



Test Regulations for the Internationale Kurzhaar Prüfung (IKP)

17. March 2007

I. Purpose of the Test (Zweck der Prüfung) § 1

- (1) The Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband conducts an International Field and Water test to:
- give the domestic and foreign Deutsch-Kurzhaar friends the opportunity to inform themselves about the breeding status quo and performance of our dogs in the field and water,
 - encourage breeders to higher breeding performance and
 - initiate and foster an understanding of fine field and water work among hunters and handlers.
- (2) This test can only fulfill its purpose if a high standard is required. Therefore, only thoroughly trained dogs that have successfully passed the previous tests required for entry and with sufficient hunting experience should be entered. These standards should exceed the general Solms performance level considerably.

II. Admission Requirements (Zulassungsbedingungen) § 2

(1) The test is open to all dogs registered in the Deutsch-Kurzhaar studbook fulfilling the following admission requirements:

The dogs must have

- achieved at least two 1st prize scores at two different of the following tests: Derby, Solms or AZP, VGP, whereby a single repetition for each test is allowed.
- received a conformation score of at least "SG" (Sehr Gut = Very Good).
- Have passed a VGP

Instead of the Herbstzuchtprüfung Solms (Autumn Breeding Test Solms), the Jagdgebrauchshundverband's Autumn Breeding Test is also recognized if the performance in all test categories needed for a 1st Prize at the Solms is achieved (very good performance (sehr gute Leistungen) = score of 9 to 11 in the HZP test categories).

Dogs that were tested at the above mentioned tests (Solms, AZP, HZP and VGP) without the category "search behind the duck in water with dense cover" (partial test) due to existing special regulations or only passed the waterwork with a score lower than „very good“ (sehr gut) in this category, must additionally prove their ability with a score of „very good“ at a VBR-E.

(2) Dogs that showed signs of gunfire sensitivity at previous tests and or other behavior faults or dogs with faults making them unbreedable (Zuchtuntauglich) cannot be admitted.

(3) Foreign dogs registered in a recognized foreign studbook can be admitted, provided that they fulfill the requirements in § 2 Nr. (1) or comparable prerequisites.

(4) The admission requirements must be fulfilled by the entry date.

(5) The entry form must be sent by the responsible club President by the announced registration due date.

(6) Upon need to limit the test entry registration, the executive committee will define the limitations and publicize them in the test announcement.

III. Organization of the Test (Veranstaltung der Prüfung) § 3

(1) The test is held in Autumn, if possible in September.

(2) The Verband is responsible for choosing only hunting grounds that have sufficient game and that also fulfill all other requirements for such a test.

(3) The President of the DKV appoints the test director. The clubs nominate especially experienced judges from their area. The final appointment of working and conformation judges is made by the Verband.

- (4) The IKP Test consists of three parts:
- presentation, evaluation and commenting the dogs in the ring,
 - testing performance in the field and water,
 - presentation of the field show participants

IV. Execution of the Test (Durchführung der Prüfung)

Part 1: Presentation in the Ring (Vorstellung im Ring) § 4

(1) The presentation in the ring also includes, aside from the actual conformation evaluation, a review of the dogs in regard to their lineage and the performance at tests and in breeding.

(2) Dogs that are not at least evaluated with a "SG" on the test day, cannot participate in the test.

Part 2: Test in Field and Water (Prüfung im Feld und im Wasser) § 5

Test Categories and Evaluation Standards (Prüfungsfächer und Beurteilungsmaßstäbe)

(1) The dogs can be judged as a group in all categories. However, field and water may be divided and tested in separate groups. If the field and water judging is separated, the field judging group's evaluation is given priority in the categories of Nose and Obedience, whereby the water judging group observations are to be considered.

(2) The test is judged by performance score and category factor (FWZ = Fachwertziffer) and their multiplication is the total score for the category.

(3) The Internationale Kurzhaar Prüfung is composed of the following categories:

	FWZ
Field Work (Feldarbeit)	
Nose	6
Search	5
Pointing and pinning of game and manners in the presence of game	5
Water Work (Wasserarbeit)	
Search behind the duck in water with dense cover	5
Retrieving (Bringen)	
Retrieving a shot duck	3
Retrieving a partridge/pheasant or feathered game from cover	3
Obedience (Gehorsam)	
With game contact, gunfire steadiness	4
Without game contact and cooperation with handler	3

(4) The individual judging groups have to harmonize their evaluation of performance in the categories Nose, Obedience and Cooperation with the handler.

Field Work
(Feldarbeit)
§ 6

a) General (Allgemeines)

(1) During the field work, each dog is given at least two opportunities with a minimum time of 15 minutes each. It is the responsibility of the judges to let each dog come in contact with game several times in order to eliminate any contingency and accurately judge the performance.

(2) Depending on which procedure is more advantageous, the test can be held as a solo search, in pairs or in the combined form.

(3) Any dog that cannot pass the test due to its performance in the field work, is not allowed to be tested in the water work.

b) Individual Categories (Einzelfächer)

1. Nose: (Nase)

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

2. Search (Suche)

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, the vegetation and the wind direction showing intelligent hunting behaviour is to be rated higher. The use of a good search pattern, purposeful use of cover and correct turning into the wind are as important for the evaluation as a tempo adapted to the terrain and vegetation, and a fluid, ground covering gait with great stamina. The style of the search allows conclusions as to the character, the calmness and the well balanced personality of the dog.

3. Pointing and pinning of game (Vorstehen und Festmachen von Wild)

(1) 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. Short marking is not sufficient. Only positive pointing of actual game is rated as pointing. 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.

(2) If a dog finds a fresh scent or moving game, it should show that it knows how to find and produce game either by calmly following or purposefully relocating and pinning it .

(3) Fine manners are characteristics of good DK field work and should especially be expected of our best breeding stock. Seconding and backing are not test categories, but are appreciated. During the pair search, the dog, which is following should easily be able to be halted by voice or sight commands.

Water Work (Wasserarbeit)
§ 7

Search behind Duck in Water with Dense Cover
(Stöbern mit Ente im deckungsreichen Gewässer)

(1) The dog is commanded to retrieve from the water in which at least one flight incapacitated duck is.

(2) The dog should independently search for and find the duck. In this category it is important that the dog uses its nose correctly, and therefore finds the duck in the cover respectively on the scent track. At the same time the dog should prove by his method of work that it is hard, has stamina and passion for water work.

(3) The handler may support and guide the dog during work, however constant influencing reduces the score.

(4) 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, provided it's possible without endangering others.

(5) The dog must independently retrieve the shot duck.

(6) A dog that fails to independently retrieve a duck after finding it for the first time cannot pass the test. As soon as the dog sees the duck, it is considered found.

(7) The judges should terminate a dog's work as soon as they have come to a conclusive judgement. This also applies, even if dog was not able to push the duck out of the cover.

(8) If the dog had no opportunity to retrieve a duck shot in front of it, then a shot duck is thrown far into the open water and must be retrieved by the dog.

When the dog is swimming in deep water, a shot is fired in the direction of the duck.

Retrieving (Bringen) **§ 8**

1. Retrieving of the Duck (Bringen einer geschossenen Ente)

(1) The dog must retrieve a shot duck correctly. Hereby the manner of the retrieve, that is grasping, carrying and delivering, are to be scored. Correct grasping and carrying are demonstrated, when the dog grasps in the right position. Too strong as well as too timid grasping, holding and carrying are faulty. Chewing is evaluated as a fault and must be especially recorded on the score sheet.

Correct delivering is when the dog comes to the handler with the retrieved game without command or with a singular, not loud command, sits near him and holds the game until the handler takes it without haste.

(2) It is not a fault if the dog initially grasps the duck awkwardly in the water and subsequently improves the hold.

(3) Dogs that eat or bury game, as well as extremely hard mouthed dogs that chew or pluck game cannot pass the test.

2. Retrieving a Shot Partridge (Pheasant, Duck)
(Bringen eines geschossenen Huhns (Fasans, Ente))
If the handler had no opportunity to shoot a partridge or pheasant in front of the dog, then other feathered game – a duck or pigeon – are thrown into suitable cover. The dog has to find and retrieve this feathered game. The handler, who is not allowed to observe the procedure, is indicated the approximate location of where the feathered game was thrown to. The dog is unleashed at least 40 m from the location. The handler is allowed to follow his/her diagonally searching dog. The judges are to observe the handler for proper hunting conduct.

In regards to manner of retrieving, the regulations for retrieving of the duck apply here respectively.

Obedience (Gehorsam) **§ 9**

1. Obedience with game contact, steadiness to shot (Gehorsam am Wild, Schussruhe)

(1) This category includes obedience with game contact (feathered and furred game) as well as steadiness to shot. The dog should, without any other influence, refrain from chasing after flushing feathered game, which has not been shot. The dog should refrain from chasing furred game by either verbal or whistle command.

(2) It is not rated as a fault if the dog sees a shot game bird fall, and without waiting for a command, retrieves the fallen game bird.

Alternately, steadiness to shot can be tested on furred game, which the dog has seen. Sharp commands reduce the score respectively.

(3) Dogs that are disobedient on furred game twice cannot pass the test.

2. Obedience without Game Contact and Cooperation with the Handler (Gehorsam ohne Wild und Zusammenarbeit mit dem Führer)

(1) Obedience without game contact is exhibited by the manageability of the working dog and by the obedience to follow handler's commands immediately and willingly (voice, whistle, gestures) once it has noticed and understood it. The obedient dog must immediately stop work upon a whistle or other command and resume work in the direction indicated by the handler.

(2) The dog shows the desired cooperation with the handler by constantly and willingly being in tune with him/her, keeping contact and readily accepting support. The cooperation is scored higher, the more the impression is made of nonverbal, attuned and smooth teamwork.

(1) At the end of the test the judges can nominate one dog per group to be presented in a pair search or another suitable way. Only dogs that passed the test with the highest possible test score can be nominated. The hereby shown performance has no influence on the judged scores.

Part 3:

Presentation of Successful Dogs
(Vorstellung der erfolgreichen Hunde)
§ 10

(2) For that purpose search terrain with sufficient game should be selected, so the dogs can show their capabilities behind game, including seconding and backing.

Minimum Requirements and Minimum Points (Mindestbedingungen und Mindestpunktzahl)
§11

(1) In order to obtain a prize, performance of at least „good“ must be achieved in all test categories and a conformation score of „sg“ (very good) must be confirmed at the test.

(2) The following list shows the minimum required scores
(FWZ = category factor, LZ = performance score, UZ = final score; FWZ multiplied by LZ equals UZ)

	1. Prize			2. Prize	
	FWZ	LZ	UZ	LZ	UZ
Field Work					
Nose	6	4	24	3	18
Search	5	4	20	3	15
Pointing, pinning and manners behind game	5	4	20	3	15
Water Work					
Search for duck in dense cover	5	4	20	3	15
Retrieving					
Retrieving a shot duck	3	3	9	3	9
Retrieving partridge/pheasant resp. feathered game f. cover	3	3	9	3	9
Obedience					
Obedience with game contact, steadiness to shot	4	3	12	3	12
Obedience without game contact and cooperation w. handler	3	3	9	3	9
Minimum required final score			123		102
Highest possible final score			136		

Procedures and Appeals
(Verfahren und Einspruch)
§ 12

Only to the handler of a dog entered in the test has the right to appeal. The regulations for protest procedures are in § 20 of the General Regulations.

The judges are to be reimbursed by the clubs that nominated them; judges nominated by the Verband are to be reimbursed by the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband.

The annual general meeting of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband approved these regulations on 17. March 2007.

Reimbursement (Auslagenerstattung)
§ 13

They became effective on 1. April 2007.