

SOUTH AFRICAN BEGLEITHUND (BH ZA)

REQUIREMENTS FOR MONDIORING

Section A: Obedience

1. Heeling On-Leash (15 points)

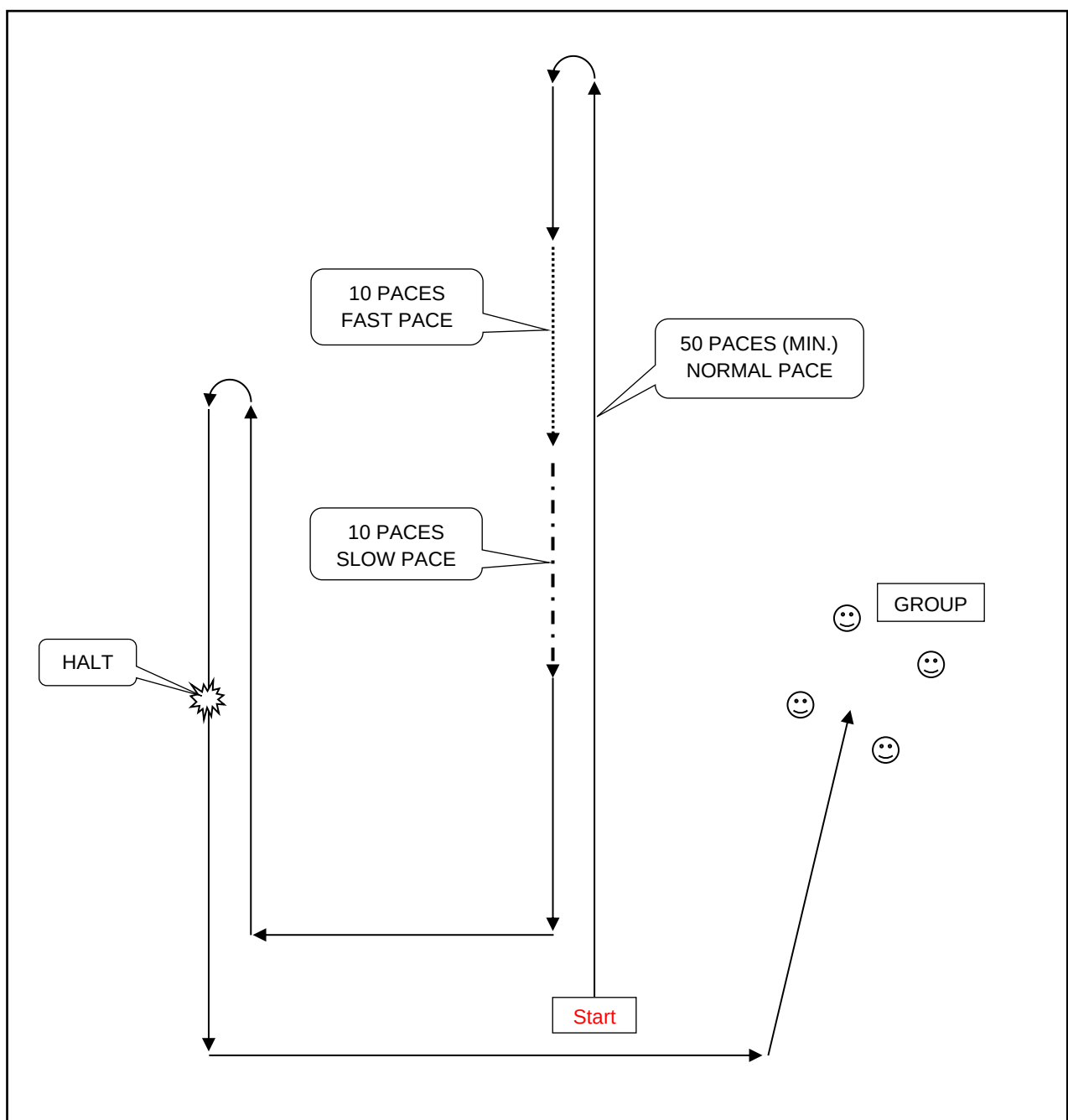


Figure 1: BH ZA heeling pattern

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At the instruction of the judge, the handler and dog, who will be on leash, will take up the position at the starting point which is marked on the field. The dog will be in a heel position.

At the judges signal to proceed with the exercise, the dog and handler will walk in a straight direction at a normal pace for at least fifty (50) paces.

Upon completing the required paces, the handler makes an about turn with the dog and proceeds to walk at a normal pace for at least ten (10) paces whereafter the handler will change to heeling at a fast pace for ten (10) paces.

Thereafter the handler and dog will proceed in the same direction at a slow pace for at least ten (10) paces.

At the end of the slow pace, the handler and dog will proceed to walk a further ten (10) paces at normal pace. The handler and dog will then turn right and continue heeling at a normal pace for a further ten to fifteen paces.

The handler and dog team will make a right turn at the end of the distance, proceeding in a straight line for twenty (20) paces at a normal pace.

After twenty paces, the team makes an about turn and heels in a straight line at normal pace for another ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces and then come to a halt at which point the dog must sit in the heel position.

At the direction of the judge, the team will continue heeling forward for ten (10) paces.

2. Heeling Off-Leash (15 points)

Under the direction of the judge the dog is taken off-leash. The handler either hangs the leash over his shoulder or puts it in his pocket (in either case on the opposite side of the dog) and immediately goes back into the moving group of people in order to halt at least one time in the group. After leaving the group, the handler assumes the basic position once again and then begins the off-leash heeling exercise indicated in Figure 1.

3. Sit exercise (10 points)

From the basic position the handler goes with his free-heeling dog in a straight direction. After a minimum of 10 to 15 paces the handler assumes basic position and commands the dog to "sit" and then continues another 15 paces at the end of which he does an about turn facing the dog.

Under the direction of the judge, the handler returns to his dog and places himself on the right side of the dog. If the dog does anything other than sit, for instance lies down or stands, five (5) points are deducted.

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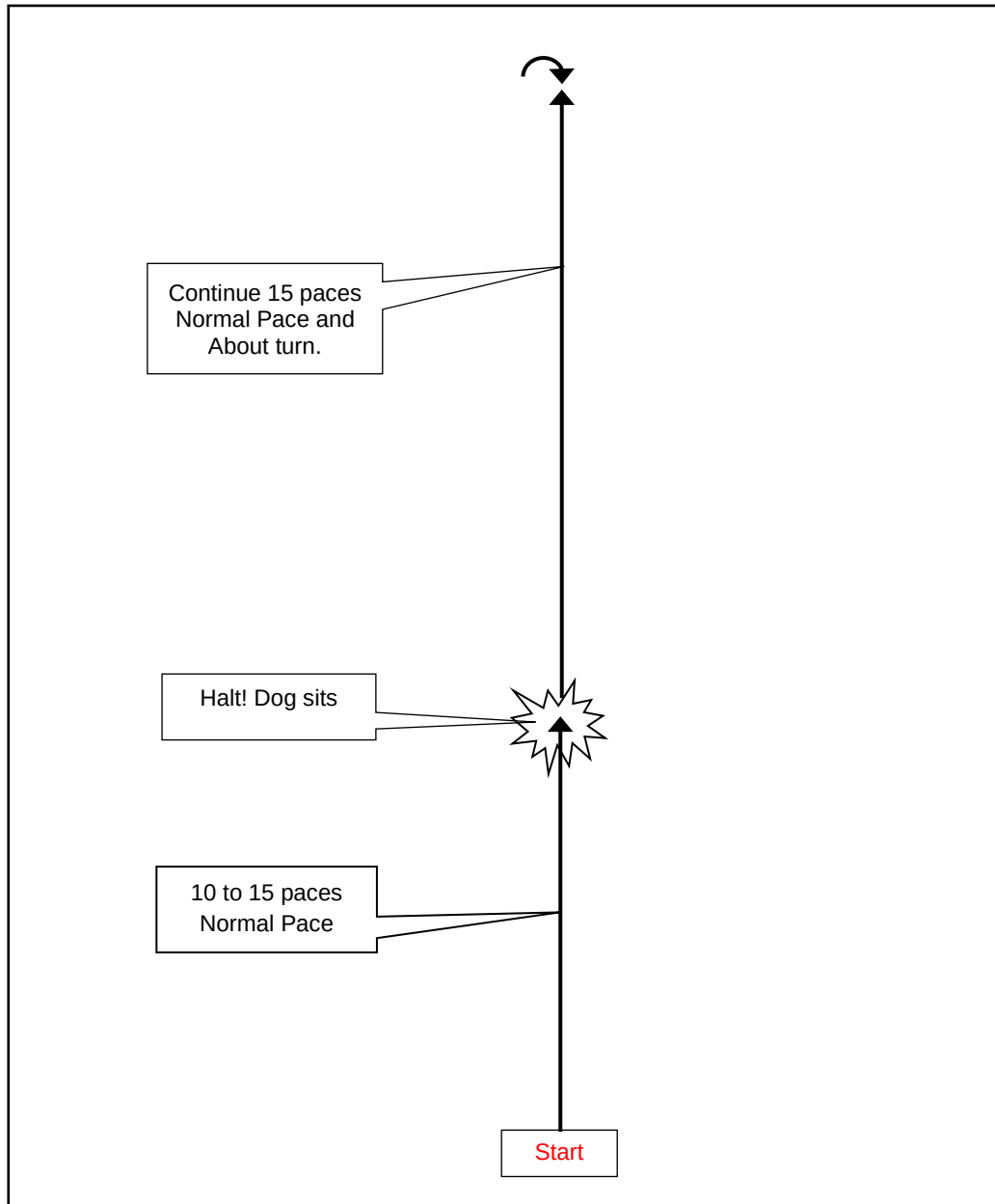


Figure 2: Sit exercise

4. Down exercise with a recall (10 points)

This exercise uses a similar format to the sit exercise in the previous section. From the basic position the handler goes with his free-heeling dog in a straight direction. After a minimum of 10 to 15 paces the handler assumes basic position and commands the dog to “down” and then continues another 15 paces at the end of which he does an about turn facing the dog.

At the signal from the judge, the handler recalls the dog which runs quickly to the handler and sits in front of the handler. On the judges command the handler commands the dog to take up the basic position next to the handler.

Under the direction of the judge, the handler and his dog heel back to the start marker.

Section B: Testing in “Traffic” (suitable Public area)

5. General Provisions

The exercises listed below are conducted in a suitable public area, outside of the training field. The judge and the trial secretary determine where and how the traffic exercises will be conducted. I.e. streets, walkways or squares. Public traffic may not be interfered with.

The execution of this part of the test requires a significant amount of time to complete. The performance requirements may not be reduced by superficially examining a substantial number of dogs.

Points are not awarded for individual exercises of section B. In order to pass this part of the test, the overall impression concerning the behaviour of the dog moving through the traffic and public areas is important.

The following noted exercises are examples and may be modified by the judge depending on the local conditions. The judge is authorised to repeat or modify exercises in questionable cases when evaluating the dog.

6. Trial execution

6.1. Encounter with a group of people

At the instruction of the judge the handler and his on-leash dog walk a designated stretch of the sidewalk. The judge follows at an appropriate distance.

The dog follows the handler willingly at his left side with a loose hanging leash with his shoulder at knee height of the handler.

The dog is to remain under control and alert to any pedestrians and traffic.

A previously assigned pedestrian will pass at two (2) metres from the handler and the dog is to remain neutral and uninfluenced.

The Handler and dog continue through the casual group of a minimum of six (6) people, standing approximately two (2) metres apart whereby one person addresses the handler and shakes his hand. The dog, who is given the “sit” or “down” command by the handler, is to remain calmly in place during the conversation.

6.2. Encounter with cyclist, wheelchair, barrow or cart

The leashed dog goes with its handler along a path and is overtaken by a cyclist (or wheelchair, barrow, cart or similar wheeled contrivance) from behind, prior to which a reasonably audible warning is given. After a good distance, the wheeled contrivance turns around and approaches the handler and dog. Again, a warning is given. Passing is done so that the dog is between the handler and the wheeled contrivance.

The dog is to remain neutral towards the bicycle and cyclist (or wheelchair, barrow, cart or similar wheeled contrivance).

6.3. Encounter with cars

The handler goes past several cars with his dog on leash. One of the car's engines will be started. Another of the car's door will be slammed shut. While the dog and handler continue

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walking, a car will stop next to them. The window will be rolled down and the handler will be asked for information. The dog is to either “sit” or “down” at the command of the handler. The dog is to remain calm and neutral towards cars and all other traffic noises.

6.4. Encounter with pedestrians

The handler walks with his leashed dog along a quiet road. A minimum of two pedestrians pass him without slowing their speed, at a minimum distance of two (2) metres. After the pedestrians are at a distance, third pedestrian proceeds toward the dog and handler and walks past them at a minimum distance of two (2) metres without reducing his speed. The dog does not need to be in proper heel position but may not, however, interfere with the passing person. It is permitted to have the handler place his dog in a sit or down position.

6.5. Encounter with other dogs

In passing or encountering another dog and its handler, the dog is to remain neutral. The handler may give and repeat the command “Fuss/Heel” or place the dog in a sit or down position. This encounter to take place at a minimum distance of ten (10) metres.

6.6. Behaviour of the tethered dog towards other dogs

Under the direction of the judge, the handler walks with his on-leash dog along a relatively low-traffic area. After a short distance the handler stops and, at the direction of the judge, tethers his dog with the leash to a fence, wall, pole or something similar. The dog may stand, sit or lie down and the handler moves out of sight of the dog. During this phase, a pedestrian, walks past with his dog, on-leash, at a distance of five (5) paces. The tethered dog must remain calm during the exercise. The dog passing by is to pass by without becoming uncontrollable. At the direction of the judge, the handler returns to his dog and is picked up.

6.7. Remarks

It is at the judge’s discretion whether he wants to have the individual exercises done at the same location for each dog or if he wants to see only several trialling dogs do individual exercises at one location and then moves on to another testing location and conducts the test in the same way.



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