



Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde (SV) e.V.

gegründet 1899 - Mitglied des VDH, der FCI und der WUSV - Rechtssitz Augsburg - Hauptgeschäftsstelle Augsburg

Implementing Regulations for the Breeding Disposition Test (BDT) 2021

General

These Implementing Rules for the Breeding Disposition Test set out all the requirements and regulations which are not specified in the BDT Test Regulations.

The SV Board is responsible for changes and adjustments to these Implementing Regulations for the Breeding Disposition Test in cooperation with the BDT Officer and with the approval of the Training Committee.

Regulations for the examination of work performance

Admission requirements

Female dogs may not be shown from the 19th day after mating. This applies until the end of the 12th week after the day of whelping.

Each handler may show a maximum of two dogs per event.

BDT nose work section: tracking variant

The dog is to be presented on a 10-metre leash or off leash.

Food or similar is not permitted as motivation.

The adjectives used in the discussion in the sections scent detection, object work and tracking disposition can still be changed in the pilot phase.

BDT nose work section: search work variant

The dog is to be presented off leash.

The imaginary centre line and the outline of the search area are indicated to the handler by the assessor.

At the beginning, it is permitted to briefly condition the dog on the imaginary centre line of the search area.

The handler moves along the imaginary centre line. They may briefly leave this line to pick up the object found and indicated by the dog. The handler then returns to the centre line. The dog remains on the spot of the object indicated. From the centre line, the dog is again used by the handler to search.

The objects are to be indicated while sitting, standing, lying down or alternating between these positions.

Picking up the object is considered a fault.

Searching with a raised nose is not considered a fault.

Slightly overstepping of the boundaries of the search area is not considered a fault.

The search area may be searched multiple times.

The adjectives used in the discussion in the sections search work detection, search disposition and object work can still be changed in the pilot phase.

BDT obedience section:

Examination of shot indifference

Exercise 1 Free pursuit

Exercise 2 Sitting while in movement

Exercise 3 Sit and approach

Exercise 4 Fetching on level ground

Exercise 5 Climbing jumps over a 160 cm sloping wall

Exercise 6 Free jumps over a 100 cm hurdle

Exercise 7 Down with encounter

On the examination of shot indifference:

The dog must be on a loose leash during the examination.

For Exercise 1 Free pursuit:

The dog is taken off leash in the initial basic position.

For Exercise 2 Sitting while in movement:

The handler must be at least 15 paces away from the dog.

For Exercise 3 Sit and approach:

The handler must be at least 30 paces away from the dog.

For Exercise 4 Fetching on level ground:

A lunge is permitted.

For Exercise 5

Climbing jumps over a 160 cm sloping wall:

The distance from the sloping wall must be at least 4 metres.

For Exercise 6 Free jumps over a 100 cm hurdle:

The distance from the hurdle must be at least 4 metres in the starting positions.

For Exercise 7 Down with encounter:

A fixed safety line must be kept available.

The adjectives used in the discussion of teamwork, execution/ technique, fetching performance and jumping ability can still be changed in the pilot phase.

BDT positioning, guarding and defence exercise section

Exercise 1 Patrol for the helper

Exercise 2 Cornering and barking

Exercise 3 Handling under stress

Exercise 4 Ambush on handler

Exercise 5 Confrontation at a distance

For Exercise 5 Confrontation at a distance:

The dog must be attentive to the helper.

It may be held by the collar in the basic position.

However, the dog may not be stimulated by the handler.

The adjectives used in the discussion of the following parts can still be changed in the pilot phase: how does the dog work when cornering and barking, how is its defensive behaviour when the handler is ambushed and how does the dog present itself when confronting at a distance, how is its grip behaviour and how easy is the dog to handle under stress.

Overall assessment

To successfully pass the BDT, the dog must achieve the following percentages of the BDT requirements in the following sections:

Nose work	at least 50%
Submission	at least 50%
Positioning, guarding and defence exercises	at least 60%

If the three individual sections of the BDT are passed, the mark 'BDT' is awarded.