

Regulations for AKC® Hunting Tests for Pointing Breeds

**Including Guidelines for
Pointing Breed Hunting Tests**

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NOTE: This Rulebook contains the following insert(s):

*Yellow Insert - Effective August 1, 2009
Insert(s) located after inside front cover



**AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®**

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB'S MISSION STATEMENT

The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function. Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

PERFORMANCE EVENTS

**The American Kennel Club
8051 Arco Corporate Drive, Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27617-3390**

Customer Service

(919) 816-3904

Fax

(919) 816-3905

E-mail

fieldtrials@akc.org

AKC Website

www.akc.org

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Purpose: The purpose of the Pointing Breed Hunting Test program is to afford an opportunity for a person to demonstrate a dog's ability to perform the task for which they were originally bred. Testing gauges the dog's natural hunting ability and training against these standards of performance—Junior Hunter, Senior Hunter and Master Hunter.

The AKC Pointing Breed Hunting Test program started in April 1986.

Chapter 1

General Regulations

The word “dog” wherever used in these Regulations includes both sexes.

Section 1. Eligibility of Clubs to Hold Hunting Tests. The Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club may, in its discretion, grant permission to clubs to hold Hunting Tests, which Tests shall be governed by such Rules and Regulations as from time to time shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Rules Applying to Registration and Discipline. All of AKC’s Rules Applying to Registration and Discipline shall apply to all AKC sanctioned, licensed and member club hunting tests.

Section 3. Making Application. A club that meets all the requirements of The American Kennel Club and wishes to hold a Hunting Test at which Qualifying scores toward titles may be awarded, must make application to The American Kennel Club on the form provided for permission to hold a Hunting Test. If the club is not a member of The American Kennel Club, it shall pay a license fee for the privilege of holding such an event, the amount of which shall be determined by the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club. If the club fails to hold its event at the time and place which have been approved, the amount of the license fee paid will be returned. *At present, the license fee for a Hunting Test is \$25.00. No fee is required of an AKC member club for the first Hunting Test held within a calendar year, but an application for a second Hunting Test within that calendar year must be accompanied by a fee of \$15.00.*

The Board of Directors will not approve applications for Hunting Tests where Qualifying scores toward titles can be awarded when dates conflict with one or more Hunting Tests of the same type unless it can be shown that the granting of such permission will not work to the detriment of the clubs applying to hold the Hunting Tests. *For Pointing Breed Hunting Tests, events held on the same date that are within 75 miles of each other are considered in conflict.*

A local club is permitted to hold up to four licensed hunting tests within a calendar year. Exception: A club may hold up to six licensed hunting tests per calendar year if it is in a location where the nearest test is more than 100 miles away. This exception is granted by the Performance Events Department. It will be granted one year at a time in order to not stifle the creation of new clubs. A request noting that a club is applying for this exception must accompany the event application.

A club may offer Junior, Senior and Master test levels but shall not offer more than one of each test level at licensed and member events. Test levels at licensed and member events may be run in more than one division, but dogs shall not be entered in more than one division of the same test level. Whenever test levels are split, they shall be split equally with placement of the odd dog or brace determined by the Committee.

A minimum of two test levels must be offered at licensed and member events. A club may be approved to offer a single test level at a licensed or member event provided that such approval is requested in writing, and provided further that the reasons for the request are satisfactory to AKC.

Sanctioned Events: A club that meets all of the requirements of the American Kennel Club® may be approved to hold a sanctioned Hunting Test by applying to hold a sanctioned Hunting Test on a form provided by the American Kennel Club.

Sanctioned Hunting Tests shall be governed by such simple Regulations as from time to time shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

All of these Regulations shall govern AKC sanctioned Hunting Tests except those which state specifically that they apply to licensed and member club Hunting Tests.

Section 4. Entry Requirements. Hunting Tests shall be open to all Pointing Breeds six months of age or over on the first day of the event that are part of an AKC registered litter or that have been individually registered with AKC. Hunting Tests are also open to pointing breeds enrolled in the Foundation Stock Services (FSS) program that have been granted approval to participate in Pointing Breed Hunting Tests.

Dogs from eligible breeds that have been granted an Indefinite Listing Privilege (ILP) shall be eligible to enter in Pointing Breed Hunting Tests.

A national specialty club can apply to hold a hunting test open only to its own breed in conjunction with its national specialty show.

Disqualification by Judges: A dog is not eligible to be entered or run in any licensed or member club Hunting Test in any category if the dog has on two occasions been made the subject of the following report: If a dog, while under judgment at an AKC licensed or member club Hunting Test attacks another dog, and the Judges are unanimously of the opinion that such attack was without reasonable cause, the Judges shall identify the offending dog on the judging sheet and the name of the offending dog shall be listed in the report of the Hunting Test sent to The American

Kennel Club. *A visible physical injury is not required for the judges to decide to disqualify a dog.* (For further clarification, refer to Chapter 5, Section 1-D)

Section 5. Bitches in Season. Bitches in season shall not be eligible for entry in any Hunting Test and shall not be allowed on the grounds. Entry fees paid for a bitch withdrawn because of coming in season shall be refunded in full by the test-giving club. (Prior to refunding entry fees, a club may require appropriate veterinary certification.)

Section 6. Judges' Eligibility and Approval. Anyone at least 18 years old and in good standing with The American Kennel Club may be approved to judge a Hunting Test subject to the qualification requirements in force at the time.

In Order to Apprentice Judge (after 1/1/08):

- Must attend one AKC Pointing Breed Hunting Test Seminar.
- Must handle a dog to at least one qualifying leg at the level to be judged or higher.

In order to be an Approved Judge (applies to new judges after 1/1/08):

- Must apprentice judge twice at the level to be judged or higher.
- Must pass an AKC Hunting Test written test.
- Must handle a dog to at least three qualifying legs at the level to be judged or higher.
- Approved pointing breed field trial judges are exempt from the "handled in three qualifying legs" requirement, but must still apprentice judge twice and pass the written test prior to judging Pointing Breed Hunting Tests.

In Order to Maintain Judging Eligibility (applies to all judges):

- After 1/1/2010—all judges must have attended a seminar or passed a written test within the last 5 years of the date of the assignment.

Judges Panel Qualifications (after 1/1/08):

- The proposed judges of each level must have a combined record of having judged at least 8 previous licensed tests, with at least 4 assignments at the same test level or higher.

No person acting in the capacity of Hunting Test Secretary, Chairman or member of the Event Committee may judge at that event.

A Hunting Test Judges Panel form, containing the names and addresses of the proposed Judges together with their assignments, must be submitted to AKC at

least three (3) months in advance of the event. Fines may be imposed for late submission of the Judges Panel.

A dog is not eligible to be entered in a Test (Junior, Senior or Master) at a licensed or member Hunting Test if an actual or advertised Judge of that Test or any member of his family has owned, sold, held under lease, boarded, trained or handled the dog within one year of the starting date of the Hunting Test.

For purposes of this Section, the words "any member of his family" shall include a spouse, a sibling, a parent or a child, whether natural or adopted, of the Judge in question, but shall not extend to other blood or legal relationships.

Each Test (Junior, Senior and Master) or division of a Test level shall be judged by two judges.

Two teams of Judges may be used in any test level and alternate on the same course. *This is usually done when the judges walk.*

The same Judge will not be approved to undertake identical assignments on consecutive days.

A Judge shall not handle a dog in the test level that he or she is judging.

Substitute Judges: A substitute Judge may be appointed by the Hunt Test Committee holding the test if it is impossible for an advertised Judge to fulfill or complete his assignment. Such substitute or additional Judges shall be persons who are in good standing with The American Kennel Club. Prompt notification shall be sent to the AKC, in advance of the test if possible, of any substitute or additional Judges officiating at a licensed or member test, and of the reasons for the change.

Only one apprentice Judge is permitted in any test level or with any two Judges. The apprentice Judge is a non-scoring Judge and must judge the entire test level to receive credit for the apprentice assignment. All of the foregoing restrictions apply to apprentice Judges.

Section 7. Judges' Responsibility. It is strongly recommended that clubs select as Judges individuals with broad and extensive background experience in handling and working with Pointing Breeds in the field.

A Judge of a Hunting Test shall be familiar with all Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the type of Test being conducted. Judges shall be thoroughly familiar with the applicable Standards, and shall be responsible for judging in compliance with the Regulations, Standards and Guidelines.

Section 8. Ribbons and Rosettes. A club holding a licensed or member Hunting Test shall offer prize ribbons or rosettes. Each ribbon or rosette shall be at least two inches wide and eight inches long and orange in color, and shall bear on its face a facsimile of the

seal of The American Kennel Club, the words "Qualifying Score," the name of the test-giving club and the name of the Test (Junior, Senior or Master Hunting Test).

If ribbons or rosettes are given at sanctioned Hunting Tests, they shall be rose in color, but need not otherwise conform to the requirements for ribbons at licensed or member Hunting Tests.

Section 9. AKC Publications. All clubs holding Hunting Tests are required to have available copies of the latest editions of these: *Regulations for AKC Hunting Tests for Pointing Breeds* and *Dealing with Misconduct*.

Section 10. Advertising. Clubs may only advertise corresponding dates, locations and stakes, plus club contact information, prior to an event receiving AKC approval. Clubs may not advertise an event prior to AKC approval if the dates or location differ from the previous year's corresponding event. Premium lists cannot be made available nor can entries be accepted until the event and judges panel has been approved by the AKC.

Section 11. Hunting Test Secretary. Any club holding a Hunting Test must name a Hunting Test Secretary who must be a member of the club. The premium list for licensed or member club Hunting Tests shall designate the Hunting Test Secretary as receiving entries.

Section 12. Hunting Test Committee. A club that has been granted permission by The American Kennel Club to hold a licensed or member Hunting Test must appoint a Hunting Test Committee which will have complete responsibility for the planning and conducting of the event. The Committee shall be comprised of at least five members of the club and may include the Hunting Test Secretary, but the Hunting Test Secretary shall not be designated as the Hunting Test Committee Chairman. A majority of the Hunting Test Committee must be present during an AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Test. In the event of absence of Hunting Test Committee Members, the Chairman or an officiating officer shall appoint sufficient Committee Members in order to insure compliance with this Section.

The Hunting Test Committee and Hunting Test Secretary shall be held responsible for compliance with all of the applicable Rules and Regulations for Hunting Tests, except those coming under the sole jurisdiction of the Judges, and must provide themselves with copies of the latest editions of these books.

The Hunting Test Committee may decline entries or may remove any dog from its event for cause, but in each instance shall file good and sufficient reason for

doing so with The American Kennel Club.

The Hunting Test Committee of a club holding a licensed or member club Hunting Test shall have the authority to decide upon any matter arising during the running of the Hunting Test, except a matter coming within the jurisdiction of the Judges.

The Event Secretary must certify that all Official Gunners have viewed the AKC Gun Safety video within 12 months prior to the start date of the event.

The Hunting Test Committee shall insure that the Emergency Plan is posted or printed in a conspicuous location.

Section 13. Premium Lists. A premium list must be provided for licensed or member club Hunting Tests. The premium list for a licensed or member club Hunting Test shall be printed (any printing or copying process is acceptable), and shall state whether the event is "Licensed by The American Kennel Club" or held by an "AKC Member Club."

The following information shall be included in the premium list for a licensed or member club Hunting Test: name of club, location with directions and date, names and addresses of officers, time judging will commence, entry fees, Tests offered, names and addresses of Judges together with their specific assignments, name, address and telephone number of Hunting Test Secretary, date and time of closing and drawing of entries, and the official AKC entry form. Premium lists shall also specify type or types of birds and courses to be used and entry limitations, if any, as well as the name and address of the Chairman and the names of all members of the Hunting Test Committee. Premium Lists shall conform to the official size of from 5½" x 8½" to 6" x 9".

At least one copy of the premium list must be mailed or e-mailed to AKC at the time that they are distributed to prospective entrants.

Section 14. Closing and Drawing of Entries, Entry Limitations, Running Order. Entries for an AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Test may close at any time prior to the Hunting Test, but shall not close later than the day preceding the start of the Hunting Test.

Each entry form must be completed in full and the information given on the form must be that which applies to the entered dog. Each entry form must be signed by the owner or his agent duly authorized to make the entry. *For the orderly running of the test, every effort should be made to list the true handler. However, a different handler may be used if conditions warrant.*

A club holding an AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Test shall not accept any entries received after the closing time and date specified in the premium list.

At the option of the Hunting Test-giving club, entries

in any or all Tests (Junior, Senior and/or Master) may be limited to the number of dogs that can be run in the daylight hours available on the date(s) of the event. If entries are to be limited, the limitation(s) must be stated in the premium list and entries will close when the limit or limits have been reached.

Dogs shall be run two at a time (braces) and the order of running shall be decided by lot at the draw, dogs worked by the same person or belonging to the same owner being separated. Each dog in a brace must have a separate handler.

The Hunting Test Secretary shall be responsible for ensuring that the conduct of the draw is public and the place assigned to each competing dog is determined by random chance insofar as possible.

Dogs may be run in an order different from the order in which they are drawn when, in the opinion of the Judges or the Hunting Test Committee, such will result in a reasonable and desirable saving of time in the conduct of the event. This provision does not apply to late arrivals.

Judges shall have the authority to disqualify a dog that is not present within five minutes after it is called to run by the Judges.

Section 15. Bye-Dogs, Change of Level, Incomplete Braces, Attacking Dog. If a dog is drawn to run last (the bye-dog) in any Hunting Test category (Junior, Senior or Master), the judges shall select a bracemate preferably from among the dogs that have run in that Test category, the selection to be made following the running of all complete braces in the category.

In any Test category, should one or more incomplete braces occur (as the result of a scratch, or a bitch in season, etc.), the bracemate of the absent dog shall be moved down and run with the dog in the next known incomplete brace. If a single dog remains after rebracing, the Judges shall select a bracemate preferably from a higher level, or among those dogs already run in that Test category.

Whenever a bracemate is not available in the same test level, the Judges must select a suitable bracemate. A suitable bracemate is one that closely matches the expectations of the testing level. Care should be taken when using a bracemate from a lower level, so as not to place the testing dog at an unfair disadvantage. If necessary, the bracemate can be a dog not entered in the event.

The dog selected by the Judges to run with the bye-dog shall not be scored. If it attacks its bracemate without reasonable cause, the attacking dog shall not (if entered) receive a Qualifying score and shall be reported to AKC in accord with Section 4 (paragraph 2) of this Chapter.

The dog which was attacked shall be afforded opportunity to have its hunting abilities retested, but it may not be run alone. The Judges shall determine a reasonable time for re-testing such a dog, and decide whether or not to cancel the scoring on the initial run.

A dog may change level originally entered up to the next level after entries have closed when, according to the owner's records, the dog has met the title requirements for the test in which it is entered and provided the next level is available. Requests for change of level must be given to the Hunting Test Secretary at least 30 minutes prior to the start of the event. Should a dog change levels inappropriately, i.e., miscalculation of qualifications, misinformation, etc., then any qualifying score obtained in the change of level will not be allowed.

Disqualification by Event Committee: Any dog that, in the opinion of the Event Committee or the American Kennel Club, attacks a person or a dog at an AKC event resulting in injury and is believed by that Event Committee or The American Kennel Club to present a hazard to persons or other dogs shall be disqualified. When the dog is disqualified by the Event Committee pursuant to this section, a report shall be filed immediately with the Executive Secretary of The American Kennel Club. The disqualified dog may not again compete at any AKC event nor be on the grounds of an AKC event unless and until, following application for reinstatement by the owner to The American Kennel Club, the owner receives official notification in writing from the AKC that the dog's eligibility has been reinstated.

Section 16. Catalogs. An Official Catalog may be provided for a licensed or member club Hunting Test. The Official Catalog, if prepared, must be printed, or typed and shall conform to the official size of not less than 5½" x 8½", but not to exceed 8 ½" x 11".

The Official Catalog shall list all dogs entered in each Test (Junior, Senior and Master) in the order in which the dogs were drawn with all identifying information called for on the entry form (at least, but not limited to full name of dog, registration number, breed, date of birth and name of owner and handler, if different from owner).

The Official Catalog shall state the name of the Hunting Test giving club, the date and location of the event and shall state whether the Hunting Test is "Licensed by the American Kennel Club" or held by an "AKC Member Club."

The following certifications must appear in the Official Catalog following the last dog listed in each test:

JUDGES CERTIFICATION

I certify that _____ dogs received Qualifying scores in this Hunting Test and that the above information identifying these dogs was entered prior to my signing this page.

Judge's Signature

Judge's Signature

HUNTING TEST SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that the Judges have verified the above information and signed this page. Number of dogs entered _____. Total Starters _____. Total number of Qualifying scores _____.

Date

Signature of Hunting Test Secretary

Following completion of judging in each Test, the Hunting Test Secretary shall mark the Official Catalog with the word "Qualifying" next to the names of all dogs that received Qualifying scores. The Judges shall then certify the accuracy of the marked awards, and both the Hunting Test Secretary and the Judges shall complete their appropriate certifications.

If a club chooses not to prepare an Official Catalog (conforming to the official size of not less than 5½" x 8½" but not to exceed 8½" x 11"), it must utilize the standard AKC Official Judges book for Hunting Tests which will be automatically supplied to the Hunting Test Secretary following approval of premium list copy. When a club chooses this option, it may prepare a catalog, but the catalog need not conform to the size and content requirements stated above.

Official American Kennel Club Titles that may be included in any AKC publication

Breed, Obedience, Field Trial, Herding, and Lure Coursing Titles (Prefix)

Ch.	Champion
FC	Field Champion (Field Trial/Lure Coursing)
AFC	Amateur Field Champion
MACH	Master Agility Champion
NFC	National Field Champion
NAFC	National Amateur Field Champion
OTCH	Obedience Trial Champion
HC	Herding Champion
DC	Dual Champion (Ch. & FC)
TC	Triple Champion (Ch., FC & OTCH)
CT	Champion Tracker (TD, TDX & VST)

**Obedience, Hunting, Herding,
Lure Coursing, Agility and
Earthdog Titles (Suffix)**

CD	Companion Dog
CDX	Companion Dog Excellent
UD	Utility Dog
UDX	Utility Dog Excellent
TD	Tracking Dog
TDX	Tracking Dog Excellent
VST	Variable Surface Tracker
UDTD(UDT)	Utility Dog Tracking
UDTDX	Utility Dog Tracking Dog Excellent
UDXTDX	Utility Dog Excellent Tracking Dog Excellent
UDVST	Utility Dog Variable Surface Tracking
UDXVST	Utility Dog Excellent Variable Surface Tracking
JH	Junior Hunter
SH	Senior Hunter
MH	Master Hunter
HT	Herding Tested
PT	Pretrial Tested
HS	Herding Started
HI	Herding Intermediate
HX	Herding Excellent
JC	Junior Courser
SC	Senior Courser
MC	Master Courser
NA	Novice Agility
OA	Open Agility
MX	Master Agility
AX	Agility Excellent
JE	Junior Earthdog
SE	Senior Earthdog
ME	Master Earthdog
NAJ	Novice Agility Jumper
OAJ	Open Agility Jumper
AXJ	Agility Excellent Jumper
MXJ	Master Agility Jumper

Section 17. Submission of Records. The Hunting Test Secretary shall forward to the American Kennel Club the Official Catalog or Judges Book marked to indicate dogs that received qualifying score, certified and signed by the Judges and the Hunting Test Secretary. The complete Hunting Test and the complete Hunting Test Secretary's Report of the Hunting Test **must be sent to The American Kennel Club so as to reach its office within seven (7) days after the close of the event.** All entry forms are to be retained by the Club for a period of one year following the conclusion of the event.

Penalty for noncompliance twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and five dollars (\$5.00) for each day's delay beyond the deadline, and other such penalties as may be imposed by the Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club.

AKC will collect a \$3.00 AKC Event Service Fee for each entry in all AKC licensed and member hunting tests. The current \$.50 recording fee will continue to be collected.

When a club chooses not to prepare an Official Catalog that conforms to the size requirements stated earlier, it must forward to AKC an Official Judges book, signed and certified as above, and a complete Hunting Test Secretary's Report, along with a catalog, if one was prepared.

A club holding a licensed or member club Hunting Test shall retain either an Official Catalog or a copy of the Official Judges book.

Chapter 2

Qualifying Scores, Awarding of Titles

Section 1. Qualifying Scores. The total number of Qualifying scores required for the issuance of the titles Junior Hunter, Senior Hunter and Master Hunter shall be established by the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club.

The 4 categories of ability in Junior Hunting Tests and 6 categories of ability in Senior and Master Hunting Tests must be graded on a scale of 0-10.

At present, in order to receive a Qualifying score in Junior, Senior and Master Hunting Tests, a dog must acquire a minimum score of not less than 5 on each of the categories of abilities (4 categories in Junior, 6 categories in Senior and Master) listed on the Score Card, with an overall average score of not less than 7.

Section 2. Junior Hunter Title (JH). In order to be recorded as a Junior Hunter, a dog must be registered in the AKC *Stud Book (except ILP dogs)*, and must have a record of having acquired Qualifying scores in the Junior Hunting Test in four (4) AKC-licensed or member club Hunting Tests.

Upon completion of these requirements, an AKC Junior Hunter (JH) certificate will be issued to the owner, and the dog shall be identified as a Junior Hunter in all official AKC records by the suffix title JH.

A dog that has been recorded as a Junior Hunter may continue to enter the Junior Hunting Test, but no further Junior Hunter certificates will be issued.

Section 3. Senior Hunter Title (SH). In order to be recorded as a Senior Hunter, a dog must be registered

in the AKC *Stud Book (except ILP dogs)*, and must have a record of having acquired Qualifying scores in the Senior Hunting Test at five (5) AKC-licensed or member club Hunting Tests, or, in the case of a dog that has been recorded by AKC as a Junior Hunter, that dog will be recorded as a Senior Hunter after having acquired Qualifying scores in the Senior Hunting Test at four (4) AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Tests. Except that a German Wirehaired Pointer shall not be recorded a Senior Hunter unless it has also been certified by two approved field trial or hunting test judges to have passed an AKC Water Test at a licensed or member field trial or hunting test.

Upon completion of these requirements, an AKC Senior Hunter (SH) certificate will be issued to the owner, and the dog shall be identified as a Senior Hunter in all official AKC records by the suffix title SH, which title shall supersede the Junior Hunter title when the Junior Hunter title has been previously earned. A dog that has been recorded as a Senior Hunter may continue to enter the Senior Hunting Test, but no further Senior Hunter certificates will be issued.

Dogs that have acquired a Qualifying score in a Senior Hunting Test at an AKC-licensed or -member Hunting Test are ineligible to enter Junior Hunting Tests.

Note for Junior Handlers: A dog that has acquired a qualifying score as a Senior Hunter may continue to enter the Junior Hunting Test provided the handler is under the age of 18 at the beginning date of the test level. No further Junior Hunter certificates will be issued.

Section 4. Master Hunter Title (MH). In order to be recorded as a Master Hunter, a dog must be registered in the AKC *Stud Book (except ILP dogs)*, and must have a record of having acquired Qualifying scores in the Master Hunting Test at six (6) AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Tests, or, in the case of a dog that has been recorded by AKC as a Senior Hunter, that dog will be recorded as a Master Hunter after having acquired Qualifying scores in the Master Hunting Test at five (5) AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Tests. Except that a German Wirehaired Pointer shall not be recorded a Master Hunter unless it has also been certified by two approved field trial or hunting test judges to have passed an AKC Water Test at a licensed or member field trial or hunting test.

Upon completion of these requirements, an AKC Master Hunter (MH) certificate will be issued to the owner and the dog will be identified as a Master Hunter in all official AKC records by the suffix title MH, which title shall supersede any AKC Hunting Test title that may have been previously earned.

A dog that has been recorded as a Master Hunter may continue to enter the Master Hunting Test but no further Master Hunter certificates will be issued.

Dogs that have acquired a Qualifying score in a Master Hunting Test at an AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Test are ineligible to enter Junior and Senior Hunting Tests.

Note for Junior Handlers: A dog that has acquired a qualifying score as a Master Hunter may continue to enter Junior or Senior Hunting Tests provided the handler is under the age of 18 at the beginning date of the test level. No further Junior or Senior Hunter certificates will be issued.

A dog is not required to earn any title as a prerequisite for earning a higher title.

WATER TEST

If a club wished to hold a Water Test in conjunction with its licensed or member field trial, hunting test or as a "stand-alone" event, request for approval of the Water Test must be included on the date application for the event. If approved, the Water Test must be specified on the questionnaire form and announced in the premium list. It shall be open to all pointing breeds six months of age or over on the first day of the event. The Water Test shall be judged by two approved field trial or hunting test judges. The dog shall retrieve a dead game bird from the water after a swim of about 20 yards to the bird. The handler shall stand (6) six feet from the water, and the dog must demonstrate its willingness to enter the water, to swim, and to retrieve, at the direction of its handler without being touched or intimidated. Style shall not be considered. The dogs shall not be placed, but shall either pass or fail. The Judges shall certify on the judging sheets the particulars of each dog that passed the test. The "stand-alone" test will not count against the number of annual field trials/hunting tests that a club is allowed to hold.

Chapter 3 Instructions for Hunting Test Committees

The Hunting Test Regulations have been formulated in such a manner that the officials of a Test-giving club have latitude in the conduct of a Test. This is desirable to allow for variations in conditions that are peculiar to various parts of the country. The Regulations are not intended to be restrictive, either to Officials or Judges.

The *objectives* of the Regulations are twofold: *First*, greater uniformity in the conduct of Hunting Tests; and *second*, greater uniformity in evaluating the hunting abilities and characteristics of Pointing Breeds at those Hunting Tests.

In order that Hunting Tests may be conducted as uniformly as practicable, standardization of objectives is essential and, therefore, all Judges, Guns, entrants and Officials who have a part in conducting Hunting Tests must be familiar with and be governed so far as possible by the following Regulations:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of Hunting Tests for dogs of the Pointing Breeds is to afford an opportunity for a person to demonstrate a dog's ability to perform in a manner consistent with the demands of actual hunting conditions. Testing gauges the dog's natural hunting ability and training.

Section 2. Courses. Dogs shall be tested on a single course with, or without, a bird field. A bird field must not be less than five acres and larger than five acres is strongly recommended. A bird field must have sufficient cover to hold birds and must be of adequate size to permit a dog to hunt naturally without excessive hacking. If a bird field is used, a minimum of 6 minutes in the bird field is required for the Junior Hunting Test and a minimum of 8 minutes is required for the Senior and Master Hunting Test.

No one shall be permitted in the bird field at any time during the running of the dogs except for the Judges, the Apprentice Judges, the handlers of the working dogs, the Official Guns and AKC Field Representatives.

Game Stewards can enter the bird field only to release game.

The premium list shall specify whether a single course or bird field will be used, and if a single course is to be used, whether it will be with or without a bird field.

Section 3. Birds. Pheasants and/or chukars, and/or quail, and/or pigeons may be used in AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Tests, as may any other species of upland game bird that might be unique to a specific region.

The premium list for a licensed or member Hunting Test shall specify the species of game to be used in each Test.

Birds should, if possible, be released in natural cover rather than in artificially created cover. They should not be placed in holes nor in such cover as will impede their ability to fly or run. Birds may be rocked or dizzied but not to such an extent as to affect their ability to fly. Game Stewards and bird planters should wear gloves and should not hold birds against their bodies.

In all test levels, a minimum of two birds shall be released for each brace, either before the start of, or during the running of each brace.

In a Test run on a single course without a bird field, the birds must be released at suitable places along the course. Whenever a bird field is used, the minimum of two birds per brace must be released in the bird field.

Regardless of which course option might be used, it is mandatory to plant the back course and to maintain a consistent number of birds both there and in the bird field throughout the event.

Birds may be liberated from horseback and/or All Terrain Vehicles on the back course, as long as it can be done without interference to the working dogs. With the exception of ATVs, motorized vehicles are prohibited. ATVs may be used for the sole purpose of liberating birds on course. ATVs must meet all applicable state and federal government requirements. ATVs are not allowed in bird fields but may be driven around their perimeters.

Section 4. Running Time. A minimum of 15 minutes shall be allowed for each brace in the Junior Hunting Test, and at least 30 minutes allowed for each brace in Senior and Master Hunting Tests. Failure to meet the required times will result in no qualification being awarded.

A Test-giving club may extend the minimum time allowed for braces (but not to exceed 30 minutes in Junior or 45 minutes in Senior and Master) provided the extended running time is published in the premium list. If extended time is advertised, it must be adhered to.

The duty of having a dog ready in place when required for judging rests solely with its handler or owner. All dogs should be ready on the grounds well in advance of the scheduled times for their braces so that the Judges will not be held up in case of an absent brace. If a dog is not present at the place where it is to start within 5 minutes after it is called for by the Judges to run in any test, it should be disqualified. The Judges are responsible for keeping the time.

Section 5. Horses. In testing for Junior, Senior and Master Hunting Tests, all handling must be on foot. Horses may be used only by the Judges, Apprentice Judge, the Judge's Marshall and the bird liberator.

Judges must either ride horses or walk.

Gallery wagons are prohibited.

Section 6. Guns. Only blank pistols may be used in the Junior Hunting Test.

Blank pistols are defined as "starters pistols" which are incapable of discharging live ammunition. The use of blank rounds in pistols capable of firing live ammunition is a dangerous and potentially lethal practice and is prohibited at any hunting test.

All calibers up to .38 are acceptable, as are .22 caliber crimps.

Promiscuous firing of guns or blank pistols on the grounds is prohibited. The handler of a dog in the Junior Hunting Test shall fire one blank and no more for each flush of one or more birds.

In Senior and Master tests, only the handlers of the working dogs shall fire a blank pistol. All live shooting at any test shall be done by Official Guns only and the Judges shall have complete authority over all such shooting. They may require a change of Official Guns at any time, and may bar from further shooting any Official Gun who does not abide strictly by safe gunning rules.

Only double-barreled shotguns of at least 20 gauge are to be used by Official Guns.

Semi-automatic and pump shotguns are prohibited.

Two Official Guns are required for each brace in Senior and Master Hunting Tests, one to accompany each handler, either at the beginning of the course, or as the handler enters the bird field. Provisions must also be made for alternate or stand-by Guns in case they should be required.

The Official Guns must always keep themselves in the correct position for safety of dogs and persons.

Gunners shall not flush the bird or tell handlers where birds are located.

In Senior and Master Hunting Tests game should be shot cleanly, in a sportsmanlike manner, in full flight, at a distance that will give the dog a reasonable retrieve. An Official Gun represents the handler up to the time that game is shot, but must not interfere or assist in any manner with his work nor direct the work of the dog.

Game flushed by a free-running dog or birds that flush wild shall not be shot except on instructions from a Judge. If a bird does not fly after an attempt to flush by a handler, it shall not be shot on the ground except on instruction from a judge.

Official Guns must be familiar with all of the requirements of this Section 6.

Section 7. Marshals. The Hunting Test Committee shall appoint one or more Marshals when there is a gallery and whenever there is live shooting. It shall be the duty of one Marshal to assist the Judges and to carry out their instructions, including regulating and controlling the gallery, and seeing to it that the gallery is kept separate from and behind the Judges, and that no one in the gallery talks to the Judges while the dogs are down. The Marshal shall also advise the handlers and Judges as to the direction and limits of the course. Other Marshals shall see to it that braces are ready when called, and assist the Hunting Test Committee in all other matters necessary for the smooth and expeditious running of the Test.

Marshals shall not plant birds and shall not run a dog in a test level that he or she is marshaling.

Section 8. Training. There shall be no training on the grounds of a Hunting Test during the running of the event.

Section 9. Unsportsmanlike Conduct.

- (A) It shall be deemed unsportsmanlike conduct if a person during the running of or in connection with an event abuses or harasses a Judge or official or any other person present in any capacity at the event. The Hunting Test Committee shall act in accord with paragraph (D) of this Section.
- (B) Any person who displays unsportsmanlike conduct or who is seen to kick, strike, or otherwise roughly manhandle a dog while on the grounds of a Hunting Test at any time during the holding of the event, may be expelled from the Test by the Hunting Test Committee, which shall also act in accord with paragraph (D) of this Section.
- (C) The Judges shall also have the authority to expel a person if they observe unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the person or see the person kicking, striking or otherwise roughly manhandling a dog while the event is in progress. It will be the duty of the Judges to report promptly to the Hunting Test Committee the expulsion of a person and the Hunting Test Committee shall then proceed in accord with paragraph (D) of this Section.
- (D) The Hunting Test Committee shall investigate, at once, any instance of alleged unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of any person or handler, or any report that a person has been observed kicking, striking or otherwise roughly manhandling a dog. If a Hunting Test Committee, after investigation, determines that a person is in violation of this Section, and that the incident, if proven, would constitute conduct prejudicial to the sport or The American Kennel Club, it shall exercise its authority in accord with *Field Trial Rules* and with the *Guide for Dealing with Misconduct at Field Trials & Hunting Tests*.
- (E) The Hunting Test Secretary shall submit within 7 days to The American Kennel Club a complete report of any action taken under this Section.

Note: The power conferred by Chapter 15, Section 2, to suspend a person from all privileges of The American Kennel Club applies only to Committees at licensed or member events. At a sanctioned event, the Committee collects evidence, holds a hearing, and reports its findings and conclusions to The American Kennel Club.

Section 10. Scorecards, Control Sheets. The Hunting Test Committee shall supply each Judge with an evaluation form (score card) for every dog entered under that Judge.

The Committee shall also appoint an official score keeper who shall have charge of the Control Sheet and shall be responsible for receiving the completed score cards and posting scores to the Control Sheet. (Note that the Judges must agree on which dogs will qualify and will not qualify before the scores are turned in.)

Chapter 4

Standards for Junior, Senior and Master Hunting Tests

Section 1. Junior Hunting Test. A Junior hunting dog must show a keen desire to hunt, be bold and independent, have a fast, yet attractive, manner of hunting, and demonstrate not only intelligence in seeking objectives, but also the ability to find game. A Junior hunting dog must establish point on at least fifty (50) percent of the birds it encounters, but no additional credit shall be given for steadiness to wing and shot. If the handler is within reasonable gun range of a bird which has been flushed after a point, a blank cartridge must be fired by the handler. Junior hunting dogs must hold point until the handler gets within normal gunshot range. *This requirement should be tempered by practical considerations such as the dog's distance from the handler when it finds a bird.* Junior hunting dogs must also show reasonable obedience to their handler's commands.

Section 2. Senior Hunting Test. A Senior hunting dog must show all of the attributes of a Junior hunting dog. In addition, the Senior hunting dog must be steady to wing on all pointed birds and must remain in position until the shot or they are released. A Senior hunting dog must retrieve. All birds that are pointed by the Senior dog in a bird field must be shot where safety allows. If gunning is being done on course, all birds pointed on course must be shot where safety allows. A legitimate attempt to retrieve all downed birds must be made. *Conditions such as the type of cover where the bird landed, the terrain, and the condition of the downed bird, sometimes make a retrieve impossible, and this should not reflect negatively on the score of the Senior dog.* Whenever it encounters its bracemate on point, it must honor. A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.

Section 3. Master Hunting Test. A Master hunting dog must give a finished performance and demonstrate clearly that it deserves to be qualified as such.

This is the complete hunting companion that any hunter would be proud to own. It must be under its handler's control at all times, and handle kindly, with an absolute minimum of noise and hacking by the handler. A Master hunting dog must show a keen desire to hunt, must have a bold and attractive manner of running, and must demonstrate not only intelligence in seeking objectives, but also the ability to find game. The dog must hunt for its handler at all times at a range suitable for a handler on foot, and should show or check in front of its handler frequently. It must cover adequate ground but never range out-of-sight for a length of time that would detract from its usefulness as a practical hunting companion. The dog must locate game, must point staunchly, and must be steady to wing and shot on all birds and if it breaks, it cannot receive a Qualifying score. Intelligent use of the wind and terrain in locating game, accurate nose, and intensity on point are essential. Whenever it encounters its brace-mate on point, it must honor. A dog that steals its brace-mate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.

A Master hunting dog must positively demonstrate its steadiness to wing and shot. All birds that are pointed by the Master dog in a bird field must be shot where safety allows. If gunning is being done on course, all birds pointed on course must be shot where safety allows. Gunning must be done by Official Guns only. A legitimate attempt to retrieve all downed birds must be made. *Conditions such as the type of cover, where the birds landed, the terrain, and the condition of the downed bird, sometimes make a retrieve impossible and this should not reflect negatively on the score of the Master dog.* All killed birds must be retrieved promptly, tenderly and absolutely to hand. The handler shall not command or signal the dog to retrieve until positive steadiness has been demonstrated.

Chapter 5

Test Requirements and Instructions for Judges

Foreword

The evaluation of a dog's abilities can never be precise; it is not an exact science. However, the primary purpose of the Pointing Breeds is to hunt, find and return birds to hand as quickly as possible in a pleasing, obedient manner; whether a dog accomplishes its primary purpose is determined by its possession of a unique set of both natural abilities, and abilities acquired through training.

A Judge must keep in mind the fact that he is evaluating numerically, a defined set of 4 categories of hunting ability in Junior and 6 categories of hunting ability in both Senior and Master Hunting Tests, and *not* judging a dog in relation to the performances or merits of the other dogs entered.

A dog's hunting abilities are scored against the established Standards in Chapter 4.

The Judge observes and records in what respects and to what degrees the hunting abilities of individual dogs have either exceeded or fallen short of the established Standard.

In evaluating a dog's hunting abilities in a Test, the Judges must assign a numerical score from "0" to "10" that reflects their estimation of each hunting ability that they have seen demonstrated.

There will always be occasions when some aspect of an ability is viewed differently and when Judges might not agree on a specific numerical value, it is perfectly acceptable to compromise by averaging their scores. At the conclusion of their evaluation, however, Judges must agree on those dogs which will qualify and will not qualify before the scores are turned in.

A Judge's responsibility is to determine through the evaluation of hunting abilities, whether or not a dog demonstrates a sufficient level of abilities to be entitled to official AKC recognition of those abilities by the awarding of Junior Hunter, Senior Hunter or Master Hunter titles.

Section 1. General Requirements and Instructions.

(A) A Judge who has started to judge a Hunting Test may not handle a dog in another Test until the Test that he is judging has been fully completed.

(B) The Judges of any Hunting Test shall not rank dogs in the order of the dog's relative numerical scores and dogs shall not be "run-off" in order to separate scores.

(C) Judges must agree on which dogs will qualify and which dogs will not qualify before the scores are turned in. Judges are not obligated to discuss scores with handlers, but if they elect to do so, such discussions shall be held only at the completion of the test.

(D) If a dog, while under judgment at an AKC-licensed or -member club Hunting Test, attacks another dog, and the Judges are unanimously of the opinion that the attack was without reasonable cause, that dog cannot receive a Qualifying score. The offending dog must be reported to AKC in accord with Chapter 1, Section 4, of these Regulations.

The non-offending bracedmate shall be moved down to run with the bye-dog, if a bye-dog was drawn, otherwise the Judges shall select a bracedmate to run with

the non-offending dog. (Refer to Chapter 1, Section 15)

An attack should be distinguished from interference, bumping and playing. The Judges should clearly distinguish between the dog defending itself and the attacking dog.

If interference occurs within the first five minutes the dog that was interfered with shall be re-run for the full time of the brace with another bracemate selected by the Judges.

(E) A dog cannot receive a Qualifying score in Senior and Master Hunting Tests if it renders a bird unfit for consumption. Both Judges are responsible for inspecting the bird and agreeing that the dog alone was responsible for the damage.

(F) Belled collars are permissible.

(G1) Electronic devices, including beeper units, and dummy electronic devices, as well as pinch or choke-type collars shall not be worn by a dog while it is being run in a Hunting Test.

(G2) Special Training Collars used to control and train dogs including but not limited to collars with prongs, electronic collars used with transmitters, muzzles and head collars may not be used on dogs at AKC events, except as allowed in the AKC Rules, Regulations, and Policies.

(H) The use of tracking collars at recognized Hunting Tests are at the sole discretion of the host club. The Hunting Test premium list shall state if tracking collars are allowed. If the premium list does not specifically state tracking collars are allowed, they are then prohibited.

(I) A handler is permitted to pick up his or her dog during the running of a brace in any test level, but may do so only with the permission of the Judges.

(J) It is the prerogative of the Judges to order up a dog at any time.

Section 2. Instructions and Test Requirements for Junior Hunting Test. The Judges of a Junior Hunting Test must score the dogs on the basis of the following four categories of hunting ability:

(1) HUNTING: A dog is scored from "0" to "10" on the basis of whether or not it evidences a keen desire to hunt, boldness and independence, and a fast, yet useful pattern of running. A dog that lacks independence to the extent that it seldom leaves its handler's side, needs constant direction as to where to hunt or is directed into a bird(s) has not demonstrated adequate hunting ability and cannot receive a qualifying score.

(2) BIRD FINDING ABILITY: A dog must find and point birds in order to receive a Qualifying score. Dogs are scored from "0" to "10" based upon demonstration of intelligence in seeking objectives, use of the wind, and the ability to find birds.

(3) POINTING: A dog is scored from “0” to “10” in this category on the basis of the intensity of its point, as well as its ability to locate (pinpoint) birds under difficult scenting conditions and/or confusing scent patterns. A “flash” point cannot be graded as pointing, however, and a dog’s score in this category shall not be influenced by its steadiness to wing and shot.

(4) TRAINABILITY: A dog is scored from “0” to “10” in this category on the basis of its willingness to be handled, its reasonable obedience to commands and its gun response. If the handler is within reasonable gun range of a bird which has been flushed after a point, a blank pistol must be fired.

Gun response is included under Trainability in Junior, Senior and Master for purposes of scoring since some degree of training is often involved. “Gun-shyness,” a component of gun response, cannot be tolerated in the make-up of any dog that is being evaluated as a hunting companion.

A dog may be restrained (collared) to prevent interference with the dog on point.

Section 3. Instructions and Test Requirements for Senior Hunting Test. A Senior hunting dog must show all of the attributes expected of a Junior hunting dog in (1) HUNTING and (2) BIRD FINDING ABILITY, but must be scored in these two categories with less tolerance than would be accorded to the Junior hunting dog.

Senior hunting dogs must also be scored on the basis of the following four additional categories of ability:

(3) POINTING: A Senior hunting dog must be steady to wing on all pointed birds and remain until the shot or until they are released. The handler of a Senior dog must not fire a blank pistol in live gunning situations unless directed by a judge. In any situation requiring the firing of a blank, the Senior dog must have adequately demonstrated steadiness to wing before the handler is permitted to fire.

(4) RETRIEVING: A dog is scored from “0” to “10” based upon the level of Retrieving ability demonstrated by the Senior hunting dog.

A Senior hunting dog must retrieve, but a dog need not deliver to hand in order to receive a Qualifying score.

If the handler of the retrieving dog assists that dog by walking towards the fallen bird, the handler will run the risk of having the dog’s Retrieving ability scored less than 5.0.

The Judges shall call back any dog that did not have an opportunity to retrieve during the running of its brace in order to score the dog’s Retrieving ability. The call backs to demonstrate Retrieving ability shall be limited to those dogs whose scores in the other abilities would

otherwise enable them to receive a Qualifying score.

When a dog is called back to demonstrate its ability to retrieve in the Senior Test, it must remain steady until the shot.

Two Official Guns must be used whenever a dog is called back to demonstrate a retrieve.

(5) TRAINABILITY: As in the Junior Hunting Test, a Senior hunting dog is scored based upon its willingness to handle, obedience to commands and gun response, but the Senior hunting dog must be scored with less tolerance than a Junior hunting dog.

A Senior hunting dog must stop on a wild flushed bird and may be commanded to do so without receiving a failing score. The firing of a blank gun for a stop to flush is at the option of the handler. The dog must adequately display its steadiness to wing before the optimal shot can be fired. A Senior dog may be collared away from a stop to flush.

(6) HONORING: In order to receive a Qualifying score, a Senior hunting dog must honor; a handler may give a dog a verbal command to honor. In order to receive a Qualifying score, a Senior hunting dog must see or acknowledge that its bracemate is on point before it has been cautioned to honor. A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.

After a dog has demonstrated its ability to honor, it may be restrained (collared) by the handler in order to prevent interference with the dog on point when the bird is flushed.

If a dog has had no opportunity to demonstrate honoring during the running of its brace, it shall be called back by the Judges so that it can be scored on its Honoring ability. Callbacks to demonstrate honoring should be limited to those dogs whose scores in the other abilities would otherwise enable them to receive a Qualifying score, but the Judges may call back all dogs that did not have an opportunity to honor.

In the Senior Test, an honor on the back course fulfills the honoring requirement.

Section 4. Instructions and Test Requirements for Master Hunting Test. A Master hunting dog must show all of the attributes of a Senior hunting dog in (1) HUNTING and (2) BIRD FINDING ABILITY but must exhibit these abilities in the more exceptional manner expected of a truly finished and seasoned hunting companion.

Master hunting dogs must also possess all of the attributes of the Senior dog in (3) POINTING, (4) RETRIEVING, (5) TRAINABILITY and (6) HONORING.

The Master Hunting Test requirements for these categories are identical to those of the Senior Test, but

the Judges must score the Master with full expectation of the following refinements:

(3) POINTING: This category, graded from “0” to “10,” reflects a dog’s intensity and staunchness. A Master hunting dog must be steady to wing and shot on all birds. A dog shall not be commanded to retrieve until positive steadiness has been demonstrated. A dog that breaks cannot receive a Qualifying score.

It is permissible for the handler to caution a Master hunting dog on point. *Cautioning, if any, is expected to be quiet and infrequent. No intimidation or physical restraint shall be permitted.*

(4) RETRIEVING: A dog cannot receive a Qualifying score if it fails to deliver promptly, tenderly and absolutely to hand.

If the handler of the retrieving dog assists that dog by walking towards the fallen bird, the handler will run the risk of having the dog’s Retrieving ability scored less than 5.0.

A Master hunting dog must be given the opportunity to demonstrate Retrieving ability, either during the time its brace is running, or in a call back situation. The Judges may call back only those dogs whose scores in the other abilities would otherwise permit them to receive a Qualifying score.

When a dog is called back to demonstrate its ability to retrieve in the Master level, it must demonstrate its steadiness throughout the flush and shot.

Two Official Guns must be used whenever a dog is called back to demonstrate a retrieve.

(5) TRAINABILITY: The elements of handling and gun response are viewed more stringently in a Master hunting dog.

Both handlers shall carry an empty shotgun or an “imitation” long-barreled gun at all times during the running of the brace. In those instances where the use of live ammunition is not permitted on the back course, blank pistols must be fired.

A Master hunting dog must stop on a wild flushed bird without being given a command to do so. A dog that fails to do so, or a dog requiring a command to stop cannot receive a qualifying score. A blank shall be fired on a stop-to-flush bird.

When a game bird is flushed, following a point, the handler of the pointing dog must shoulder an empty shotgun or an “imitation” long-barreled gun, and with both hands on the gun, follow the flight of the bird as if a shot were to be fired at it.

(6) HONORING: A Master hunting dog must honor, but shall not be commanded to do so. A dog requiring restraint, either physical or verbal, while establishing

an honor cannot receive a Qualifying score. A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.

A Master dog may be called into the vicinity of the pointing dog to demonstrate an honor. A Master hunting dog shall not be commanded to honor.

Once a dog has established an honor, the handler is permitted to give a quiet verbal caution, but may not use loud vocal or physical restraint. *Cautioning, if any, is expected to be quiet and infrequent. No intimidation or physical restraint shall be permitted.*

A Master dog must honor throughout the entire flush, shot and retrieve. However, an honoring dog may be heeled off and sent on if the retrieving dog takes overly long, or does not make the retrieve. In such instances, this shall be considered a completed honor and a dog shall not be required to demonstrate an additional honor unless it again encounters its bracemate on point (it must honor on each occasion and cannot receive a Qualifying score if it fails to do so).

A Master hunting dog must be given an opportunity to honor, either during the time its brace is running, or in a callback situation. The Judges may call back only those dogs whose scores in the other abilities would otherwise permit them to receive a Qualifying score.

When a dog is called back to honor in the Master Test, it must remain steady throughout the shot and retrieve.

If a bird is shot at and missed and the pointing dog breaks, the mannerly honoring dog shall be considered to have met the honoring requirements. In the Master Test, backcourse honors and honors where only a blank cartridge is fired shall not be considered as having met the honoring requirement, but should be considered in the trainability score, except as previously stated.

Guidelines for Pointing Breed Hunting Tests

PART I Introduction

The most important thing Judges of Pointing Breed hunting tests should consider is the purpose of the tests. As stated in the Regulations, the tests were developed “to afford an opportunity for a person to demonstrate a dog’s ability to perform in a manner consistent with the demands of actual hunting conditions.” Hunting tests are designed to evaluate the dog’s *natural hunting abilities and training*.

Judges must never think of the dogs as being in competition with each other. Scoring is based solely on how the dog’s abilities compare to the written standards (Chapter 4 of the Regulations). *There are no placements in hunting tests, only qualifying and nonqualifying scores.*

The most distinctive difference between trialing and testing is that trials evaluate overall performance on a relative or competitive basis; tests evaluate the individual components of performance in a noncompetitive scenario.

Scoring is based strictly on the written standards and not on a Judge’s perception of what he or she might like to see in a competitive situation. Judges must not be so overly severe that their scoring reflects unfairly on a dog’s abilities and not so lenient that qualifying becomes meaningless.

Hunting tests are meeting the needs of a large number of hunting dog owners. Interest has grown so rapidly that it is sometimes difficult to find qualified Judges. Many Judges have field trial experience and a wealth of knowledge. Other judges are being developed through the program itself, by actually participating and working with test committees.

Regardless of how the Judges obtained their experience, they must have thorough knowledge of how a dog hunts and complete understanding of the Regulations and requirements. It cannot be overemphasized that this is a hunting test and not a competition, and that the dog’s abilities must meet the standards if it is to qualify.

Judges need not fear rating dogs too high in the early braces if they had excellent performances because they do not have to leave room to score a dog higher in a later brace. They are simply scoring a dog’s abilities against the standard, and not placing the dogs.

A wide variety of Pointing Breed owners have found the hunting tests appealing because of the three levels of accomplishment: the basic entry level of the Junior, the intermediate level of the Senior, and full refinement expected in the highest level, the Master hunting test.

Participation in any of these levels offers the owner both the fun of training and seeing the dog work, and pride of accomplishment in earning an AKC hunting title certification.

Clubs should recognize that Judges will make the difference in how well hunting tests serve the needs of thousands of Pointing Breed owners. It is vital that only those people familiar with field work and the purpose of these hunting tests be considered as Judges.

Tests are not mechanical. Judges will have to make interpretations based on their dog knowledge and the requirements of the tests. Situations will occur that are not specifically covered in the Regulations. In these instances, the Judges make their own interpretation based upon their experience to arrive at fair decisions.

This guide is designed to help Judges understand their duties and to assist all participants in better understanding the Regulations and Standards. It includes a number of the most frequent situations that call for individual judgment.

Scoring:

Some of the most frequently asked questions about judging concern the scoring method. Judges must remember that in order for a dog to earn a Qualifying score, it must receive an average of 7 for the entire test, with no ability category scored below 5. For example, a Junior hunting dog could score perfect 10s in three categories and not qualify if the score in the fourth category was below 5.

Another frequently asked question is how do you determine what score from 0 to 10 you should give in any category. "Guidelines for Scoring AKC Pointing Breed Hunting Tests" is provided at the end of this booklet. These Guidelines are meant to provide greater consistency in scoring.

A reasonable approach is for the judge to determine if the dog should qualify in an ability category, which would mean a minimum score of 5. The Judge then determines whether the ability exceeds or falls short of a 5, progressing toward a perfect 10. Knowing the dog must have an average of 7, the Judge then considers whether it earned a 7 or higher. With a 5, the dog would have to make up the average of 7 by scoring higher than 7 in other categories.

A judge might want to compare the scores to grades received in school. A 7 would then be comparable to a passing grade of "C." An 8 would be a "B," a 9 would be

an “A” and 10 would be an “A+”.

A 0 means that the dog did not perform minimally. If the dog was birdless, it would be difficult to assign a score other than 0 in Bird Finding Ability.

Note that a birdless dog cannot be called back after the brace is concluded to find a bird except under extenuating circumstances. Dog at all levels *must* find birds.

If a dog fails to qualify in a particular category, it is important to score a dog as accurately as possible in all other categories. This provides the handler with information that can be used to plan future training.

When some aspect of an ability is viewed differently, and when Judges might not agree on a specific numerical value, it is perfectly acceptable to compromise by averaging their scores. At the conclusion of their evaluation, however, *Judges must agree on which dogs will receive a Qualifying score and which dogs will not receive a Qualifying score.*

Judges Authority:

Judges are in total control of the test once the dogs are on the line. They control the pace and the handlers. Judges also have the prerogative to order up a dog at any time and can permit a handler to pick up a dog provided the Judge’s permission is sought and given. Judges have jurisdiction over gunners, and must be particularly aware of gun safety. They can have the gunners replaced if they are not satisfied with them for any reason. This right, however, should not be abused for minor matters since it could present a hardship for the club. On the other hand, the club should have more than one set of gunners.

The Regulations give the Judges the authority to disqualify dogs that are not present within five minutes of being called to run by the Judges. If a dog is absent after the five minutes the bracemate is moved down to the end of the running order, to be braced with the bye-dog if one was drawn. If there is no bye-dog the Judges select a bracemate. The disqualified dog cannot run even if it shows up later.

Horses:

One of the basic premises of hunting tests is to provide an environment that resembles actual hunting conditions. Horses detract from the desired environment. Horses are also costly and difficult to find.

These are the reasons the Regulations state that only the Judges and the Marshal shall be permitted to ride in a hunting test. If horses are not available the judges must walk.

No vehicles, including gallery wagons, are permitted.

Shooting:

The first consideration of shooting is gun safety.

Everyone involved shall wear an outer garment, minimum of a vest or jacket, that is blaze orange.

Effective January 1, 2001, the Event Secretary must certify that all Official Gunners have viewed the AKC Gun Safety video within 12 months prior to the start date of the event.

Only blank pistols are permitted, except for the empty shotguns or “imitation” long-barreled guns that are carried by handlers in Master. All live shooting in Senior and Master is done only by Official Guns. A blank pistol is clearly defined in Chapter 3, Section 6 of the Regulations as being one that is incapable of discharging live ammunition.

In the Master test, when a pointed bird is flushed, the handler must shoulder an empty shotgun with both hands and follow the flight of the bird as if he or she were planning to shoot the bird. Where live shooting is permitted on the course, the Official Gunners actually shoot the bird. When shooting is not permitted on course but will take place in a birdfield, the handler should lower the shotgun and fire a blank pistol for each contact on the course. Neither the Official Gunners nor the handler should fire a blank shotgun shell. It is too dangerous.

The Judges have jurisdiction over the position of the gunners and the direction in which they are firing. Positioning requires careful consideration when birds are to be flushed and shot. The Judges may order a gunner to shoot a bird on the ground if honest attempts to flush it have been made by the handler, but a gunner shall not shoot a running bird unless directed by the Judge.

An Official Gun represents the handler up to the time that game is shot, *but must not interfere or assist in any manner* with this work nor direct the work of the dog. The Regulations specify that gunners cannot flush birds or tell handlers where birds are located.

Alcoholic beverages are the source of many violations of safe gunning practices. Gunners and Judges must refrain from the consumption of alcoholic beverages until the completion of their assignment, or better, until the completion of the day’s activities.

Judges must remember that gun safety is of paramount importance.

Do’s and Don’ts of Judging

—A Judge who has started to judge a hunting test may not handle a dog in another test until the test that he or she is judging has been fully completed.

—A Judge shall not handle a dog in the test level that he or she is judging. This also applies when a test level is run in more than one division.

—The Judges shall not rank dogs in order of the dog's relative numerical scores and dogs shall not be "run-off" in order to separate scores.

—Judges shall not permit any training, correcting or disciplining of dogs on any part of the grounds.

—Judges must agree on which dogs will qualify and which dogs will not qualify before their scores are turned in.

—If a dog, while under judgment at an AKC-licensed or -member club hunting test, attacks another dog, and the Judges are unanimously of the opinion that the attack was without reasonable cause, that dog cannot receive a Qualifying score. *The offending dog must be reported to AKC in accord with Chapter 1, Section 4, of the Regulations.*

—The non-offending brace mate shall be moved down to run with the bye-dog, if a bye-dog was drawn. Otherwise, the Judges shall select a suitable brace mate to run with the non-offending dog.

—A dog cannot receive a Qualifying score in Senior and Master hunting tests if it renders a bird unfit for consumption. *Both Judges are responsible for inspecting the bird and agreeing that the dog alone was responsible for the damage.*

PART II

Hunting Test Categories

For scoring purposes, the test is divided into four categories for Junior Hunter and six for Senior and Master Hunter. These categories provide a complete review of the dog's total performance. They include 1. Hunting, 2. Bird Finding Ability, 3. Pointing, 4. Trainability, and in Senior and Master, 5. Retrieving and 6. Honoring.

1. Hunting:

Desire, boldness, independence, speed and a useful pattern of running are the elements of the Hunting category. Dogs must demonstrate all of these attributes to qualify. A dog that is out for a run in the field and does not seem to be hunting, or a dog that does not leave its handler's side to explore the territory, or which potters about slowly would be scored low in Hunting Ability. Junior hunting dogs are scored more leniently than Seniors and Masters which are expected to demonstrate experienced hunting ability.

In evaluating a dog's Hunting Ability, judges should be looking for a good pattern, one that uses the wind and terrain to best advantage and searches all likely objectives. If a dog happens to cover a lot of ground in the process, so much the better, but range is not the

primary concern. The dog should demonstrate independence in its search, but checking back to the handler should not adversely affect a Hunting score unless it is excessive. The dog and handler should present a picture of smooth and flowing teamwork, with the handler choosing the general direction of the hunt and the dog responsive to the handler's wishes, yet independent enough to maintain a good ground-covering pattern.

Making allowances for extreme weather conditions and terrain, the dog should maintain a fairly consistent range, not shortening toward the end of the time period. Range should be dictated by the type of ground being covered, but a dog should never range out of sight for a length of time that detracts from its usefulness as a practical hunting companion. Dogs are expected to perform for the required length of the test taking into account any extreme conditions affecting performance.

2. Bird Finding Ability:

The Regulations state that a dog must demonstrate the ability to find game. A dog which does a good job of hunting should find birds. A dog which is not hunting may stumble upon a bird by accident, but this should be apparent based upon its overall application. The number of birds a dog finds should not necessarily be considered as important as the "quality" of the finds. Scenting conditions, terrain and cover should be considered when scoring this category.

The course should have sufficient birds (no less than two per brace but more are strongly recommended) to ensure that a dog with good bird finding ability will locate them. There are no provisions in the Regulations for calling back birdless dogs. Dogs must find birds on their own. A dog that does not find birds cannot receive a Qualifying score.

A dog which shows all the desirable characteristics of Hunting and Bird Finding Abilities and yet only finds one bird should not necessarily receive a 5 or less in Bird Finding Ability. As stated before, it is the quality of the finds which counts. *Finding more birds than another dog should not necessarily result in a higher score since the dogs are not judged against one another; their abilities are being evaluated and scored numerically against the Standard.*

3. Pointing:

Pointing is more easily defined than Hunting and Bird Finding Abilities. Scoring in this category should reflect the style (intensity and staunchness) of the dog and its ability to pinpoint birds, especially with difficult or confusing scent patterns.

Flagging (lack of staunchness) on game is generally a fault and should be reflected in the score of any dog. This could be a dog which has only stopped with a soft stance on a bird. A dog with a low stance should not be scored lower than a dog with a high stance if it demonstrates staunchness and intensity, particularly in difficult pointing situations. Some breeds may not carry as high a head and tail as others, and this should be weighed in determining a score.

The Regulations are clear that a flash point cannot qualify in any of the three levels. What constitutes a flash point as opposed to an acceptable point is of particular concern in the Junior hunting test where the dog is allowed to break and chase after first establishing a point.

A flash point is generally a point in which the dog stops only momentarily before chasing the bird. The question arises as to how much longer than “momentarily” the dog must remain on point. The Regulations state that a Junior dog must hold point until the handler gets within normal gunshot range (Chapter 4, Section 1). If you were hunting, you would want to get close enough to shoot at the bird before the dog flushed it. *This requirement should be tempered by practical considerations such as the dog’s distance from the handler when it finds a bird.*

A Senior hunting dog must be steady to wing on all pointed birds and remain until the shot or they are released. A dog which breaks before the shot cannot receive a Qualifying score.

A dog should be credited for relocating on its own when it can be demonstrated it is attempting to pin the bird. The dog may also relocate on command of its handler, but the dog should not creep after or trail a bird that the handler is attempting to flush.

A Master hunting dog must demonstrate steadiness to wing and shot on all birds and cannot receive a Qualifying score if it breaks. The handler may caution a Master dog after it has established point. *Cautioning, if any, is expected to be quiet and infrequent. No intimidation or physical restraint shall be permitted.* The dog cannot be commanded to retrieve until positive steadiness has been demonstrated. A handler may send his dog to retrieve after the bird has hit the ground and the dog is seen to remain in position. A dog that breaks at any time before it is commanded to retrieve cannot receive a Qualifying score. Normally, a dog can move or turn in place to mark the fall of the bird, provided no significant forward motion is made. This allows movement if the bird should happen to fly behind the dog but, again, there should be no significant forward motion.

A question, “How much forward motion is allowed?” — a few steps to mark the fall or out of enthusiasm, if the dog stops without command, would be permissible.

Blocking a dog to keep it from breaking calls for a lowered score because it prevents a demonstration of steadiness. If there is some question as to whether a handler is deliberately blocking a dog, the Judges might want to caution the handler.

Dogs may occasionally point rabbits and other small game, but their Pointing ability should be neither credited nor discredited for doing so. Senior and Master dogs, however, are expected to be under control, with the degree of control varying. Trainability scores would be affected by uncontrolled chasing.

4. Trainability:

In the Trainability category, a dog is judged on its willingness to be handled, its obedience to commands and its gun response. In Junior, this category is scored more leniently than in Senior and Master, where these same elements are judged with progressively less tolerance.

At the Master level, the requirements are quite specific. The dog must be under control at all times, and handle kindly with an absolute minimum of noise and hacking by the handler. In Junior, the dog must demonstrate “reasonable obedience” to commands and be willing to be handled. The Senior performance level requires that the dog be scored with less tolerance than the Junior. The scoring of “obedience” and “willingness to handle” should reflect the level of response by the dog.

A Senior dog must stop on a wild flushed bird and may be commanded to do so without receiving a failing score. A Master dog must stop on a wild flushed bird without being given a command to do so. A dog that fails to stop or a dog requiring a command to stop cannot receive a Qualifying score in Master.

Gun response is also evaluated under Trainability. The Regulations specify that gun-shyness cannot be tolerated in any dog being evaluated as a hunting companion. In the Junior test, a blank pistol must be fired if the dog is within reasonable gun range when a bird is flushed.

In the Senior and Master tests, gun response is evaluated when the bird is shot, or when a blank is fired over the dog on the backcourse.

In Master, the handler of the pointing dog is required to carry an empty shotgun and when game is flushed, follow the flight of the bird with both hands on the gun as if a shot were to be fired. Judges should never be overly critical of the handlers manner of shouldering a shotgun and otherwise deserving dogs

should not fail to receive a qualifying score because of handlers error.

5. Retrieving:

The Retrieving category is applicable only in the Senior and Master levels. A good retrieve could be defined as a directness to the bird, quick location, prompt pick up, brisk, direct return to the handler, with tender delivery.

In Senior, the dog is not required to retrieve to hand, but the Regulations do not specify how close is close enough to qualify. One or two steps would be generally acceptable. *In Master, a dog must retrieve "absolutely to hand."* The Regulations clearly state that a handler may not assist the dog on the retrieve in either the Senior or Master tests by moving toward the downed bird.

There should not be excessive commands on the retrieve. Excessive hacking through the retrieve should be reflected in the score, even to the extent of scoring the ability as 0, especially in Master. In a difficult situation, handling would be allowed, but excessive commands would result in a lower score on Retrieving.

Mouthing is a serious fault in a hunting dog. A mangled bird is not fit for the table. Any dog which renders a bird unfit for consumption cannot receive a Qualifying score. Judges should ask to examine any bird which they feel may have been damaged by a dog. *Both Judges must agree the dog alone was responsible for the damage.*

Some unusual situations can occur in the retrieve. For instance, the gunner fires a shot and the bird goes down. When the dog is sent for the retrieve, the bird flies away. Some Judges say that if a command is given to retrieve, the dog must come back with the bird or the Retrieving score will be 0. In this circumstance, the attempt should not be scored and the Judges should give a dog a chance to retrieve another bird. The dog can continue on course for another find, or a callback could be used. Two Official Gunners must be used whenever a dog is called back to retrieve. Tracking collars are not allowed to be used in a callback situation.

Another situation which can occur is the appearance of a second live bird which pops up in the general vicinity of a downed bird. The dog is sent to retrieve a downed bird and either grabs or chases the second bird. Judges should not score the dog lower in Retrieving for this action and should score the dog on its retrieve if it returns with the bird. If the dog catches the bird and does not make an acceptable retrieve, it should be scored lower in Retrieving.

A dog should be able to retrieve a crippled running bird. A dog which is able to complete the retrieve of a running bird should not be scored lower for killing the bird, provided the bird is not damaged to the extent of being inedible.

A subject, indirectly related to the retrieve, is the delayed chase. A delayed chase means that after a bird has been flushed and the dog has not been ordered to retrieve, it chases after the bird when sent on in another direction. A delayed chase should detract from the score in Trainability.

One more thought on the retrieve is the matter of safety. Everyone involved in a situation where live ammunition is being used should wear an article of blaze orange clothing. For many people this is already commonplace, but the cooperation of all participants works to the benefit of everyone involved and reduces the risk of accident.

6. Honoring:

Honoring, like retrieving is a requirement in Senior and Master.

If a dog is given an opportunity to honor and refuses, it cannot receive a Qualifying score. If the dog does not have an opportunity to honor, it should be called back at the conclusion of the brace or the end of the test to demonstrate its willingness to honor and its style. Tracking collars are not allowed to be used in a callback situation.

In Senior, the Regulations state that the handler may give a dog a verbal command to honor but the dog must see or acknowledge that its bracemate is on point before it has been cautioned to honor. A dog cannot be heeled into its honor. Once the dog has established its honor, the handler may collar the dog to prevent interference with the pointing dog when the bird is flushed. But, remember, the dog must clearly demonstrate it is honoring before it can be collared.

A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.

In Master hunting tests, the Regulations state that "a dog requiring restraint, either physical or verbal, while establishing an honor, cannot receive a Qualifying score." Neither can a dog receive a Qualifying score if it steals its bracemate's point. Be sure it is not a divided find when both dogs hit scent and might go on point at approximately the same time. In that case, both dogs would be pointing and neither demonstrating an honor. The Judges must determine which one flushes the bird or gets to retrieve if it is a shooting situation.

The Regulations permit a dog to be called into the vicinity of a pointing dog so it can see a bracemate on

point. However, the dog cannot be commanded to honor. Once the honor is established, the Regulations also permit the handler to give a quiet verbal caution, but loud vocal or physical restraint is not permitted.

A Master dog must honor through the entire flush, shot and retrieve. However, it may be heeled off and sent on if the retrieving dog takes overly long, encounters a running bird, or does not make the retrieve. Generally, this can be considered a completed honor and the dog should not be required to demonstrate an additional honor unless it again encounters its brace-mate on point. It must honor on each occasion and cannot receive a Qualifying score if it fails to do so.

Blocking of the dogs should not be allowed. The positioning of the gunners, and of the handler of the pointing dog, can pose as problem when they stand so that a dog called in for an honor cannot see the pointing dog. Whenever possible, the honor should be demonstrated on the course. If the dog does not have an opportunity to honor on course, it must be called back.

In a callback for an honor, the Judges should also make every effort to use as the pointing dog, one which was entered in the test being judged. Ideally, a dog that requires a retrieve in order to complete the test level should be used to point and retrieve in front of another dog that requires an honor. In the event there is no dog that requires a retrieve, a "set-up dog" must be selected to point and retrieve. This dog shall not be considered under judgment. This may not always be possible and, in those cases where it is impossible, the Judges must select a suitable dog.

Whenever a dog is to be called back for any reason, the Judges should notify the handler in time to be ready. At the Judge's discretion, callbacks may be held at the completion of the test or following the running of the brace. This latter option simplifies matters as scores are then recorded for each brace at the conclusion of the brace.

Judges should use a pointing dog which is staunch and intense on point to provide the working dog with every opportunity to demonstrate an honor. Using the two dogs which originally ran the brace is acceptable if both dogs had otherwise Qualifying scores.

PART III

Glossary of Terms

Acting Birdy (making game)—Demonstrating the presence of game.

Alternate Handler—A second person designated on the official entry to handle a dog in a hunting level.

Attacking Dog—A dog willfully attempting to do physical harm to another dog.

Back Course—That portion of the testing area where birds shall be planted in addition to those required in a birdfield. When no birdfield is used it is within this area that at least 2 birds must be planted for each brace of dogs.

Backing—See Honoring.

Birdfield—The portion of the testing area, no less than five acres in size, in which at least 2 or more birds must be planted for each brace of dogs.

Birdless—A dog completing its brace without finding game.

Blank Pistol—Commonly known as “Starter’s Pistol”—a pistol that is incapable of discharging live ammunition (the use of blank rounds in pistols that are capable of discharging live ammunition is prohibited).

Blinking Birds—Scenting but deliberately avoiding game.

Brace—A pair of dogs (2 dogs).

Break—Leaving before, or without having been sent.

Break Away—The point at which a course begins.

Bumping Birds—Scenting and then causing game to fly without establishing point.

Bye-Dog—A dog drawn as the last dog in a testing level without a bracemate. A bye-dog cannot be run alone, it must run with a bracemate.

Call Back—An opportunity afforded a dog by the Judges after completion of its initial run. This is done to give a dog an opportunity to demonstrate a testing level requirement, such as retrieving or honoring, but never to find birds when a dog has gone birdless.

Cast—The direction and range demonstrated by a dog while seeking game.

Course—The designated route on which the dogs will perform.

Course Objectives—Variations in the terrain and/or vegetative cover which could hold game.

Cover—The vegetation on course.

Delayed Chase—Running in the direction of flushed game after either pointing, honoring or stopping to flush instead of obeying the handler’s command to cast off in a different direction.

Fetch—One of a number of commands that can be

given to a dog to release it to demonstrate a retrieve.

Find—Game located when a dog is hunting.

Gallery—Observers of a hunting test.

Game—Upland birds.

Gun-shy—Afraid of gunfire.

Hacking—Verbal intimidation of a dog.

Handler—The person handling a dog in a hunting test.

Heeling Off—The act of verbally causing a dog to walk at a handler's side.

Honoring—When a dog stops immediately or within a few steps, usually in a pointing stance upon observing a brace mate on point.

Interference—When a dog willfully hinders or impedes the performance of a brace mate.

Line Running—Running in a straight away manner without quartering or seeking objectives.

Mark—The characteristic of a dog to watch, or mark, the flight and/or fall of a bird.

Order Up a Dog—The Judges' command to a handler to remove a dog from the course upon completion of judging or for interference.

Pick Up a Dog—When a dog is removed from further judgment.

Pointing—When a dog indicates the presence and position of game by standing immobile and directing its muzzle toward it.

Pointing Intensity—Same as above but with exceptional concentration, power or force.

Pointing Staunchness—The degree of intensity, loftiness or elegance a dog demonstrates while pointing.

Quartering—To laterally traverse (back and forth) an area of ground while advancing forward on course.

Release a Dog—To send a dog on.

Relocate a Dog—To release a dog from a point or honor and move the dog on, usually to relocate moving game.

Retrieve—To find and bring back shot game.

Roading a Bird—The repeated pointing and relocating demonstrated by a dog while following the ground scent trail of a bird.

Running Order—The order of running braces as established by the drawing. Also refers to an optional listing of the names of all dogs and handlers in all braces in the order in which they were drawn to run.

Running Style—The manner in which a dog traverses a course, including speed and efficiency in movement.

Scratch a Dog—To withdraw a dog from a hunting test after the drawing but before the running.

Shotgun Range—The effective range of a shotgun,

generally about 20-50 yards.

Steady to Flush—Maintaining a point until the pointed bird is flushed.

Steady-to-Shot—Maintaining a point during the flight of, and the shot(s) for a flushed bird.

Steady-to-Wing—Maintaining a point during the flight of a flushed bird.

Stealing Point—A dog that steals a point makes continued movement into the area where the game is present after observing another dog on point, rather than honoring.

Stop-to-Flush—When a dog stops after observing the flush of a bird.

Style—The intensity and staunchness exhibited by a dog while pointing or honoring.

Testing Level—The test level in which dogs are judged against Junior Hunter, Senior Hunter and Master Hunter Standards.

Tracking—To follow using scent.

Whoa a Dog—A command used to cause a dog to stop and stand.

Tracking Collars

The use of the tracking collar at a recognized Hunting Test is at the sole discretion of the host club. The Hunting Test premium shall state if tracking collars are allowed. If the premium list does not specifically state tracking collars are allowed, they are then prohibited.

Only AKC-approved models may be used. A list of AKC-approved models can be found on the AKC website:

www.akc.org/events/hunting_tests/pointing_breeds/tracking_collars.cfm

The owner/handler is responsible for providing the tracking collar if he or she wishes to use a tracking device.

The regulations for the use of a tracking collar are as follows:

- Only AKC-approved tracking collars are allowed. See AKC website for the guidelines governing tracking collars:

www.akc.org/events/field_trials/pointing_breeds/tracking_collars.cfm

- If a handler elects to use the transmitting collar on his or her dog, only one other identification-type collar is permitted to be on the dog. The tracking collar shall remain on the dog during the entire heat; if a handler elects to remove the tracking collar, that dog shall be considered out of judgment.
- The handheld receiver shall be kept in the possession of the Judges or the Marshall only.
- The handheld locating receiver can only be used after the dog is determined to be out of judgment.
- The use of the tracking collar is elective and for no reason should the running be held up due to lack of available equipment.
- Tracking collars are not allowed in a callback for a retrieve or honor.
- Any person using a locating receiver to locate a dog currently in judgment and prior to official authorization of its use by one of the Judges, shall disqualify the dog in that Test. Misconduct charges must be filed against the person illegally using the receiver.
- Special Training Collars used to control and train dogs, including but not limited to collars with prongs, electronic collars used with transmitters, muzzles and head collars, may not be used on dogs at AKC events.

**OFFICIAL AKC SCORECARD
HUNTING TESTS FOR
POINTING BREEDS**

Indicate whether Junior, Senior or Master

DOG'S NAME _____

BRACE # _____

HANDLER _____

Score all categories of ability on the basis of 0-10.
Do not score Retrieving and Honoring in Junior.

1. HUNTING	
2. BIRD FINDING ABILITY	
3. POINTING	
4. TRAINABILITY	
5. RETRIEVING Not Applicable in Junior	
6. HONORING Not Applicable in Junior	
TOTAL	
AVERAGE *	

* Divide total by 4 in Junior, and divide by 6 in Senior and Master for overall average.

In order to receive a Qualifying score a dog must acquire a minimum of not less than 5 on each of the categories of ability (4 categories in Junior, 6 categories in Senior and Master) with an overall average of not less than 7. Judges must agree on which dogs will qualify and which dogs will not qualify before scores are turned in.

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Guidelines for Scoring AKC Pointing Breed Hunting Tests

Note: This guideline must be tempered by the testing level under consideration. A Senior hunting dog must be scored with less tolerance than a Junior hunting dog and a Master hunting dog is expected to perform in a more refined manner than a Senior hunting dog.

Scoring	Interpretation	Explanation	Illustrative Examples
0	Lack of Performance	Disqualification warranted by extreme departure(s) from standard or complete lack of performance.	Aggression, no find, refuses to acknowledge honor, gun shy, bird unfit for consumption, no point, extreme interference with brace-mate, etc.
1-4	Unacceptable Performance	Performance not to standard. Basic requirements not met. Significant fault(s) exhibited or major handler error(s).	Timid, does not hunt, bumps bird intentionally, flash point, out of sight too long, very disobedient, steals point, breaks point early, very ineffective retrieve, handler guides dog to bird, commands honor prior to acknowledgment, etc.

(continued)

Guidelines for Scoring AKC Pointing Breed Hunting Tests *(cont'd)*

Scoring	Interpretation	Explanation	Illustrative Examples
5-6	Basic Qualifying Performance	<p>Performance barely meets requirements.</p> <p>Performance meets essential requirements; however, there is need for improvement(s).</p>	<p>Excessive checking back, pottering, several “nonproductive” points, ignores likely cover, creeps on point or honor, point lacks intensity, repeated delayed response to commands, inefficient retrieve, etc.</p>
7	Average Qualifying Performance	<p>Performance shows promise and meets essential requirements—could have been done more effectively.</p>	<p>Useful hunting pattern, hold point just long enough, completes the retrieve but drops bird just short of handler, responds to commands but not always as quickly as desired, moves a step or two on shot, etc.</p>
8-9	Outstanding Qualifying Performance	<p>Performance exceeds essential requirements. A few minor areas for improvement may be observed.</p>	<p>Hunts intelligently with speed and stamina, shows very good intensity in difficult situations, no movement at shot, honors quickly, etc.</p>
10	Exceptional Qualifying Performance	<p>Performance that significantly exceeds all requirements and is both efficient and effective.</p>	<p>Something really exceptional, i.e., difficult blind retrieve, honors without handler present, multiple high-quality finds, extreme intensity on point, no verbal commands, etc.</p>

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AKC CODE OF SPORTSMANSHIP

PREFACE: The sport of purebred dog competitive events dates prior to 1884, the year of AKC's birth. Shared values of those involved in the sport include principles of sportsmanship. They are practiced in all sectors of our sport: conformation, performance and companion. Many believe that these principles of sportsmanship are the prime reason why our sport has thrived for over one hundred years. With the belief that it is useful to periodically articulate the fundamentals of our sport, this code is presented.

- Sportsmen respect the history, traditions and integrity of the sport of purebred dogs.
- Sportsmen commit themselves to values of fair play, honesty, courtesy, and vigorous competition, as well as winning and losing with grace.
- Sportsmen refuse to compromise their commitment and obligation to the sport of purebred dogs by injecting personal advantage or consideration into their decisions or behavior.
- The sportsman judge judges only on the merits of the dogs and considers no other factors.
- The sportsman judge or exhibitor accepts constructive criticism.
- The sportsman exhibitor declines to enter or exhibit under a judge where it might reasonably appear that the judge's placements could be based on something other than the merits of the dogs.
- The sportsman exhibitor refuses to compromise the impartiality of a judge.
- The sportsman respects the AKC bylaws, rules, regulations and policies governing the sport of purebred dogs.
- Sportsmen find that vigorous competition and civility are not inconsistent and are able to appreciate the merit of their competition and the effort of competitors.
- Sportsmen welcome, encourage and support newcomers to the sport.
- Sportsmen will deal fairly with all those who trade with them.
- Sportsmen are willing to share honest and open appraisals of both the strengths and weaknesses of their breeding stock.
- Sportsmen spurn any opportunity to take personal advantage of positions offered or bestowed upon them.
- Sportsmen always consider as paramount the welfare of their dog.
- Sportsmen refuse to embarrass the sport, the American Kennel Club, or themselves while taking part in the sport.

Complete text of booklet available at:
www.akc.org

To order booklet(s), contact AKC at:
The American Kennel Club Order Desk
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