



JUNIOR HANDLING

GUIDELINES

Austria - May 2019

Junge Hundefreunde Austria
www.junge-hundefreunde.at





general information

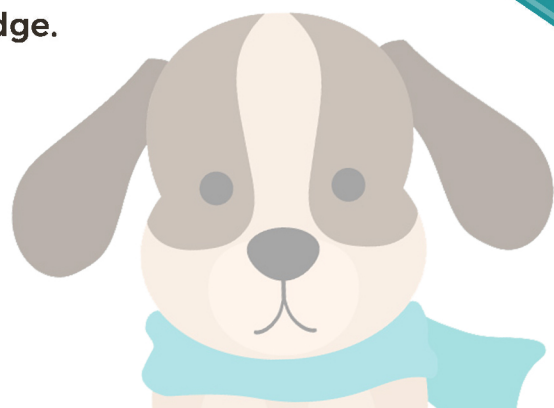
The aim of Junior Handling competitions is to increase the Youth's interest in canine activities and to develop wide-ranging co-operation and contact between dogs and young people.

Showing (or handling) of dogs requires - and encourages - understanding, empathy and responsibility. In addition, this competition should contribute to greater fairness, discipline and consideration of the behaviour of the Junior Handlers amongst one another; they also learn to be able to lose and to recognize the performance of others in the sport.

the judge

The person judging Junior Handling competitions should be an experienced dog show judge or an individual with experience in dog shows and Junior Handling. In both cases he / she must be fully familiar with the practice of handling dogs of many different breeds and should be able to communicate fluently at least in one of the official FCI languages. The judge should always consider the safety of every participant, being aware of addressing youths in a fair manner.

In Austria the Junior Handling club („Junge Hundefreunde Austria“) and the Austrian Kennel Club (ÖKV, Österreichischer Kynologen Verband) are in charge of the education as well as the exam for becoming a Junior Handling judge.





competition

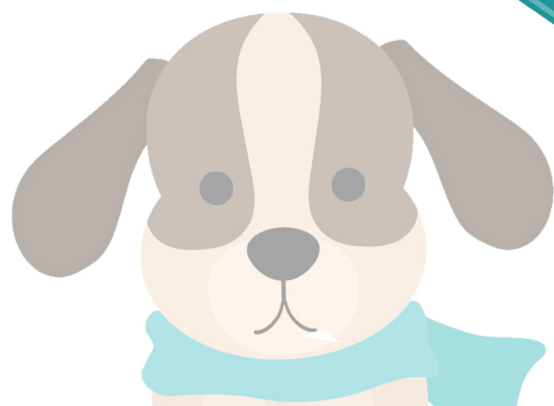
Juniors in the age of 9-17 years are allowed to compete in the Junior Handling competition. They are separated into two different agegroups: agegroup 1 from 9-12 years; agegroup 2 from 13 to 17 years.

Only dogs being registered in a studbook under the FCI can be shown. The dog does not have to be shown at the show of the Junior Handling competition.

The entered dog can be changed until the judging has started and the organizer needs to be informed about the change. During the whole competition the Junior is not allowed to switch the dog. To show a neutral dog can be asked from the judge; swapping dogs in-between the Juniors is prohibited.

judging guidelines

Junior Handling is based on the individual evaluation of the skill of each entered Junior Handler. The judging of Junior Handling competitions should resemble the judging of a breed judging ring, with simple figures that are transversal to ring requirements, and where the handler is expected to present the dog as the breed is supposed to be presented. The focus is on the harmony and cooperation between the Junior Handler and the dog. The dog needs to be shown according to the breed standard. Furthermore, sportsmanship, fairness and the overall appearance are evaluated.





guidelines

During the Junior Handling presentation, the following points are to be graded with excellent, very good, good, sufficient or without evaluation. The value of the respective criteria is made up as follows:

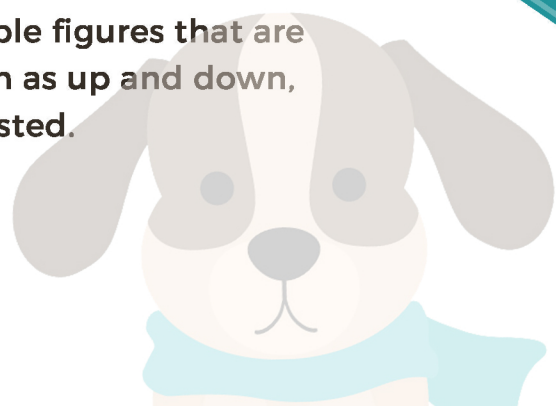
	valuation key	
1. Knowledge and ability to show the breed		
a. Individual movement	12,5 %	50 %
b. Movement in group	12,5 %	
c. Setting up the dog	12,5 %	
d. Showing the dog's bite	12,5 %	
2. Harmony and cooperation between the handler and the dog	25 %	
3. Sportsmanship, fairness and overall appearance	25 %	
TOTAL		100 %

1. Knowledge and ability to show the breed

Overall knowledge of the dog handled. The Junior Handler must be able to control the dog in any situation. The name of the breed, the dog's age and demonstration of awareness of the breed's specific handling requirements, depending on the dog's breed. The following criteria have to be taken into account:

a. Individual movement

The judging of Junior Handling competitions should resemble the judging of a breed judging ring with simple figures that are transversal to ring requirements: Figures such as up and down, circle, triangle and moving together is suggested.





1. Knowledge and ability to show the breed

b. Movement in group

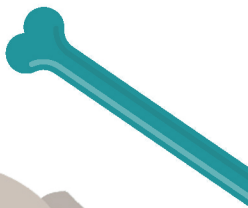
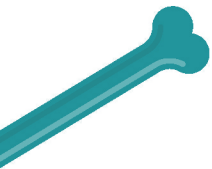
The speed chosen should be in harmony with the dog's pace and with regard to the rest of the participants; keeping a safe distance between the other handlers.

c. Setting up the dog

The presentation should be done as it is usual for the breed. The Junior Handler should know if the breed is to be presented on a table or on a ramp and do so, if required. In this category the judge will evaluate the stacking during individuals as well as in the group. – Especially in the group the safe distance between the other handlers is important.

d. Showing the dog's bite

Demonstration of the bite consists in the handler's ability to show the mouth of the dog by lifting the lip. – This should be done in a gentle way. It is allowed for the handler to stand in front, behind or alongside of the dog as long as the judge is able to see what is going on. All sides (front, left, right) should be shown without covering the dog's nose or the dog's eyes. Showing the dog's bite should be done according to breed standard, which is why the judge can ask to only show the front part of the teeth or to open the mouth in breeds where such a procedure is usual.






2. Harmony and cooperation between the handler and the dog

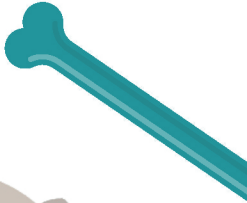
Throughout the evaluation process, a natural and continuous collaboration between the handler and the dog is ideal; embracing an overall corresponding appearance, through a perceptible demonstration of cooperation and true-going presence between the handler and the dog.

3. Sportsmanship, fairness and overall appearance

The handlers should not stand out from the group and should put the focus onto the dog instead of himself. Going hand in hand with this the Junior Handler should present a harmonious appearance as regard to clothing. The handler is recommended to use appropriate and function clothing and accessories. The colours of the handler's clothes should allow for the distinguishing of the dog's silhouette even from a distance, and any striking or inappropriate clothing is completely discouraged.



Because the overall focus of attention in dog-handling should be kept on the dog, it is recommended that handlers avoid standing between the judge and the dog, without the practice of any exaggeration (such as extreme shadowing; the judge should rather choose to stand in the middle of the circle, so unnecessary turns won't be needed), but rather relating to this method as part of the handler's main purpose; in being present yet discreet.



Evidence of sportsmanship should be perpetual among all Junior Handling participants.

