aptitude test of the natural qualities of the young dog (natural aptitude test - TAN). The test consists of six exercises. Lunging and foraging are two exercises that assess the dog's working skills, willpower and concentration. Walking on a leash, setting down, behavior in front of big game are three exercises which allow the assessment of the dog's balance and character, which are important foundations for breeding. After giving priority to these two breeds in the entries, other hound breeds may be seated there for the pleasure of driving by blood. Successful completion of the quest exercises, lanyard work, behavior at the end of the trail on dead big game and the firmness of the shot to be obtained during the Drop will give the Bloodtracking dog the award of the CARGGB (Certificate of aptitude for research of the big game injured.). This certification can only be issued within the framework of the organization and effective participation of the Bloodtracking dog in TAN exercises.

- 1) **The quest** is to place the handler in a fire control situation. No indication of the direction of the leak will be given. Only the location of the shooter will be marked. On the orders of its handler, the dog held at the loin must carry out a quest work with the nose on the ground and thus find the *anschuss* which means "the location of the big game at the time of shooting", including clues from the feet where from the cape used hairs, pieces of bone. The *Anschuss* will be located about 25 meters from the shooter's location. From there, the dog must find the *anschuss*, show it and then the handler will report it to the judges before entering the lane. The time allotted for this exercise is 15 minutes.
  
- 2) **the main test is the length** of the test. With a length of about 1000 metres, the track has 3 90-degree angles, is 20 to 24 hours old (one night) and is marked with tracer sole and 100ml of blood. In the track route three simulated rests containing clues will be created and must be shown by the dog and reported by the handler. These rests will not be placed at an angle. The work will be done at the loin. On the orders of its handler, the dog must follow the track in accordance with the style of its breed. The fact that the dog shows exchange paths and follows them for a few meters and corrects itself is not considered a fault. The handler is allowed, after reporting it to the judges to take the lead, to rear, to drop his dog momentarily, to mark his back and rest. This exercise can also be carried out on a healthy and cold track of up to 6 hours of big game observed in the forest. The participant in the event will not have the choice of the type of track. The dog that has left its track will only be put back on it twice by the judges. During the evaluation, the time taken to conduct the research is only a secondary criterion. However, if the delivery of a dog is really insufficient, the judges can eliminate it at any time. Elimination must occur during the work and not at the end of the work. The duo will not be able to take part in the rest of the event if there is elimination at this stage.



- 3) **Walking is** that the dog follows his master perfectly without attempting to challenge or overtake him. The dog in the wild will have to return spontaneously to his owner, sit in front of him and let himself put on the collar on the call or at the whistle. The dog will follow his master "at the foot" on the left side or "behind" without pulling on the leash or hindering his master. It simulates the trail to access the hunting area. The dog, free or on a leash, must follow the handler "at the foot" and his head must be as close to the knee as possible. The "behind" command should not be more than a metre away from the handler, without pendulum from right to left. This leash walk will be done in a gaulis or several times by walking straight towards a tree and, when the master arrives at the height of it, the master will suddenly change direction by obstructing at a right angle to the right.
  
- 4) **The removal of the dog** consists of the dog staying in bed, with or without loin, free or tied, with objects of the master's choice. In any case, the dog can sit or lie down, but when the master moves away, he cannot become nervous, give voice, try to gnaw at the loin or, if he is deposited "free", leave the designated location. The dog must remain calm and in its place especially when a rifle is fired. Handlers will keep away and out of sight of the dogs. In order not to disturb the exercise, no attendant will be tolerated. The duration of the exercise is 20 minutes. The attached dog will lose a point in the rating of this exercise. The **firmness at the shot** is assessed while the dog is dropped off. This exercise assesses the dog's ability to "stay" in the bedding position with a belly on the ground for 20 minutes with a significant noise disturbance. A rifle shot is fired after 10 minutes of waiting then 10 minutes before completing the wait. The dog must remain calm despite this noise and remain where his master has given him the command to wait for him. The "bed" position belly on the floor is preferred. The failure of this stage led to the elimination of the duo at the TAN. If the duo fails this step, but has passed the previous steps, it is possible to iron the exercise of deposit followed by the step "behavior in front of a big game".. The workbook will be annotated accordingly with the notes obtained followed by the "failure deposit" rating.
  
- 5) **Behaviour in front of a big game (pendelzau and carcass at the end of the track)** makes it possible to show that the young dog is not afraid of big game. Two portions of exercises are used to assess the dog's reaction first to an injured and still alive big game that ensures its safety while blocking the flight of the big game and then the assessment at the end of the track as to respect the big game and the people who accompany it. To simulate a live big game, a short 75-metre track marked with blood and a tracer sole, leads to an animated deer on a swing (before backsliding). The dog must assert his courage by insisting with constant barking and never wearing a side to the puppet for a few minutes on left-to-right movements. The judge observes the persistence, concentration and balance of the dog to return to its handler on command. A second evaluation at the end of the course confirms the score given on this exercise. A cape at the end of the track allows the judge to assess respect for the carcass and the peaceful attitude towards the people who accompany it. The goal is not to damage the skin and to demonstrate exemplary pacifism towards people.



## ARTICLE 9: EVALUATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND RANKINGS ON ARTIFICIAL TRACK

The five exercises will allow the dog to get the following grades:

Excellent	9	Enough	4
Very good	8	Enough -	3
Very good -	7	Poor	2
Good	6	Insufficient	1
Good -	5	Zero benefit	0

The different notes will be entered in boxes presented in the following way.

Quest	Work at the loin	Walking	Deposit and shot stability	End-track behavior
Minimum 3 Maximum 9	Minimum 3 Maximum 9	Minimum 3 Maximum 9	Minimum 3 Maximum 9	Minimum 3 Maximum 9

To pass the TAN the dog must have obtained at least a score 3 in the exercise of the work at the loin, the quest, the leash walking and the behavior at the end of the track and then at least the note 2 in the drop exercise.

In addition to the numbers rating, the jury will report, in a brief written report, on the overall impression left by the dog. This report will focus on the dog's personality, nervous balance and the overall value of its performance as a blood dog. It should also be noted the remarks concerning the influence of the handler on his dog, as these remarks are of some importance for the judgment of the dog considered in isolation. The judge will have to take appropriate notes at the end of each route and provide advice that will be given to the handler at the end of the day.

Once the competitors have completed all the events, the judge immediately proceeds to qualify and rank for each duo and award the prizes. The three highest scores are earned a mention at the end of the day.



## ARTICLE 10: ARTIFICIAL TRACK EVALUATION CRITERIA

The five exercises will allow the dog to get the following grades:

FACTOR INFLUENCING WORK	Score	Qualified
<b>QUEST - EVALUATION OF THE ANSCHUSS</b>		
The dog meticulously and constantly searches for clues the nose to the ground shows them and impases the way.	9	Excellent
The dog looks for the clues on the ground and indicates the clues or impases the trail	8 to 7	Very good
The dog behaves as above, but in a less concentrated way.	6 to 5	Good
Despite the undeniable existence of clues, the dog is less interested and often raises his nose to catch the wind.	4 to 3	Enough
Even instiged by its handler, the dog shows little interest finds neither the <i>anschuss</i> nor the lane, exceeds the allotted time (15 minutes).	0 to 2	Insufficient
<b>LONG - EVALUATION OF THE WORK ON THE TRACK</b>		
No correction, tracking work is high quality, accurate and prompt, three repossessed are indicated by the dog.	8 to 9	Excellent
1 correction, maximum score may not exceed 7 provided the overall work is of quality.	6 to 7	Very good
2 corrections, maximum score cannot exceed 5 provided the overall work is satisfactory.	3 to 5	Good
Excessive speed, lack of style	3	Enough
3 corrections	0	Insufficient
Goes to the end of the track, barks on the carcass ( <i>Totwerbeller</i> )	5	
Goes to the end of the track, returns to the handler ( <i>Totverweisen</i> )	5	
<b>WALKING - ASSESSING THE LINK BETWEEN THE DUO</b>		
The dog follows his master perfectly without trying to overtake, spontaneously follows all the commandments.	8 to 9	Excellent
The dog follows his master well without trying to overtake, follows carefully the commandments.	6 to 7	Very good
The dog follows its master, some hesitations, follows moderately commandments.	4 to 5	Good
The dog follows his master, the commandments are understood, lack of concentration.	3	Enough
The dog is distracted, seems to decide or defy his master or follows the commandments as he sees fit.	0 to 2	Insufficient
<b>DEPOSIT - EVALUATION OF HANDLER WAITING</b>		
The dog is deposited free, without his collar or his master's object on the bare floor. It remains deposited throughout the exercise, even at the shot.	9	Excellent
The dog is dropped free with his collar, or an object of the handler (jacket, loin). He remains in the firing, even at the time of the shooting.	8 to 7	Very good
The dog is dropped off, tied with its loin, even when the shot.	6 to 5	Good
The dog is dropped off, tied up. He behaves as above, in a less calm way, gets up, sits down without pulling on the loin, slight reaction to the shot.	4 to 3	Enough
The dog behaves as above, but shows some agitation, pulls intermittently on the loin without showing any sign of fear, starts moaning moderately.	4 to 3	Enough
The dog does not let himself be dropped, pulls on the loin to join his master, barks, cuts the loin with his teeth, shows obvious signs of fear at the shot, lack of balance and psychic stability.	0 to 2	Insufficient
<b>PENDELZAU - BEHAVIOUR ASSESSMENT BEFORE BIG GAME</b>		
The dog shows no distrust of the approach and the big game, I constantly learn without attack that could alter the carcass, ensure its safety, and respect the people who accompany it.	9	Excellent
The dog shows no distrust of big game in motion, distant barking, ensures its back and safety, shows a noticed interest, does not undermine the skin and peaceful attitude towards the people who accompany it.	8 to 7	Very good
The dog shows no distrust of the big game, some barking on moving carcass, shows interest in big game, slight tendency to grasp the carcass.	6 to 5	Good
The dog behaves as above, but shows no blocking instincts, barking and no instinct for possession and manifest towards dead big game, tendency to start dead big game.	4	Enough
The dog shows no instinct for possession and shows a certain distrust of the carcass..	3	Poor
The dog shows that he is really afraid of big game and at the end of the track does not pay attention to the cape.	0 to 2	Insufficient

A dog deposited tied up by means of its loin can get a maximum of 6.



In cases of particular temperatures, judges may apply coefficients and correction factors for all participants.

FACTOR INFLUENCING WORK	Coefficient	Qualified
<b>TRACK AGE</b>		
Very hot weather, dry wind, strong direct sunshine, pouring rain, frost		Hard
Dry, overcast, dew, fine rain		Normal
Cool, humid weather		Easy
<b>SOIL AND BIOTOPE</b>		
Bare soil (without vegetation), dry, carpet of needles		Hard
Dry soil, with low-stony vegetation		Normal
Wet soil, with vegetation reaching the height of the dog's nose, rocky asperities on the surface		Easy
<b>EXCHANGE PATHWAYS AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES</b>		
Many fresh exchange routes, big game contact on sight		Hard
Average big game index and density		Normal
Low big game index and density		Easy

#### ARTICLE 11: TOOLS, TRACKING TECHNIQUES AND MARKING OF TRACKS, ANSCHUSS AND LAYERS

- 1) **The blood** used must be from a deer to mark the trail. It should be stored at a temperature of -4 to 4 degrees Celsius and should not have clotting or hemolysis. The quality and quantity of blood used must be uniform for all tracks.
- 2) **The tools and marking techniques** can be carried out by the judge, an aspiring judge or by a volunteer made available by the organization. It is the judge's responsibility to confirm the marking process. All tracks must be done in the same way unless terrain variables require adjustments. The track is made using the "tracing soles" to which thawed legs of the same deer are attached. The use of a particular model of tracing sole is left to the discretion of the organizing committee and the judge. Given the variability of the models, they assess the possible use based on the difficulties of the biotope and the obstruction of the lateral cover. The legs, skin and hairs must be of the same individual as the blood, from the beginning to the end of the track. A sufficient amount of hair used initially in the *Anschluss* and in the three rested (layers). Ideally, these clues are pointed by the dog to the handler who must report it to the judge. The marking is made with strips of paper of 2 cm by 5 cm that are attached to the trunk or tree branches, in the opposite direction to that of the direction of the track so as not to be visible to the competitor. The quantity and positioning of the markers are at the discretion of the judge.
- 3) **The track** also follows the characteristics of the terrain. Three right angles and three dropped (or layers) are located at random intervals of the track. The length of the track is 1000 meters and is marked only with tracer soles and a little blood. The maximum amount of blood used for tagging is 100ml poured into the *anschluss*, in the layers and in a few places on the track. The track must be 20 to 24 hours old.
- 4) **The anschluss** is marked by the judge on an ellipsoidal surface of about 1.2 square meters and trampled several times with the hooves of the tracing soles. On this surface, a blood flow and hairs are dispersed. It is important that the clues (hairs, bones, pieces of skin) are of the same individual throughout the track.
- 5) **The layers** are marked with clues such as blood, hoof marks of the tracing soles and hairs. At the end of the track, the layer contains the skin and the head (also called cape). It must be in good condition with stitched wounds and no protruding flesh flaps.



#### ARTICLE 12: THE HEAT PERIODS OF FEMALES

The tests for females during the heat period are carried out with the same evaluation criteria but to facilitate the evaluation of males at the events, they must not at any time be in contact with the other dogs. Normally, hot dogs are not allowed to pass the natural track test as, once dropped for possible pursuit, they could run the risk of an unwanted protrusion.

#### ARTICLE 13: NATURAL TRACK TEST (PATENT MASTER (BM))

This test requires an audit of the natural environment. It is intended to control the qualities of the dog as well as his level of skills at work along, in pursuit and on the farm. During this test, the judge must observe the good collaboration between the dog and the handler. This event must take place with deep respect for the ethics of hunting big game. The success of the natural track event means that the dog masters this difficult art of finding the big game injured. This test must be done on white-tailed deer and moose.

Successful completion of the Patent Master's is inherent in:

- Appropriation of an injured animal following a search with a minimum tracking of 300m for MB level 3 or 500m for BM1 or BM2 (in progress) according to the criteria specified below.
- To obtain a Level 2 BM, the pursuit, the lead and the firm must have been assessed by a Judge according to the criteria specified below.
- Obtaining a Level 1 BM requires research combining all of the rating criteria specified below with capture of the desired animal.
- Obtaining a Level 1 BM means the dog has mastered the difficult art of finding injured big game.

The skills required to pass the natural track test are the long-line work on the cold track of an injured animal, the pursuit (when the case arises), the farm (when the case arises) and the behaviour in front of the dead big game. If the case arises during a release, it will be possible to complete a *Totwerbeller* and *Totverweisen*.

- 1) **The long road work on a cold track** will be done on an ungulate (white-tailed deer or moose) that has been unintentionally injured by either a shotgun or an arrow at least 4 hours earlier. Once the handler has carefully examined the location of the animal at the time of shooting, the dog must examine this location in turn by showing the various clues that may be present (e.g. blood, bone fragment, hair clipping, etc.). Held at the loin, the dog then begins the search with his nose on the ground. If he finds a clue, he will have to stop and show it. During his work, he should not try to follow healthy big game, but can show the exchange paths that cross the path of the injured animal. This is not a fault, as the main thing is that the dog corrects itself. The dog will have to work the path of the injured animal until a hot rest or until he finds the animal (still alive or not) unless the handler and the judges acquire the conviction that the animal cannot be found. If an obstacle in the field actually makes it impossible to continue the work at the loin, the handler may, in agreement with the judges, bypass this obstacle to try to locate (hijack) the animal. As soon as the path of the latter has been found, the dog must, on the orders of its owner, continue to work it, without wanting to follow any other leads. If the dog, at some point, can no longer progress, then the handler can, in agreement with the judges, take the lead or rear the back. In the event that the dog too often loses track, the judges will appreciate whether or not to stop the work. In snowy weather, work is allowed. The judge will consider the difficulty inherent in the work of a covered lane or the support that snow may represent for the handler's visualization of the clues, if any.
- 2) **The pursuit** (if the case arises) is assessed during the long-term work when the handler discovers an already cold rest that has already been abandoned for some time by the injured animal. He will then have to continue the work at the loin until a hot rest, or until the animal gets up and leaves in front of him. When this happens, the handler must report it to the judges: he can then, in agreement with them, let go of his dog at the rest or on the hot lane of the injured animal. Once released, the





dog must, by leading to the track (or at least on sight), pursue the animal until the animal holds the farm. If, by mistake, the dog was dropped on a healthy animal, it will have to abandon the pursuit of itself and return to its owner. For the Judges, it will be a matter of properly monitoring the quality of the dog's pursuit. He must assess whether the dog leads to "the way" or only to "the view", whether he pursues the animal by barking with passion or from time to time, if he has a lot of perseverance or abandons the pursuit to return to his master so that the master must continually encourage him to continue.

- 3) **The farm** (if the case arises) is the blockage carried out by the dog in front of the injured animal by giving voice continuously while ensuring its safety without wearing flank. The dog must show a certain bite and perseverance in front of the big game on the farm. He must not in any way, as long as he still has some strength, abandon the wounded animal, holding the farm. At this time, only the handler of the Hanoverian Scenthound or the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound is allowed to give the injured animal the knockout blow.
- 4) **Behaviour before big game** must at no time show a fear before dead or living big game. It will be tolerated that he licks the wound and a few bites, but it will still be necessary to distinguish whether it is a certain passion of hunting or the intention to start the big game. It will be appreciated that the dog takes possession of the big game without being incited or that it allows any foreign person to approach the big game.

#### ARTICLE 14: EVALUATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND RANKINGS ON NATURAL TRACK

The four disciplines observed will allow the dog to obtain the following marks:

Excellent	9	Enough	4
Very good	8	Enough -	3
Very good -	7	Poor	2
Good	6	Insufficient	1
Good -	5	Zero benefit	0

The different notes will be inscribed in boxes presented as follows:

Leash work	Pursuit		Farm	Behaviour in front of big game
	Pursuit	Sight		
Minimum 5 Maximum 9	Minimum 5 Maximum 9	Minimum 5 Maximum 9	Minimum 5 Maximum 9	Minimum 4 Maximum 9

When the prosecution and the farm have not been able to be controlled, the letter "M" will simply be in the box attached. To pass the test, the dog must have obtained at least a score of 3 in the discipline pursuit, firm, and behavior in front of big game and then at least a score 4 in the long exercise. He must also have found the dead big game and done a job along the loin. For it to qualify, the length of the runway must be at least 500 meters.

It is exceptionally possible to observe the ability of the dog to make the *Totwerbeller*, either "howling to death" or make the *Totverweisen* "indicate to death". Only one of the two abilities can be controlled. These benefits will not result in additional points in the evaluation. They will simply be added to the grades obtained by the acronym's "H" or "I" on the diploma.

- The only thing that happens to the big game will be considered "howler to death (H)" is considered "H." The judge checks whether the dog is actually howling to death or whether it is simply barking with fear or excitement in front of the dead big game.
- As "indicator of death (I)" it will be considered only the dog which, once it has found the dead big game, returns to its owner and informs him, by a determined behavior, that he has found the animal. Then the dog will have to take its owner to the big game found.



In addition to the notation in numbers, the judge will report, in a brief written report, the overall impression left by the dog as to his balance, personality, temperament, willingness to find the injured animal, a certain strength or weakness of character, a possible lack of bite, etc. In addition, we will appreciate the quality of the collaboration in the management team and his dog.

In cases of particular temperatures, judges may apply coefficients and correction factors for all participants.

FACTOR INFLUENCING WORK	Score	Qualified
<b>AGE OF THE TRACK</b>		
+ 20 hours	9	difficult
Between 11 and 20 hours	8	normal
Between 4 and 10 hours	6	easy
<b>WEATHER</b>		
Very hot weather, dry wind, strong direct sunlight, pouring rain, frost		
Dry weather, overcast, dew, fine rain	9	difficult
Cool, humid weather	8	normal
<b>SOIL AND BIOTOPE</b>	6	easy
Bare soil (without vegetation), dry, carpet of needles		
Dry soil, with low vegetation – stony	9	difficult
Wet soil, with vegetation reaching the height of the dog's nose, rocky roughness on the surface	8	normal
<b>EXCHANGE ROUTES AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES</b>	6	easy
Many ways of change, counter-foot, game on sight, very few visual clues, accompanied in the flight by other healthy beasts	9	difficult
Index and density of average game, other exchange routes, counter-footing	8	normal
Low game index and density	6	easy



## ARTICLE 15: NATURAL TRACK EVALUATION CRITERION

The four objectives will allow the dog to obtain the following grades:

FACTEUR INFLUENÇANT LA NOTATION	Pointage	Qualifié
<p><b>LANYARD – TRACKING DISTANCE</b></p> <p>The dog shows excellent use of the nose, ignores the changing lanes, quickly works with the nose stuck to the ground with passion and will to succeed, notices defects without the help of the driver, shows clues and rested. The work borders on excellence.</p> <p>The dog works as before but with less speed of execution, passion and precision which requires the help of the driver once or twice in difficulties</p> <p>The dog somewhat lacks fidelity to the track and passion, shows sensitivity to change, the work regularly requires the intervention of the driver. (BM3 = 300m minimum, BM2 or BM1 = 500m)</p>	<p>9 (+ de 2500m)</p> <p>8 (1000m à 2499m)</p> <p>6 (300m à 999m)</p>	<p>Excellent</p> <p>Very good</p> <p>Good</p>
<p><b>PURSUIT – PURSUIT DISTANCE</b></p> <p>The dog immediately pursues quickly with passion, willingness to take, perseverance, provokes the farm by blocking the animal 700 meters +. Rating:</p> <p>The dog immediately pursues, lacks, some passion and speed, does not control the animal on the farm that can resume the flight, but shows perseverance until causing the animal to stop by exhaustion.</p> <p>The pursuit is discontinuous, lack of passion, The dog must be encouraged, returns to its driver and must be restarted or put back in lanyard, it is the injury that causes the animal to stop</p>	<p>9 (2000m et plus)</p> <p>8 (1000 à 2000m)</p> <p>6 (300 à 1000m)</p> <p>7 (2000m et plus)</p> <p>6 (1000 à 2000m)</p> <p>5 (300 à 1000m)</p>	<p>Excellent</p> <p>Good</p> <p>insufficient</p>
<p><b>Led to track</b></p> <p>The dog leads from its decoupling on the track continuously, voice well clocked, over a long distance. The dog leads the track discontinuously when the track is very hot.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>8</p>	<p>Excellent</p>
<p><b>Conducted on sight</b></p> <p>The dog leads to continuous view for at least 400m</p> <p>The dog leads the track discontinuously when the track is very hot.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>6</p>	<p>Very Good</p>
<p><b>FIRM</b></p> <p>The dog blocks the big game, the farm is ardent and supported without interruption of the voice The farm is supported, the dog describes rapid and close arcs of circle around and in front of the still valid and aggressive animal that it contains with mastery and ardor. Voice clocked and continuous, barking raging.</p> <p>The dog blocks the big game, slight cut in the voice. The farm is held on a still aggressive animal, the dog shows a lot of passion and will to contain it, and blocks it again quickly in case of rupture of the farm, continuous voice</p> <p>The dog is careful should be encouraged, irregular voice. The farm is held on an animal still very valid that shows little aggressiveness, the dog does not prohibit a break of the farm at the initiative of the animal that can flee at will, interruptions in the voice.</p> <p>The dog is fearful, lacks voice. After a short chase, the dog holds a farm more or less close on a bloodless animal that no longer defends itself, continuous or discontinuous voice.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>8</p> <p>6</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Excellent</p> <p>Very good</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Sufficient</p>
<p><b>BEHAVIOUR IN FRONT OF DEAD BIG GAME</b></p> <p>The dog does not show any distrust when approaching and towards big game. He does not start it, takes possession of it immediately and forbids the approach of any foreign person.</p> <p>The dog does not show any distrust of big game. He does not start it, shows a certain interest in big game without firmly prohibiting the approach.</p> <p>The dog does not show any distrust of big game. Shows interest in game without defending it, slight tendency to undermine dead big game.</p> <p>The dog behaves as above but shows no instinct of possession and no instinct of possession and manifests towards the dead big game of the big game, tendency to start the dead big game.</p> <p>The dog shows no instinct of possession and manifests towards the dead big game a certain distrust.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>8</p> <p>6</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Excellent</p> <p>Very good</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Sufficient</p> <p>- Sufficient</p>



The minimum working distances at the lanyard/chase on the scoring grid do not systematically result in the minimum or maximum rating. Similarly, the distance scales of the tracking scoring grid are indicators. The evaluation of the rating of the prosecution remains open and will value or not the performance of the dog with regard to its effectiveness depending on the nature of the injury and the actual disability of the animal. The rating of the conducted on the track cannot be rated below 6.

Depending on the difficulties, the evaluation of the dog's work is left to the discretion of the jury, which will take into account safety, passion and will.

	Leash (min 4)	Pursuit (min 3)	Sight (min 5)	Farm (min 3)	Behaviour in front of big game (min 3)
Level 1 Patent	9	9	9	9	9
Level 1 Patent	7 to 8	6 to 8	7 to 8	6 to 8	5 to 8
Level 2 Patent	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 8	5 to 8
Level 3 Patent	5 to 8	M	M	M	4 to 8

M - missing.

It is up to the judge to decide when to start the track and in case of failure to decide when to stop the search. The judge and the driver analyze the case of injury and then, if the evaluation of the track is suitable, they decide together on the dog's ability to concentrate in this case. The test is valid only if the natural track turns out to be at least 300 meters long. It is essential that the is able to work with the lanyard and / or free if he has GPS collar. The evaluation will take place after the completion of the criteria of the four disciplines provided for this test. A failure related to a marked insufficiency of the dog should be stipulated on the research report and the scoring sheet. The success of this test will be recorded with the details of the grades and the overall assessment in the Work file of the Club. The result of the test will be entered in the Workbook and a diploma is awarded at a later date.

A Bloodtracking dog who during two successive registrations at the BM has not demonstrated minimum qualities in tracking and this regardless of results can no longer be presented, unless derogation justified by the judge or the judges officiating. Especially if by bad luck a dog has twice suffered difficult conditions, non-existent way for example, corroborated by a confirmed dog.

#### **ARTICLE 16: EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR THE PATENT**

The handler plans to take with him everything necessary to recover an injured big game such as a real search. The loin, boot or harness, telemetry tracking collar, a rifle with many cartridges are essential equipment for the handler.

#### **ARTICLE 17: RECORDING / CATALOGUES**

The result competitors' events are held on registry so that they may appear on the pedigrees. Competitors can re-register for the events to resume or improve a BM score or to retake a TAN.

The skills required to pass the tests on artificial and natural tracks are of great importance for the selection and breeding of the Hanoverian Scenthound and the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound.