

GRUNFELD GERMAN SHEPHERDS

Breed Survey Rules

(Körordnung)

June 1997 SV revision

Translated by SV judge Fred Lanting ©

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1. General

The Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde (SV) S.V. [Club for GSDs Inc.] is the parent club for the breed, and has responsibility for it and its Standard, which is acknowledged by the German (VDH) and international (FCI) Kennel Clubs. The Körordnung (breed survey regulations) of the SV serve the advancement of the orchestrated breeding of the German Shepherd Dog breed, and regulate the entire breed survey. They are a permanent part of the SV rules, and obligatory for all members. The purpose of the Körordnung is to select from the breed registry a number of dogs that in their character, performance, and anatomical construction appear suitable for the conservation and improvement of the breed.

2. SV - Nature of the survey

2.1 Köramt (survey office): The Kör (survey) office prepares the annual survey scheme (deadlines, reporting local chapters, acting Körmeister and survey region etc.). All evaluation reports from the various survey districts are recorded in that office, and there they examine and document the reports for form and accuracy. The Köramt produces the survey certificates and annually publishes all surveyed dogs in the Körbuch (survey record book).

2.2 The Körmeister (breed survey master): For the implementation of the breed survey the SV requires an experienced conformation judge as Körmeister. The Körmeister has no legal right to annual employment in the breed surveys. The employment of the Körmeister is brought about through the respective SV region. The jurisdiction of arranging for these teacher-helpers for the breed surveys lies with each SV Landesgruppe (region) executive committee.

2.3 Survey administration - regional club jurisdiction: The regional and/or local jurisdiction of the breed survey shall be delegated from the SV headquarters to the SV regions and/or local chapters.

2.4 Time of survey: The survey season extends from the 1st of March to the 30th of November each year. The presentation of a dog for the breed survey is possible once in this period.

2.5 Legal issues

2.5.1 The owner of a dog scheduled for the survey's tests must be a current member of the SV. The eligibility of the dog ends with the withdrawal of membership in the club.

2.5.2 Survey jurisdiction: The location of the dog's residence determines which breed survey it participates in; where the Körung is performed, and that is in the owner's region (Landesgruppe). Local club (Ortsgruppe) membership determines membership in the SV region. If a person holds membership in several local clubs, regional membership is determined by the main place of residence. Members who belong to no local clubs are assigned to a region based on principal place of residence. Breed survey masters have free choice to approve of Körung locations in all regional groups.

2.5.3 A dog that is the property of a person documented as being permanently barred/suspended from the studbook can neither be shown in a breed survey by him personally nor by any other person.

2.5.4 The decision of the acting Körmeister is final. An objection against it is not permitted.

2.5.5 At the survey of a dog, no claim by any party involved and/or outsider will be allowed to stand. Any and all damage claims by any party involved (owner) and/or outsider resulting from a survey (measurement) decision or Abkörungentscheidung (performance) decision are explicitly not allowed.

2.5.6 Responsibility: The owner of a dog is responsible for any damage attributable to his dog.

3. Requirements for participation at breed surveys

3.1 (For the dogs): Only German Shepherd Dogs listed in the studbook of the SV may be admitted to a breed survey. In the calendar year of the breed survey they must be at least two years old.

3.2 Proof of at least a SchH-1 (or IP-1) earned under an SV Schutzhund judge

3.3 Proof of an AD (endurance test) under an SV judge

3.4 "a"-stamp in the pedigree [Translator's note: OFA or other equivalent is satisfactory]

3.5 Proof of a minimum quality evaluation of "Good" under an SV conformation judge

Further requirements: - Sick dogs may not be shown; - The Körmeister must be informed of bitches in heat; this is required for participation; - The dog must be identified by legible tattoo number.

4. Activity of the local clubs

Requirements of the local chapter [club]: - Large training ground with associated premises and sanitary facilities - Trained staff members in sufficient number - Typewriter or word processor.

The club must have or obtain: - Assistant-steward and typist for the Körmeister - Sufficiently large ring - Public address system - SV measuring devices - Tape measure - Weight scale - 2 starter's pistols with sufficient ammunition - Number vests for the dog handlers.

Duties of the Kör manager: - Timely delivery of the registration forms - Examination of documents for completeness and accuracy - Information to the Körmeisters regarding the receipt and standing of the entries - Establishing a catalog-like list of contestants, in order of dogs and bitches, for repeat and new breed surveys - Submission of the individual dogs' examined documents to the Körmeister before the beginning of the breed survey - Confirmation of entrants' SV memberships

5. Registering for the breed survey

The entry for the breed survey has to be received by the local Kör managers at least seven days before the scheduled survey as indicated in the survey announcement and entry form. By the day of the breed survey at the latest, the following documents are to be presented:

1. Original Ahnentafel (SV pedigree)

2. Conformation show cards and scorebook

3. At the repeat survey, the first survey's certificate

4. Proof of completion of any specified requirements remaining from the first survey

The maximum number of dogs admitted for a survey day is 50. In case of an entry of more than 50 dogs a further survey day (or half-day) is to be added on the same weekend.

6. At the survey (Ankörung)

6.1 Temperament test:

Each dog is to be subjected a temperament test by the Körmeister. The examination of the dog's character can be made during the over-all breed survey. According to the Standard, the dog has stable character, i.e., in particular he is impartial and unaffected, self-assured, with firm nerves, and amiable and peaceful.

6.2 Gunsureness test:

From a distance of at least 15 steps at least two shots are to be fired from a starter's pistol (6 mm or .22 caliber); the dog has to behave indifferently (not bothered by it).

6.3 protection [courage] test [new, effective 1997]:

To help in the protection phase of trials the Körmeister is available as a teacher-assistant for the Landesgruppe (SV region), and is at their disposal.

Conduct:

I. The attack

- 1.The handler reports with his accompanying dog to the Körmeister.
- 2.On order from the Körmeister the dog handler takes 30 steps from a place marked as the starting position toward the hiding-place, with his dog off leash.
- 3.The leash is draped around the handler or stuck in his pocket.
- 4.On command from the Körmeister the dog handler proceeds with his off-lead, heeling dog in the direction of the hidden helper.
- 5.The dog should heel tightly.
- 6.On command from the Körmeister, the helper comes out of the blind and undertakes an attack as if to drive off the dog handler and dog, or he may initiate this himself if the dog or dog and handler are found to be 5 steps from the hiding-place.
- 7.The dog must immediately, surely, and energetically fend off the attack by applying a firm and full-mouth grip.
- 8.If the dog has grasped, it receives from the helper two blows with a padded stick upon thighs, sides, or the area of the withers.
- 9.To support the dog's defense against the attack, encouragement by the dog handler is allowed.
- 10.Upon command from the Körmeister the helper discontinues the attack and stands still quietly.
- 11.The dog then independently, or on the audible signal "Aus!", has to let go and hold the helper spellbound.
- 12.The dog handler is given the order from the Körmeister to approach his dog.
- 13.He leashes his dog and receives the order from the Körmeister to step into a certain hiding-place.

II. Defense of an attack from ambush

- 1.The handler is called out from the hiding-place by the Körmeister and takes the assigned position (on a center line).
- 2.The dog is taken off-leash and firmly held by the collar.
- 3.The dog has to be held in this position, until it is later sent with the audible command "Vorán!" in the defense of the next attack.
- 4.The helper leaves his hiding-place upon a signal from the Körmeister, and crosses, at a normal pace, to approximately 70 to 80 steps distance from the dog handler.
- 5.The dog handler yells at the helper to, for example, "Stay where you are!"
- 6.The helper disregards this warning, and commences a frontal attack on the dog and handler.
- 7.As soon as this attack begins, the Körmeister immediately gives the dog handler the signal for their defense.
- 8.The dog handler immediately sets his dog in action with the audible signal "Vorán!" and stands still.
- 9.The dog should very eagerly and energetically grab with a firm, full, sure, and steady grip in order to avert the attack.
- 10.If the dog has bitten, the helper must give it a short pressing, without blows, and on order of the Körmeister, discontinue the resistance.
- 11.Thereupon the dog has to let go independently and/or on the audible signal "Aus!" and must hold the helper by threat.
- 12.Upon a signal from the Körmeister, the dog handler approaches his dog at a normal pace and in a direct way, and attaches the leash.
- 13.The dog handler heels his dog to the Körmeister, to report to him before being allowed to leave the field.

III. Identity control

By the time of the departure, the Körmeister must note the registered tattoo number

IV. The appraisal/evaluation

I.The release of the bite

II.After discontinuation of the helper's attack, the dog has to let go independently.

III.The dog handler can independently give the first voice command "Aus!" after an appropriate time.

IV.If the dog did not release after the first voice command, the dog handler receives the order or signal from the Körmeister for up to two further audible commands to let go of the sleeve.

V.When giving the command "Aus!", the handler has to stand steady, without otherwise directing the dog.

VI.Should the name of the dog be used, that will be considered as a separate command to release [let go of the sleeve].

VII. If the dog independently lets go ["outs"] when being retrieved by the handler, this also can be considered as a legitimate release. The dog handler however must be at least five steps away from the dog.

VIII. If the dog properly outs [releases] in the first attack, and also in the attack from ambush, either independently or upon audible signals, it receives the official notation of "lets out".

IX. If this "out" does not happen, even in only one case, the dog does not receive the notation of "lets out".

X. The Kör evaluation is not awarded or distributed at that time, [but is kept by the Körmeister until later].

XI. The Körmeister stays relatively close to the dog handler during the entire courage test and closely observes the conduct of dog and handler until the conclusion when the dog is picked up.

2. Appraisal of the Triebveranlung, Selbstsicherheit und Belastbarkeit (TSB) [drive, self-confidence and ability to handle stress]

2.1 The overall rating for the courage test will be one of these graded evaluations: "pronounced", "sufficient", or "insufficient".

2.2 Pronounced: Self-confident, very eager, purposeful, and sure grab with retention of the grip; no negative reactions to the blows; close and attentive watching in the guarding phase.

2.3 Sufficient (Present): A little restraint [or less eagerness], e.g., in the self-confidence, determination, the grip, and reaction to the stick, as well as in the guarding phase.

2.4. Insufficient: Lacking in self-confidence, being very limited concerning ability to handle stress, and/or lacking in focus on the helper.

Supplemental determinations for the courage test at the German Sieger Show:

1. Two teacher-assistants from the Landesgruppe (SV region) serve as helpers for the courage test at the German Sieger Show, to be at the disposal of the Körmeister.

2. Announcement of the respective results is given over the microphone directly after completion of each courage test.

3. Upon completion of the courage test the tattoo control number is obtained by a judge authorized by the Körmeister. The judge will be made available by the Landesgruppe having jurisdiction.

6.4 Measurements and weights: The measurements for weight, depth of chest and chest diameter can be taken by the Körmeister or his authorized helper or Körung manager; the withers measurements are taken by the Körmeister.

6.5 Standing Exam and Movement Evaluation: During this inspection the Körmeister prepares the Körbericht (breed survey report). The dog is to be presented to him for this exam without substantial help [hand-posing, etc.].

6.6 Reports, Confirmations: After the conclusion of the respective breed survey of each dog the Körmeister gives his report on the loudspeaker. The owner of the dog will receive from the Körung manager a confirmation signed by the Körmeister. This contains the results of the breed survey and the evidence that it and the pedigree will have been sent to the SV headquarters.

7. Körung

7.1 Körklasse

The Körklasse-1 is the highest breed qualification, i.e., a classification of dogs that are recommended for breeding. Included here will be the dog that corresponds to the image of the breed:

a) [meets the Standard] in height, weight, and anatomical construction;

b) in its entire conduct, i.e., self-assurance, calmness and expression, has "TSB": pronounced attitude of drive, self-confidence and loading capacity (ability to handle pressure); and has flawless, complete dentures, though double P-1 premolars are permissible.

7.2 Körklasse 2

Dogs included in the rating of Körklasse-2:

- a) with minor defects in the anatomical area;
- b) with measurement over or under the limits of withers height by up to 1 cm;
- c) (TSB) with evaluation of fighting drive (Triebveranlagung), self-confidence and ability to handle pressure in the courage test as being "present" ["sufficient"];
- d) missing one P-1 premolar or an incisor; missing two P-1s 1 or one P-1 and an incisor or a P-2 or a slight off-bite (level, even, pincer bite) of the center incisors.

7.3 Körklasse improvement

The possibility exists for the owner of a dog given a Körklasse-2 in its first or subsequent Körung to have this upgraded - at the earliest, in the subsequent year - by the same Körmeister. A deviation is only permissible with consent of the Körmeister, who determines that the dog has made the improvement for the impending survey. The desired Körklasse upgrade from first or repeated survey is possible only one time.

7.4 The deferment of a year results if:

- a. the body has not yet developed as expected in order to permit a re-survey;
- b. in the conduct of the dog or at the examination for fighting drive, self-confidence, and hardness (TSB), a status of being qualified for breeding has not yet been reached;
- c. the deferment according to this section 7.4 is because the reevaluation is possible only once; a dog unsuccessful for the second time is not suitable for the purpose of the survey (which is to determine breed worthiness).

7.5 Unsuitability for the Körung

The following defects exclude a dog from the Körung:

- a. considerable anatomical defects;
- b. Oversize or undersize by more than 1 cm;
- c. Testicle missing;
- d. Tooth defects [see also: chart at the end of this document]; an absence of : one P-3 [third premolar] or two incisors or one P-2 plus one incisor or one P-2 plus one P-1 or two P-2s. [see also: Change in SV Breed Show Dentition Rules]
- e. Dogs with considerably faulty pigment
- f. Dogs with long coats (Langhaar or Langstockhaar).

7.6 Lifetime or length of time Körung is effective

7.6.1 The new breed survey and the survey after interruption [i.e., if the repeat is not done in time] are good for two years at most. During the second calendar year (Kör season) of the time the survey is good for, the dog must be presented for the second survey.

7.6.2 The second survey results are for life ("Lebenzeit").

7.6.3 A Kör class upgrade does not extend the original Kör class effective duration.

7.6.4 A surveyed bitch heavy in whelp in the year of the impending second survey, can be given extra time for survey: a further year without demonstration of being qualified to breed (gekört). If this is the case, then on the day of the scheduled survey, there must be shown: · The certificate of mating indicating the gestation period to date is at least 42 days. · Certification from the responsible local breed warden re the visible pregnancy. · Equal consideration is given for nursing bitches, if not more than 42 days between whelping date and scheduled survey. No other reason for extension of the breed survey is possible .

7.7 Completion of the breed survey: If a surveyed dog does not make the second survey, the original breed survey ends with the conclusion of that calendar year.

7.7.1 The breed survey ends with the sale of a surveyed dog to a non-member, except the buyer is given up to three months to join the SV.

7.7.2 The breed survey of a dog whose owner is excluded from the SV as a result of a club's criminal proceedings, ends with the day on which the expulsion decree attains legal force.

7.7.3 The breed survey can end, become invalid, through the process of revocation. This comes about through a recommendation by a Körmeister or conformation judge to the Köramt (survey office at HQ). A "hold" can be put on the process of recording the survey results for whatever time is necessary to iron out any possible problems.

8. Survey certificates and survey record book:

For a certain fee, a survey certificate for the surveyed dog is prepared by the Köramt (HQ survey office). It will take some weeks for this, and the original pedigree is returned to the owner of the dog after the breed survey summary is added. The owners of dogs not successful at the survey likewise get back their original pedigree after the time it takes to process the report. On the pedigree the reason for the non-survey is noted. The surveyed dogs in any year become listed, by sex, in the survey record book [Körbuch] that the SV publishes. The survey record book includes a statement about the classification "recommended for breeding" (Kkl-1) as well as the "suitable for breeding" (Kkl-2) dog, concerning the actual anatomical condition [construction] as well as character. With the statements by the Körmeisters about breeding recommendations, this makes an inclusive and indispensable reference book for the earnest breeder.

When these survey rules take effect, all earlier versions become invalid. (This concludes the rules, which are effective as of the 1998 season.)

The Judging of Tooth Faults in Conformation Shows and Breed Surveys:

Körclass 1

V-A excellent - select Flawless bite, complete dentures, no broken or defective teeth or large gaps, no extra (double) teeth.

Körclass 2

SG very good missing one P1 premolar or an incisor
G good missing: two P1s 1 or one P1 and an incisor or one P2

Not Suitable for Breed Survey

G good an absence of: one P3 or two incisors or in the show ring: one P2 plus one incisor or one P2 plus one P1 or two P2s;

Ungenügend- Progeny will not be Registered

U-insufficient an absence of: one P3 and any other tooth, or one fang (canine), or one P4, or one M1 (1st molar), or one M2, or a total of any three teeth.

Other tooth and jaw defects: Over- and Under- bites: Obviously undershot or overshot (the latter being the separation of top incisors standing in front of the bottom ones by the thickness of a matchstick or greater): the dog is not allowed to be listed in the registry.

Imperfect bite (Aufbeißen) A slight off-bite (level, even, pincer bite) of the center incisors can be allowed in Kkl-2.

Caries (tooth decay) disqualifies from the breed survey.

Worn down and discolored: If due to age, it is considered in the judgement, but with no major downgrading. If teeth have turned slightly yellow or brown, but if the tooth substance is OK, Kkl-2 is possible.

Change in SV Breed Show Dentition Rules

United Schutzhund Clubs of America (USA) has historically tried to use the SV regulations literally, and only change them as necessary for conditions in this country. Here is my translation of the Dentition Rules the SV announced in August 1998. My understanding is that the "dental notation" can be done anywhere, any time, by authorized people. For those who kick about dental notation fees, you aren't being forced to get the notation; you can take your chances on broken, lost teeth before Körschein. Fred

The SV concluded this year's conference on changing the breed show rules concerning the Ahnentafel ("official pedigree"-registration paper) and regarding damaged (broken) or missing teeth. This is the new wording of section 4.3. of the breed show rules:

Environmental influences that lead to damage to a portion of the teeth, or to their entire absence, have no consequence for breed evaluation awards (such as show placings or Körung).

However, it is required that the former presence of healthy, strong teeth and/or a flawless scissors bite be confirmed and noted on the Ahnentafel.

The proof to be given the studbook office can be as follows:

(check-list for establishing dentition registrations)

1. Submission of a dog show judgment (critique and results) and the scorebook, in which a conformation judge has described and confirmed the totality and (former) presence & sufficiency of healthy, robust teeth and a flawless scissors bite after personal examination. This is done after the dog has reached the age of 12 months.
2. Submission of the breed survey certificate (Körschein), in which were recorded the dentition and bite status at the time of the survey.
3. The submission of a radiograph together with a certificate by a SV-certified HD veterinarian, or a veterinarian-for-dentistry approved by the SV. On the radiograph, parts of the root or at least the tooth socket must be shown.

Veterinarian's certification for tooth faults, X-ray requirement for the entry in the Ahnentafeln:

Unfortunately it frequently occurs that veterinary certifications of damaged or missing teeth are inadequate in description. Until the necessary statements about the Ahnentafel registration exist, taking much time, this can be very vexing to the owners, who are not allowed to exhibit their dogs! We therefore had to put together the most important points for you to certify, in the form of a checklist:

- * Complete name of the dog on the pedigree: obvious and legible!
- * SZ - number (SV Zuchtbuch, studbook) number, on the pedigree!
- * Tattoo number: in the right ear, agreeing with that on the pedigree!
 - * Give the status of the dentition problem:
 - Tooth is broken off, chipped, etc.
 - Tooth with root is missing completely (due to environmental, non-genetic) influence)
 - Tooth had to be extracted (give reason)
 - * Cause of the tooth fault!
- * Position reference (right/left, top/bottom) please imagine yourself behind the dog, to determine which is right or left side!
- * Description of teeth: Please pay attention to the correct designation (for example, P1, P2, etc.)!
 - * X-rays: Requirement for the entry in the Ahnentafel:

Tooth faults in the GSD occur often, even though it may be that dogs are completely free of tooth faults for many generations. Inheritance plays a role in the congenital tooth fault, but loss or damage acquired later in life through environmental influences plays no role in determining the breeding value of the GSD or for its descendants. Before the extraction of a tooth, a radiograph must be made in each case. It is a requirement for recording the missing tooth in the Ahnentafel of the dog. The breed (stud-)book office of the SV acknowledges radiographs only by certified HD veterinarians or from approved veterinarians specializing in dentistry.

Please note, at the establishing of the radiograph, the following:

- * Do the X-ray before the extraction!
- * Clearly mark: "right" or "left"!

Still another note: Teeth that do not emerge completely from the gum (or are not normally developed) generally have no designation in the Ahnentafel. Veterinary certifications and radiographs therefore are necessary only for damaged or extracted teeth, whose absence are a result of non-hereditary, outside influences.

You see that the SV rules DO include Ahnentafel changes, but I do not know if the USA organization's rules do. It's too bad the AKC doesn't allow the GSDCA to be as demanding for normalcy in dentition (if they would ever want to be).

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