



BH1 COMPETITION

General Informations

Each pedigree mudi can attend the competition in case of being at least 14 months old and being uniquely marked. Marking can be tattoo or chip but in both cases has to be readable.

Test of Impartiality

Before being permitted to participate in a trial, each dog must pass a test of impartiality and sureness. Dogs not passing the test can not enter the competition. The testing of the self confidence or impartiality will take place during the entire trial. A dog is to be dismissed from the trial if it demonstrates faulty temperament during the trial even though the initial test for impartiality was positive.

An integral part of the temperament test is the examination and verification of the tattoo-number.

Exercises

1. exercise:	Heel on leash	30 points
2. exercise:	Heel free	30 points
3. exercise:	Sit out of motion	15 points
4. exercise:	Down out of motion with recall	15 points
5. exercise:	Long down under distraction	10 points
Total:		100 points

All of the obedience routines start from the basic position. This is both a place (starting point) which may be marked or otherwise indicated by the judge, and a position (posture) assumed by both the handler and dog. In the basic position, the handler stands erect and tall, looking forward, with feet squarely under the hips and hands neutral and at his/her sides. The handler may not stand with his/her feet spread apart at any time, and especially for the recall. The dog should be sitting straight, attentive, with his right shoulder blade next to the handler's left knee.

The ending basic position of one exercise may be used as the starting basic position for the following exercise.

Body help from the handler is not permitted and, if used, will be penalized by point deductions.

Handlers that possess physical handicaps that hinder movement of the dog on the left side of the handler can show dogs on the right side. In such cases, the dog and handler will be judged without prejudice as long as the performance is analogous to a left heeling dog.

No food or toys are allowed: handlers should empty their pockets before stepping on to the trial field.

The judge will signal the handler to start an exercise. Everything further, such as turns, halts, changes of pace etc. are carried out without any signal from the judge. The handler may, however, request the judge to give all of these signals.

The commands are fixed in the Trial Rules. If a dog fails to perform an exercise after three commands are given, the exercise is terminated and no points are given for it.

When recalling the dog, the dog's name may be used instead of the command "**Hier**" / "Come". However, use of the dog's name in combination with the command will be counted as a double-command and penalized by a point loss.

All of the moving exercises start from the basic position and require a buildup of 10-15 paces with the dog at heel before the command is given. The rulebook states a "minimum of 10 paces (maximum 15)": many handlers count 12 for all the exercises. The buildup for the moving exercises begins with the judge's signal. The handler must observe a 3-second pause everywhere there is a change in the routine. This includes all the fronts and finishes, after returning to the dog on the Sit Out of Motion, and between returning to the dog on the Long Down and giving the sit command. Observe a 3-second pause after each sit in the heeling routine and in the group, unless the judge indicates otherwise.

Praising of the dog is allowed after the completion of each exercise. Afterwards the handler may take up a new basic position. If he does not take a new basic position, he must observe a definite 3-second pause between praising the dog and starting the next exercise. Between the exercises, the dog must remain at heel.

Turning back (180°) can be done in two different ways but in both ways the turn should start to the left. The dog can go around the handler and get on the handler's left side or the dog and the handler can turn left together (in this case the dog stays on the handler's left side during the turn). Both ways can be used but during competition the handler can use only one of them.

After sitting in front of the handler the dog can get in basic position in two ways: either going around the handler from the handler's right side and getting on to handler's left side or the dog can also turn directly to the left side of the handler by turning her/himself 180° and getting into basic position this way.

1. Heeling on leash (30 points)

a, One voice signal "**Fuß**" / "Heel" is permitted only at the start and when changing pace.

b, The exercise: At the command "**Fuß**" / "Heel" the dog must always go with the handler happily, attentively and close, with his shoulder blade at knee-height, through all changes of pace, turns, and in the group.

Only choke chains or fur saver collars are permitted. The collar must not fit tightly around the neck. The lead must be attached to the "dead" ring so that the collar doesn't tighten.

The handler has to report in to the judge. The report consists of the handler stating his/her name, the dog's call name, and the phase that will be performed. While reporting in, the dog must be leashed and must be sitting in the basic heel position.

Starting at the basic position, the handler gives the heel command and walks a minimum of 50 paces in a straight line down the center of the field. After 50+ paces the dog and handler has to turn back (180°), and continue back down the center of the field in the opposite direction. After 10-15 more paces at a normal speed, the handler commands heel and runs for 10-15 paces. The fast should be at a definite run, not just fast walking, and fast enough that the dog runs as well. After 10-15 paces of running, the handler commands heel and slows for 10-15 paces of slow walking. After 10-15 paces, the handler gives the command heel again and resumes a normal pace. The typical heeling pattern calls for at least one right turn, one left turn, and one Schutzhund about turn (turning back 180°) at the normal pace. One halt is also demonstrated after the about turn and while moving in a straight line. The handler should pause for a count of three (or wait for the judge's signal) before resuming heeling. At the completion of the turns, the handler heels into the group.

During the Heeling on Leash, the leash is held in the left hand and must hang loose. The dog must travel straight next to the handler and, whenever the handler stops, he must automatically sit fast and straight beside the handler. In doing this the dog must remain calm and attentive. At the various changes of pace, the handler must be careful to make distinct changes of speed: normal walking, fast running (not a sprint), and slow walking.

The command "*Fuß*" / "Heel" is permitted only at the start and when changing pace. When the handler stops the dog has to sit by him/herself quickly without any influence or command of the handler. In the meantime the handler can not change her/his position and especially can not get closer to the dog.

When the judge commends the handler and the dog need to go through a group of at least four persons. Handler has to stop once while being in the group. Members of the group may be moving.

Group

Walking through the group has to be shown both on lead and off lead as well. The handler has to go around one group member once from the right and once from the left (for example in a figure 8) At the judge's signal, the dog and handler heel out of the group a short distance, execute an about turn, and halt. The handler removes the leash in the basic position and places it in a pocket, around his/her waist or over the left shoulder with the snap on the right side opposite the dog. The handler may briefly praise the dog at this point.

Praising of the dog after leaving the Group is permitted only in the ending basic position.

c, Judgement: Points has to be deducted from the maximum of 30 in case the dog goes ahead of the handler or behind the handler or just does not concentrate to the handler or looks bored or not really interested or handler gives extra signs or commands.

2. Heel free (30 points)

a, One voice signal "*Fuß*" / "Heel" is permitted only at the start and when changing pace.

b, The exercise: At the signal of the judge the handlers takes off the leash from the dog. Handler can wear the leash around her/his shoulders or can place it to her/his pocket but only into a pocket on her/his right side. On the judge's signal the handler heels back into the group. A halt is again demonstrated. Upon the judge's signal, the dog and handler leave the group and heel to the starting point for the remainder of the off-lead heeling exercise. The dog and

handler assume the basic position and after a 3-second pause begin heeling and does the same tasks just as in the first exercise but this time off lead.

c, Judgement: Points will be deducted from the maximum of 30 for the following mistakes: in case the dog goes ahead of the handler or behind the handler or just does not concentrate to the handler or looks bored or not really interested or handler gives extra signs or commands.

3. Sit out of Motion (15 points)

a, One voice signal for each: „heeling” and „sitting”

b, The exercise: The Sit out of Motion begins from the basic position. The handler and free-heeling dog begin the build-up by walking straight ahead at a normal pace. Within 10-15 paces, the "Sitz" / "Sit" command is given and the dog must sit fast and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking backwards. The dog must sit quietly. After walking at least 30 paces further the handler stops and immediately turns around towards the dog. On the judge's signal the handler returns to the dog and takes up the basic position at the dog's right side.

c, Judgement: Points will be deducted from the maximum of 15 for the following mistakes: irregular heeling, too slow sitting or nervous sitting. If the dog lies down or remains standing instead of sitting, the point deduction is 5 points.

4. Down out of Motion with Recall (15 points)

a, One voice signal for each: „heeling“, „lying down“, „recalling“, and „getting into basic position“

b, The exercise: The handler goes straight out, at a normal pace, from the basic position with his dog heeling free. Within 10-15 paces the dog, on the command "Platz" / "Down", must lie down fast and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking around backwards. After at least 30 further paces, the handler stops and immediately turns around to face the dog. On the judge's signal he recalls the dog, either with the command "Hier" / "Come" **or** with the dog's name.

The dog must come to the handler happily, rapidly and directly and must sit close and straight in front of him. After a 3-second pause or on a signal from the judge, the handler commands the dog to finish in the basic position.

c, Judgement: Points will be deducted from the maximum of 15 for the following mistakes: Irregular heeling, slow lying down, unrestful lying, slow or slowing down coming in, wrong sitting aside or in front. In case the dog stays standing or sits down but comes in correctly when recalling 7 points should be deducted.

5. Long down under with distraction (10 points)

a, One voice signal for each: "lying down“, "siting up“

b, The exercise: At the beginning of the obedience routine of another dog, and on the judge's signal, the handler "downs" his dog from the basic position at a spot designated by the judge. No leash or other article is to be left with the dog. The handler moves away to a distance of 30 paces. The handler then stands with his back to the dog. During the Down, the dog must remain lying quietly. On the judge's signal, the handler goes to the dog's right side and, after a 3-second pause, takes the dog into the basic position with the command "Sitz". In the BH test, a partial score cannot be given if the dog leaves the "Down" position prematurely.

c, Judgement: Points will be deducted from the maximum of 10 for the following mistakes: the handler's unrestful behaviour or any other hidden sign given to the dog, dogs sitting up before the handler's command. If the dog sits, stands or unrestfully lies down but stays gets partial score. If the dog is restless or sits up, points will be deducted but the dog will still receive some points if it does not move more than the allowed 3 metres. If the dog approaches the handler as he comes to pick the dog up, at least 3 points have to be deducted.

A location for the long down will be designated by the judge. Dogs and bitches should have separate areas which should be marked by flags.