

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB INC

SHOW JUDGES ASSOCIATION

JUDGING GUIDANCE MANUAL

**New Zealand Kennel Club Inc
Show Judges Association
Private Bag 50903
Porirua 6220
NEW ZEALAND**

**Phone: 04 237 6489
Fax: 04 231 0721
Email: nzkc@nzkc.org.nz
Website: www.nzkc.org.nz**

CONTENTS

Section One	Goals of this Manual
Section Two	So You Want To Be a Judge?
Section Three	The First Steps
Section Four	Aspiring Judges Panel
Section Five	Promotion to Ribbon Parade Panel
Section Six	Tips for the Newcomer
Section Seven	Ringcraft
Section Eight	Open Show Panel
Section Nine	Specialist Breed Panel
Section Ten	Championship Group Panels
Section Eleven	Theory Examinations
Section Twelve	Practical Examinations
Section Thirteen	Open Book Examinations
Section Fourteen	Code of Ethics
Section Fifteen	Standards
Section Sixteen	Reference Material
Section Seventeen	Mentors
Section Eighteen	NZKC Judges Regulations
Section Nineteen	NZKC Show Regulations
Section Twenty	Rules of the New Zealand Kennel Club
Section Twenty One	Glossary of Terms
Section Twenty Two	Anatomy of the Dog
Section Twenty Three	Dealing With Shy, Nervous or Aggressive Dogs
Section Twenty Four	Dealing With Aggressive Exhibitors
Section Twenty Five	Awarding A Challenge Certificate
Section Twenty Six	Helpful Information
Section Twenty Seven	Judging Overseas
Section Twenty Eight	Political Considerations Affecting Judging

Section Two

GOALS OF THIS MANUAL

The goal is to present training Judges with a comprehensive, but by no means exhaustive, reference manual – aimed at helping them progress through their first years of training, and on to their first and subsequent Championship appointments.

It is designed to encourage some basic principals that will stand them in good stead throughout their judging career, wherever in the world it takes them.

The first few years of Judges Training are recognised as the most formative. It is also the most daunting time.

Some find it difficult to work their way through the requirements of the Judges Regulations, or find when they ask for help, the information given is anything BUT helpful. If you are ever in need of additional information regarding the Judging System, the Chairman of Judges Association, or the secretary of your nearest Branch should be able to help you.

Often, Trainees are faced with attending Workshops and Lectures with All Breeds Judges, all too often they are reluctant to ask questions for fear of appearing ill informed. Trainees who live a large distance from meeting venues, often struggle to attend organised events. As a result, some of the basic tips on judging procedures fail to get passed on; these can often make the world of difference. Hopefully, this Manual may go some way towards helping the information transfer.

The current Judges Regulations, Appendix II, New Zealand Kennel Club Show Judges National Syllabus and Training Guide Syllabus has an excellent breakdown of what is expected to be learned, as well as various methods of obtaining the information.

This Appendix should be used like the Bible to Training!

KAREN MCINTYRE

Section Three

SO YOU WANT TO BE A JUDGE?

Becoming a judge is, for some, a natural progression from years of interest in the sport of purebred dogs. If you have bred litters, you will have trained your eye to evaluate your dogs. From there you learn to make comparisons of dogs you compete against in the ring and learn to form opinions regarding the decisions and judging of others.

One of the first requirements of an outstanding judge, is having a natural “eye” for a dog, that almost instinctive ability to recognise true quality in an animal, this is not just limited to dogs, in true “stockman” fashion, a natural eye will apply to most species, not just dogs. This eye must still be honed by study of anatomy, breed standards, photographs, breed history and the examination of fine dogs themselves. However, all the study in the world cannot replace this instinctive appreciation of quality.

Many hours will be spent ringside, on kennel visits, workshops, seminars, reading as much information on breeds as possible, discussions with judges and breeders. To investigate each breed history helps to comprehend the purpose for which it was developed, and therefore the qualities that help characterise the breed. A judge must learn the true meaning of type, be able to recognize sound, correct action and be able to evaluate what is hiding underneath a heavy coat. Above all, a judge must learn that mere familiarity with the words of a breed standard is valueless without understanding and correct interpretation of their meaning, plus the ability to visualise the ideal specimen.

Without doubt the personality, temperament and demeanour of a judge are paramount. The need to be knowledgeable, poised and calm and possess the ability to stay this way under the most unexpected circumstances. A great deal of self-confidence is needed, as well as the ability to make quick and decisive decisions. Of course, being strong-minded with the courage of your own convictions is also a bonus!

A judge must never be troubled by fear of offending friends who may exhibit under them and you have to place others above them, alternatively you will risk criticism should they win. A friendship, which may suffer permanent damage after a dog’s win, or loss, is not worth much anyway. Remember criticism, no matter what we do, is difficult to avoid in any competitive sport.

Also of prime importance, is that judging is also work! A large assignment with a full days judging can be draining on the fittest of judges. Not to mention the need to repeat the exercise the very next day when getting swollen feet back into shoes can be more than a trial.

Always remember, that an exhibitor is paying us a compliment when they spend their money, time, work and confidence when they bring in an entry. In return they expect their dog to be judged impartially, honestly and to the very best of our ability. This is their minimum entitlement, should they receive less, the reflection is only upon you as a judge.

So considering the pitfalls mentioned, you must be wondering about the good side.....there is indeed one. Being blessed with a ring full of quality dogs is breathtaking, a feeling quite hard to describe. When a dog full of quality and showmanship enters the ring, the “hairs-on-the-back-of-the-neck” can stand up and you know you have found your winner.

OK, you are still interested in becoming a judge.....read on.

Section Four

THE FIRST STEPS

Refer to Page 7 of the Judges Regulations. Section VII: Conditions for Appointment to the Aspiring Judges List and the Official Show Judges Panel. The minimum requirements for application to this panel are listed here.

You are required to have been involved in a Member Society as well as actively involved with Show Ring Procedures at Recognised Shows. This also involves stewarding and it is a requirement that you keep and maintain a New Zealand Kennel Club Stewarding Record Card detailing the required number of appointments. A copy of this card is in this section.

Also in this section, is a copy of the NZKC Stewarding Sheet, NZKC Group Stewarding Sheet and the NZKC General Specials Sheet. You are required to be familiar with the workings of these sheets, accompanied by the Show Regulations; they allow you to understand the correct working procedures for Ribbon Parades, Open Shows and Championship shows.

To apply to join the Aspiring Judges List, you must complete the following Judges Form (1). This Form is available from the NZKC website, or can be requested to be posted from National Office. There is a list of the details that are required to be annexed to the Application, and the appropriate fees required. If you have any difficulties filling out the form, then never hesitate to contact your local Judges Branch or Discussion Group.

THE NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Show Judges Panel
Application for Appointment to Aspiring Judges List

Closing Date 31 January 2006. NO LATE APPLICATIONS can be considered.

Name Telephone No.

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr

Address

Address lines with dotted lines for input

NZKC Membership No.

My nominated branch of the Judges Association is

I hereby apply for appointment to the Judges Probationary List

Annex details showing:-

- (i) Years shown dogs.
(ii) Breeds involved with.
(iii) Activities with member societies.
(iv) Involvement in matters connected with show ring procedures at recognised shows.
(v) Copy Stewarding Record Card showing required qualifications.

All applications must be accompanied by the Judges Panel fee of \$25.00

Note: All applications must be accompanied with all relevant documentation or applications will not be accepted.

Send to The Director/Secretary, New Zealand Kennel Club, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 6220 by 31 January 2006.

I acknowledge that the decision of the Executive Council in reappointing or promoting is final and no appeals will be heard.

Signed Date

Note:

Criteria for appointment are set out in Judges Regulations published on the New Zealand Kennel Club website www.nzkc.org.nz or can be purchased from the New Zealand Kennel Club for \$5.00.

Section Five

ASPIRING JUDGES PANEL

Your time spent on this Panel allows you to fully realise the time and training that should be undertaken prior to your very first Ribbon Parade appointment.

Your first appointment may well be at an All Breeds Ribbon Parade, where you may have entries between 50 and 200 dogs! Unless you have some basic understandings of correct ring procedures, you are doomed to have a very taxing, unrewarding and memorable first judging appointment!

So, this period is aimed at you attending Judges lectures, becoming conversant with the Rules and Regulations, Show Regulations, Judges Regulations and the Glossary of Terms of the New Zealand Kennel Club. You will learn basic ringcraft techniques and continue with stewarding to gain practical experience with the efficient management of a Championship Show.

This period should never be considered a waste of time. It is essential that at your first appointment you appear organised, efficient and most of all, are able to enjoy the experience. That is, after all, the very essence of what you wish to achieve.

On promotion to the Aspiring Judges Panel you will be sent four Open Book Modules which you required to complete and return to the C.E.O., NZKC, Private Bag 50903, Porirua for marking. The modules contain questions on Breed Recognition, Rules and Regulations, Anatomy and Confirmation and Glossary of Terms.

At the end of your period on this panel, you are required to have obtained 50 Ribbon Parade Credits. NZKC Judges Regulations, Appendix III lists the methods of obtaining Credits for promotion to all panels.

You can see there are requirements for stewarding, attending Judges Workshops, attending Lectures or Discussion Groups and attending Kennel Visits. These are minimum requirements and your promotion to the Ribbon Parade is conditional upon you obtaining the required Credits.

Following is a copy of the NZKC Credit Record Card which must be kept and maintained, as well as Judges Form (2), Application for Promotion from the Aspiring Judges List to Ribbon Parade.

THE NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB (INC)

Official Show Judges Panel
Application for Promotion from Aspiring Judges
List to Ribbon Parade

Closing Date 31 January 2008. NO LATE APPLICATIONS can be considered.

Name Telephone No.

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr

Address

Address lines with dotted lines for input

....

NZKC Membership No.

My nominated branch of the Judges Association is

I hereby apply for Promotion to Ribbon Parade:-

- (i) Year placed on Judges Probationary List
(ii) Ribbon Parade Credits gained
(iii) Nominated Group with which I wish to be associated
(iv) Annex Credit Record Card

All applications must be accompanied by the following

Examination fee (Inc GST)

\$25.00

An Annual Licence Fee is also payable. Please pay an account to be sent to you in November

Send to The Director/Secretary, New Zealand Kennel Club, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 6220

I acknowledge that the decision of the Executive Council in reappointing or promoting is final and no appeals will be heard.

Signed Date

Notes: Criteria for appointment and/or promotion are set out in Judges Regulations on website www.nzkc.org.nz or which can be purchased from the New Zealand Kennel Club for \$5.00.

Section Six

PROMOTION TO RIBBON PARADE PANEL

Having applied to be promoted to the Ribbon Parade Panel, you will be required to judge at a Ribbon Parade at a show conducted by a Branch of the Judges Association and have obtained a favourable report from an examiner.

The Executive Council then approve your application for promotion to the Ribbon Parade Panel. At this point you nominate one group with which you wish to be associated.

During your time on the Ribbon Parade Panel, you may judge All Breeds of dogs! No one expects that you will have an instant recall of every Dog Standard! In fact, as entries are taken on the day you will have no idea of which breeds will be represented.

DON'T PANIC!!!!!!

Take your Standards with you and keep them ringside. Refer to them whenever you are in doubt or you need to clarify any breed characteristics. Be assured, whatever you look up will remain lodged permanently in your mind! You will not gain respect by having never referred to your standards and making foolish mistakes! It is a requirement of the NZKC Show regulations that all standards are to be supplied ringside at all Championship Shows, and judges who have many, many year's experience frequently use them.

Ribbon Parade experience is invaluable for gaining ringcraft skills and this is what you should concentrate on.

For all Ribbon Parade Appointments you will receive a copy of the NZKC Judging Contract. A copy of this Contract follows. You are required to return this within 14 days. The Club is then required to re-confirm the Contract with you within a further 14 days.

Be sure you supply the details of any expenses you wish to be reimbursed and list any appointments you may have in the same island within 6 months of the Date of the Show. The re-confirmation from the Club acknowledges that they accept you expenses and requirements.

If accommodation will be required, be specific about your requirements. It can be extremely embarrassing to be expecting hotel/motel accommodation and find you are billeted with a club member who sleeps 50 canines in your room!

You are also required to keep and maintain an NZKC Judging Record Card a copy of this follows. Fill this out after you have completed each assignment.

Section Seven

TIPS FOR THE NEWCOMER

This article has been prepared by Carole Tipler, it is an excellent guide and offers answers to some of the frequently asked question that are asked of National Office and Members of the Judges Association.

Introduction

Congratulations! You have just received your first invitation to officiate at a dog show as its Judge. Because you have been around the dog scene for a few years now, have bred dogs of your choice, have officiated at shows in varying capacities and stewarded on occasions, the receipt of your invitation should not install feelings of panic. But, be prepared, it may. After all, it is vastly different being an exhibitor or show official to being a Judge!

But, don't panic. It's a privilege to be invited to judge at any dog show and it can also be great fun. Remember you have studied hard, tried to absorb everything there is to know about your chosen breed(s), done practical tests and now is the beginning of a lifetime of learning which is serious but which is enormously enjoyable. What follows are some tips for the newcomers and can be refreshers for the more experienced, on what is required of a show dog judge....

Contract

Two copies of the contract have arrived in the post. This is your invitation to judge. The Club copy must be returned to the Secretary within 14 days. The contract lists any conditions the Club may require of you. By signing it, you accept these conditions. This is also your opportunity to list what you require of the Club, i.e. accommodation and travel requirements, any other expenses. The Club can accept or reject your requirements after which the contract becomes binding on you, the Judge and on the Club. (It is usual that Club Secretaries discuss your potential appointment with you prior to sending you a contract at which time these matters are usually resolved.) A contract is not formally confirmed until it is received back from the Club with written acceptance of expenses, etc.

Usually, an appointment is made long in advance of the fixture date so once you have signed the contract and sent back the Club copy, mark your diary in advance and look forward to the show with excitement.

Preparation

Every dog has a standard against which he/she must be judged. It is important to spend your time prior to the show learning everything you can about the breed(s) you are to judge. After all, it is YOUR opinion the exhibitors are wanting when they pay their entry fee, NOT the opinion of judges you may have watched in the past. ALWAYS do your own thing - you will be respected for that. It is recommended that you not only study the standards but you should try and learn more about the breed(s) you are to judge – what is their purpose in life (their function), how they were evolved, what should they look like, move like, behave like, etc. Even after you have gained experience in your judging you can never stop learning about the different breeds, each unique, each with their own characteristics and type.

Preparation also includes ensuring your travel arrangements are in order so that you will arrive well in time to meet your appointment. Time also to plan what you should wear taking into account all weather possibilities. It is advisable to have a small bag for wet weather gear including appropriate footwear. Sometimes it can get VERY wet at dog shows! The

norm is to dress smartly but in comfortable clothing. After all you are on show yourself but are required to work hard so it is important to be comfortable and at ease.

Remember in summer it can also get very hot and a hat is also a prudent item to pack. If you wear glasses or contact lenses, take a spare set with you.

In regards to accommodation, it is normal that the Club will reserve accommodation for you and have all their Judges staying together at the same venue. Remember to indicate on your contract that accommodation will be required if you have to stay overnight. It is not recommended that you stay with a friend who may wish to exhibit at the same show.

Summary checklist:

1. Read contract carefully
2. List any requirements you may require of the Club
3. Sign contract and return the Club copy to the Secretary
4. Ensure travel arrangements are put in place
5. Ensure any accommodation required is booked or arranged
6. If you need to be met, ensure this is also arranged
7. Plan your clothing for all weather conditions including having with you appropriate wet weather gear
8. Thoroughly study breeds to be judged
9. Be determined to do the very best you can as well as enjoy yourself
10. Remember; do not travel to the show with an exhibitor.

The Big Day arrives

It's here at last! This is YOUR chance to do the best you can for the dogs you are about to judge. You will be giving their owners/handlers your honest opinion of their construction, movement and overall quality within the pointers called for by the various breed standards. Be confident. The exhibitors have entered their dog because they genuinely want your opinion. Be prepared to enjoy your day.

Step 1

Arrive at the show in plenty of time to meet the officials and in the case of a Championship Show, to sign challenges if required by the Show Secretary. By arriving in reasonable time, this will also give you the opportunity to relax.

Step 2

Meet your Steward and tell him/her how you would like the ring to work. Look at the position of the sun (or driving rain). You do not want to have to work with the sun in your eyes (or rain as the case may be). You also do not want to stand your dogs staring into the sun. Look at where you plan the dogs to run into the ring, whether you want them to stack immediately on entry or whether you prefer they should run around the ring first. Consider whether you will require your exhibitors to do a circle, a triangle, an up and down or a combination of any of the three. If any exhibits need to be tabled, consider where the table should be placed and ensure that it is sturdy and doesn't wobble. Be clear in your instructions but be prepared to have to repeat them for the inattentive or inexperienced exhibitor. In planning your ring, remember to make it as efficient as you can so that you can work smoothly within its confines and that your plan involves equal treatment of all breeds you are to judge whether they are large or small. You are permitted to judge up to 250 dogs a day. It is therefore very important to get used to planning a ring/judging procedure that will involve the minimum of walking (e.g. giving out the placing's, etc.)

Step 3

Walk into the ring and be prepared to enjoy your long-awaited-for judging appointment. Be courteous to each exhibitor, smile a lot and have fun.

Judging Tips

1. Consider how to approach each dog you are to judge. Most dogs dislike the Judge approaching them directly from the front and it is often advisable to approach them from slightly to the side. Remember some breeds (particularly Sight hounds) are far-seeing and may back up a little if you approach them directly from the front. Some Judges offer a hand to the dog, some don't. You must do whatever you are comfortable with. Some Judges ask exhibitors to mouth their own dogs to avoid cross-contamination of any diseases. Once again, this is entirely your own preference but remember to be consistent with all exhibits. It is recommended that you do not have long conversations with the exhibitors – while being polite and approachable; keep the verbal exchanges to a minimum.
2. Be gentle and try and put each dog at ease. No exhibitor wants his or her precious dog to be manhandled by a Judge. Be particularly gentle and patient with puppies – a bad experience in a show ring can sometimes destroy that puppy's potential show career.
3. To judge a dog effectively, one must start with the overall balance. Stand back and look at the dog before you. You may wish to ask the exhibitor to walk the dog forward a few paces so you can see him/her unstacked. Absorb a mental picture of how the dog looks to you. Now approach and begin your hands-on judging at the head. Consider proportions and what the standard asks for. Check the skull proportions, ear placement, eyes (colour and shape), foreface, nose, mouth and underjaw. Check teeth. Look for overall balance in the head and then how it fits into the neck.
4. Now progress from the head to considering the neck proportions and how it fits into the shoulder assembly. Remember what the standard says about the neck, whether it is long, short, has a slight arch or not, has a nape or not.
5. The neck should fit into the shoulder in a harmonious way. You will then be able to examine the shoulder and front proportions. Check withers placement and how the shoulder and upper arm angles fit with what the standard calls for. This is the time for you to check the chest depth from the side as well as in front. See how the legs fit in the overall front examination and check elbows, bone, pasterns and feet. Do not be afraid to pick up feet and examine the pads if the standard has something specific to say about this aspect of the dog.
6. Run your hands over the dog's body feeling ribs, checking topline and tuck-up. On short-coated breeds your eyes can tell most of what you need to know but on long-coated breeds it is important to actually feel how the dog is constructed under the coat. Do not hesitate to get underneath all that abundance and do not be afraid to penalize a poor bodied specimen, which has instead a beautifully presented coat! Do not be swayed by colour, by excessive grooming or by flamboyant handling if the exhibit is built wrongly. Type, soundness is the most important factor and the apparent ability to fulfil its function. After all, you may be determining, by your placing's, the future of that particular breed.
7. Check the rear proportions of the dog, its croup, its tail-set, the length of its tail, its stifle, its muscle tone, and its strength in the rear.

8. Step back again, and re-assess your first impression of the dog before you now that your hands have confirmed what you first saw or found something that you didn't see.
9. Now it is time for you to watch how the dog before you can move. It is your choice how you want them to move but you will need to run them in such a way to be able to assess their front and rear movement as well as their side-gait. It is recommended that you try and accomplish this in as smooth a way as possible so the dog can really get into stride without too many stops and starts. A thorough knowledge of the breed standard requirements is invaluable at this time of your assessment because you are looking for correctness in its movement, not the fastest or the flashiest.
10. Once you have judged all the exhibits in your class, it is time to select your placing's. Some Judges like to place the dogs in their minds as they judge; others like to have one last look before selecting their winners. Whatever you do, try to be decisive in your decision and clearly announce the class winners to your steward for him/her to place in the winning pegs.
11. Always remember to treat the handler/exhibitor with courtesy. Some Judges shake the hand of the winning dog's handler others offer words of congratulations. The choice is yours but the exhibitor often appreciates some such gesture. Remember also to thank the exhibitor for showing their dog to you if appropriate.

Note: It is said dog showing is the competition between an exhibitor's ability to hide or disguise the faults of his/her dog and the cleverness of the Judge to see past that disguise and judge the dog on its own merits not those displayed by the handler. Good luck!

Summary check list:

1. Arrive at the show in plenty of time
2. Plan your ring with your steward
3. Be confident
4. Be gentle & patient, especially with puppies
5. Be consistent with every exhibit
6. Plan your approach to each dog
7. Judge each dog in the most economical manner
8. Move each dog and place each class
9. Be decisive
10. Be courteous to the handler/exhibitor

Critiques

Sometimes you may be asked to write critiques at a specialist breed show or in some countries overseas. You may do this by:

1. Writing notes at the time
2. Dictating into a Dictaphone or
3. In the case of some European countries, dictating to a scribe who will write down what you say for you.

A critique is YOUR opinion of that dog in writing. It is generally recommended to be positive about the good points of the exhibit but couch any negative comments so as not to be too harsh or critical without, of course, compromising your honesty. A critique can be a justification of your placing's so is a positive aspect of judging rather than an unwelcome chore. It is wise to seek the advice of those experienced in giving verbal or written critiques so as to develop a method that you are comfortable with.

Conclusion

So, now your big day has come to its conclusion. It is hoped that you enjoyed yourself and that the exhibitors were happy with your handling of their dogs. Remember, you cannot please everyone so the most important person to please is yourself. You may be approached after the show and asked why you did something (or didn't do something) with a particular exhibit. By all means explain aspects of your judging but be careful about discussing breeds you may not be entirely familiar with. Appropriate handling of exhibitors after a show comes with practice so take care not to run before you can walk and end up saying something inappropriate which may reduce your creditability.

Section Eight

RINGCRAFT

Good Ringcraft Techniques are the result of careful planning, and observation of fellow judges. Next show you attend, watch the judge carefully as they judge several breeds. Consider carefully how they use the ring; make allowances for size variations within a group (as an example, in the Non-Sporting Group you range from Toy Poodles to Great Danes); announce placing's; examine the exhibits; interact with the steward; manner of approaching the exhibits; are their methods of examination consistent and thorough? Are they working to time, or too slow, or maybe even too fast? If you like their methods, then consider adopting them and work with them. Flexibility is essential and you will always find ways to hone your procedures.

Efficient methods are usually the result of trial and error until you hit upon the system that works best for you. There are many considerations that must be factored into you Ringcraft skills.

The major one is ring set up. The first consideration will be the number of dogs you are required to judge and the time allowed. Unless you are given a guide by the Show Manager, you should aim to judge 40 dogs per hour. If you have received a reporting schedule, it is a good idea to mark on the schedule where you expect to be at the end of each hour of judging. This considered, you set your table and place markers in a position that will allow you to either judge right up to speed, or in a position that allows you to move the dogs more and use a little more time! Bear in mind that some Toy Breeds will be at the first corner in the same amount of time some Gundogs would have completed a lap.

Most importantly, if the ring is not working for you, then be prepared to shift it so it does! The sun shifts during the day, the wind may change direction, you may start a new group.... all factors that require different considerations.

The table can be used as a benchmark, even for exhibits that will not be using it! A correctly placed table allows you to send the dogs "To the Table", if the breed is tabled, ask the first one to set up on the table, if not tabled, then ask the first one to set up in front of the table. If you are unsure if a breed is tabled or not, this method will usually ensure the exhibitor will take the guess work out of it for you and set up in the correct manner.

While the first dog is setting up, take the opportunity to look over the other dogs in the ring, when the first exhibit is settled, ask the remainder of the class to relax and begin your examination. Remember, once you have relaxed them, do not look back along the line and expect them to be standing to attention.

After you have examined the first dog and sent them either out and back, or on their triangle, if you step away from the "set-up area" you can request that the next dog moves up to the table and sets up. This usually ensures that by the time you have finished watching the movement of the first exhibit, the next one will be settled and ready for examination!

The way you move the dogs is also influenced by time factors, as well as ring set up and size. Some ask the exhibits to move in a triangle, while others prefer only out and back. You will have observed side gait when the exhibits entered the ring, and may observe it again if you ask the exhibit to move round the ring and relax at the back of the line. Again, experimentation will give you the feeling for what will work best for you!

Tabled Breeds rarely give their best while they are set on the table. Check for expression and correct ear placement/ear use when they return from their triangle or out and back. A list of Tabled Breeds is at the end of this Section.

It is important that you NEVER examine, or re-examine, a dog from a normally tabled breed, while it is on the ground. You will startle the dog and may cause it to become distressed. This is never a good idea if you are considering the dog for group honours! If you want to re-examine the dog, than simply ask the handler to place the dog back on the table.

The exhibitor has set the dog in the stack the way they want to present the dog to you! When they have returned to you from their movement, you will observe how they free stand and can check feet, pastern and elbow/hock alignment.

The position of the sun has an enormous influence on ring set up. Avoid having the sun behind the table, or you will spend your time squinting into it. If you have the dogs looking into the sun, they will squint, which alters expression and eye shape somewhat! If you move them out into the sun, you will see little of their hind movement, if they are moving back to you and the sun is low and on your back, you may “suddenly appear” out of the sun and startle the dog!

The wind, or driving rain, also deserves important consideration in particular; dogs with semi-erect ears will suddenly possess erect ears! Wind can also carry dust and pollen, which will cause the dogs to squint and eyes may run.

In the case of wind or rain, make sure your steward knows where your wet weather gear is! Ladies, remember waterproof trousers and skirts are not an easy combination!!!! In case of sun, your steward will need to know where your sunhat and suntan lotion is!

The Show Regulations state that a copy of New Zealand Kennel Club Official Standards of the breeds, for every breed being judged by each judge, must be available in the ring for the judge’s reference at the time of judging. This requirement may not be fulfilled so it is a good idea to pack your own standards. Never be afraid to refer to them. Exhibitors would prefer you checked and made the correct judgement than guess and make the wrong one!

If time is a factor, then do not hand out ribbons or prize cards. Allow your steward to do this for you. If you are unlucky enough to have an inexperienced, or inefficient steward, then you may have to help them along! A steward is an integral piece of a successful show and it is imperative that your working relationship is harmonious if you want to enjoy your day! If you are short of time, allow the steward to assemble the next class close to the ring entrance and get them to hand over the class immediately you have placed the current class in the ring. Make the exhibitors stand on their place markers while the steward marks their sheets. This way you begin the class as quickly as possible and your method has rhythm to it! Of course there will always be the case where exhibitors have dogs entered in consecutive classes, encourage your steward to have the dog as close to it’s position in the next class as practical, so the change over goes as smoothly as possible. Interruptions to your rhythm often cause a disruption for the next couple of classes, try to settle quickly back into your routine!

Lunchbreaks, along with morning and afternoon teas will also disrupt your flow and it may take the first few classes to settle back to your job. Remember this is also the same for your steward!

Along the way, you will pick up many more tips for efficient ring management.

EXAMPLE OF RING SET-UPS

Following are several examples of alternative ring set-ups.

Without doubt, the most efficient position for the place markers (if available) is just inside the ring exit! You can halt the dogs on the place markers while the steward presents you with the next class, and then writes down the previous class results.

Example 1,2 and 3 show the same ring set up, with the table placed in different corners. Use these templates to consider the most efficient method for you to complete your assignment. Example 1 is ideal if you have a large number of dogs to judge. You could move the class once right around the ring and request they stop behind the table. However, if you move them in a triangle from this position, you will be moving them into the entrance for one corner of that triangle, but, if you only move them out and back, then they are moving into a free uncluttered corner of the ring!

Using Example 3 for the Toy Group will see you spending a large amount of time waiting for dogs to arrive anywhere near the table.

A separate exit as in Example 4, removes the clutter from the assembly area but means you may be waiting longer for exhibitors to change dogs between classes. It also gives the steward more time walking!

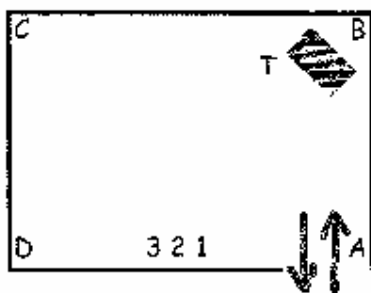
Example 5 is not practical as the position of the place markers fails to make good use of the exit and adds to clutter in the assembly area. Exhibitors (and most show organisers) would prefer you use Example 4.

Example 6 is similar to Example 1, it simply moves the entrance to the left hand corner.

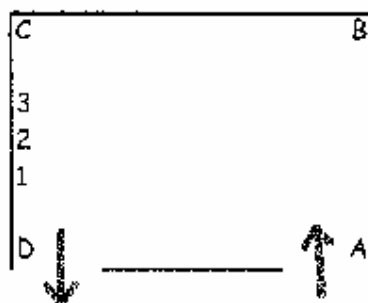
RING EXAMPLES

RING SET UP

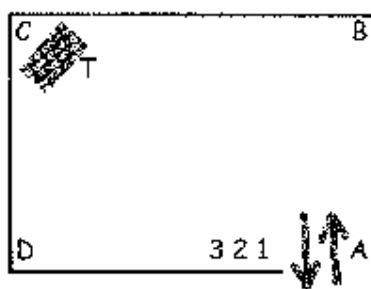
EXAMPLE 1



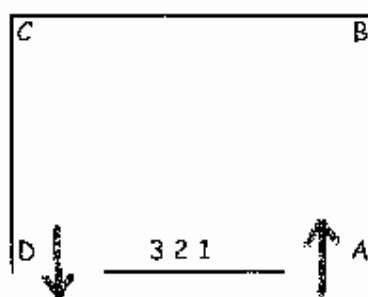
EXAMPLE 4



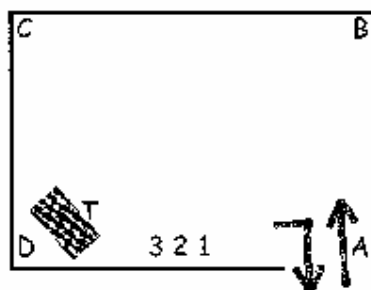
EXAMPLE 2



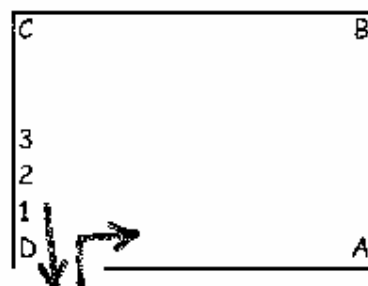
EXAMPLE 5



EXAMPLE 3



EXAMPLE 6



LIST OF TABLED BREEDS

Toy Group

All the Toy Group

Terrier Group

Australian Terrier
Bedlington Terrier
Border Terrier
Cairn Terrier
Cesky Terrier
Dandie Dinmont Terrier
Fox Terrier (Smooth)
Fox Terrier (Wire)
German Hunting Terrier
Glen of Imaal Terrier
Jack Russell Terrier
Lakeland Terrier
Manchester Terrier
Norfolk Terrier
Norwich Terrier
Parson Jack Russell Terrier
Scottish Terrier
Sealyham Terrier
Skye Terrier
Welsh Terrier
West Highland White Terrier

Gundog Group

American Cocker Spaniel
Cocker Spaniel

Hound Group

Basenji
Beagle
Dachshund (All Varieties)
Finnish Spitz
Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
Whippet

Working Dog Group

Hungarian Puli
Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Shetland Sheepdog
Swedish Vallhund
Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)
Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)

Utility Group

Schnauzer (Miniature)
Shiba Inu

Non-Sporting Group

Boston Terrier
French Bulldog
German Spitz
Japanese Spitz
Lhasa Apso
Poodle (Miniature)
Poodle (Toy)
Schipperke
Shih Tzu
Tibetan Spaniel
Tibetan Terrier

Section Nine

OPEN SHOW PANEL

Part of the requirements for promotion to the Open Show Panel, are having been listed on the Ribbon Parade Panel for a period that at the time of effective date of promotion will total 23 months, and have judged 10 Ribbon Parades at the time of application, or have judged 20 Ribbon Parades at the date of application.

Because the Ribbon Parade Panel is viewed as imperative for learning ring craft techniques, it is actual hands on experience that is required as much as actual time spent on the panel. If you are able to complete 20 appointments in the first 6 months, then you have fulfilled one of the requirements for promotion.

You are also required to obtain 50 Open Show Credits, which can be gained from Stewarding, judging workshops/seminars, lectures or discussion groups, attending kennel visits, preparation of a brief analysis of structure and function of a breed, video based training, correspondence assignments, ringside observations and mock judging with verbal critiques.

You must also sit and pass a written examination on the NZKC Rules and Regulations, Show Regulations and the Anatomy of the Dog.

You will use Judges Form (5a) to apply for promotion to the Open Show Panel.

Open Shows are more structured than Ribbon Parades, simply a Championship Show without the CC's. One benefit is that you will receive a Reporting Schedule before the day of the show and have the opportunity to study your standards prior to show day. Because of this, you tend to face Open Show appointments with more confidence and your preparation is more complete.

Open Shows are extremely useful training grounds and all judges with six groups or less are qualified to judge at Open Shows. Specialist Breed Open Shows are usually wonderfully supported and you find many quality dogs will be entered. It is a precursor to Championship Show judging that is invaluable, you should accept as many Open Show appointments as you are able to.

THE NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB (INC)

Official Show Judges Panel

Application for Promotion to Open Show Panel where examination IS Required

Closing Date 31 January 2008. NO LATE APPLICATIONS can be considered.

Name Telephone No.

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr.

Address

.....
.....
....

..... NZKC Membership No.

My nominated branch of the Judges Association is

I hereby apply for Promotion to Open Show panel - I am not required to sit an examination.

NOTE ALL Applicants must complete the following:-

- 1. Year sat and passed Ribbon Parade/Open Show examination
2. Number of years on Ribbon Parade Panel as at 31 January 2008
3. Annex Judging Record Card showing at least 10 Ribbon Parade judging appointments. (or if on Ribbon Parade Panel for less than 23 months showing a t least 20 appointments)
4. Annex Credit Record Card showing at least 50 Open Show Credit Points.

No Application Fee is payable. Please pay Annual Fee on invoice to be sent to you in November.

Send to The Director/Secretary, New Zealand Kennel Club, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 6220 by 31 January 2008.

I acknowledge that the decision of the Executive Council in reappointing or promoting is final and no appeals will be heard.

Signed Date

Note:

Criteria for appointment and/or promotion are set out in Judges Regulations on website www.nzkc.org.nz or which can be purchased from the New Zealand Kennel Club for \$5.00.

Section Ten

SPECIALIST BREED PANEL

Members of the Specialist Breed Panel are qualified to judge Best in Show at a Championship Show for the breed they have qualified for. To qualify for promotion to the Specialist Breed Panel there are a number of requirements that must be met. Consideration is given to your involvement with the breed over an extended period of time. Aspirants must be on the Open Show panel and have served at least 23 months there at the time of promotion. 50 Specialist Credit Points have to be earned, which can be obtained by stewarding, judges workshops, seminars, lectures, hosting kennel visits, preparing an in-depth analysis and expansion of the standard for the selected breed. Points can be earned from video based training on anatomy, movement and individual breeds. Mock judging with verbal critiques are invaluable training techniques as are written critiques.

Once the above criteria have been met, you are required to sit and pass a written and practical examination on the breed aspired to. The written exam will consist of 20 questions on the Standard of the Breed, 10 on New Zealand Kennel Club Rules and Regulations and 10 on the Glossary of Terms and Anatomy of the Dog.

You are required to fill in Judges Form (6) for Application for Promotion to Specialist Breed Panel; a copy of this form follows.

THE NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB (INC)
Official Show Judges Panel
Application for Promotion to Specialist Breed Panel

Closing Date Thursday 31 January 2008. NO LATE APPLICATIONS can be considered.

Name **Telephone No.**

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr.

Address

.....
.....
....

..... **NZKC Membership No.**

My nominated branch of the Judges Association is

.....

I hereby apply for Appointment to Specialist Breed Panel (State Breed)

~~I am on the Probationary Judges List (State Year Appointed)~~

~~**OR I am** on the following Panels (State Panels and Year Appointed)~~

.....
....

Annex the following:

- Specialist Breed Credits obtained – annex credit record card.
- Justification for appointment of a Breed Specialist taking into account the number of exhibits/specimens of the breed being shown - annex submissions.
- Involvement with all aspects of the breed over at least twelve years including breeding, exhibiting and club administration – annex submissions and evidence.
- Status and reputation within the breed - annex evidence to demonstrate this.

NOTE: All applications must be accompanied with all relevant documentation or applications will not be accepted

Examination fee (Inc GST) **\$50.00**

A further Practical examination fee of \$25.00 is payable if approval is given to sit a practical examination\
An Annual Licence Fee is also payable. Please pay an account to be sent to you in November.

Send to The Director/Secretary, New Zealand Kennel Club, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 6220 by 31 January 2008.

I acknowledge that the decision of the Executive Council in reappointing or promoting is final and no appeals will be heard.

Signed **Date** / /

Notes:

Criteria for appointment and/or promotion are set out in Judges Regulations on website www.nzkc.org.nz or which can be purchased from the New Zealand Kennel Club for \$5.00.

Section Eleven

CHAMPIONSHIP GROUP PANELS

Your next big step is here, promotion to your first Group Panel is reward for the years you have spent to date studying and absorbing the very essence of dog judging.

Once you have served what will be 23 months on the Open Show Panel at the time of your promotion, judged your nominated group at least five times at Ribbon Parade or Open Shows and obtained 50 Group Credits, you are eligible to apply to sit the examinations for promotion to your first Group Panel. You will be required to apply on Judges Form (3) a copy of this is following.

Group Credits can be obtained by stewarding, judging workshops/seminars, tutoring at seminars, lectures or group discussions, attending lectures and kennel visits, hosting kennel visits. Preparing a brief analysis of structure and function of a breed, video based training, correspondence assignments, acting as a guide for ringside observations, mock judging with verbal critiques, acting as a group leader or acting as an NZKC Examiner.

Once approved, you will sit a written examination, which will contain 80 questions on the Standards of the Breeds for the Group you are aspiring to, 10 questions on the New Zealand Kennel Club Rules and Regulations, and 10 questions on Glossary of Terms and the Anatomy of the dog, as defined in the syllabus.

Once you have passed your theory, you will be advised of the time and location of your Practical Examination.

It is advisable that you attend as many Practical Examinations as you can before you sit your first one. Entries at the Open Show are always appreciated and you gain an invaluable insight into the set up and procedures used by the examiners.

THE NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB (INC)
Official Show Judges Panel

**Application for Promotion to New Championship
 Group Panels**

Closing Date Monday 31 January 2008. NO LATE APPLICATIONS can be considered.

NOTE: All applications **must** be accompanied with all relevant documentation or applications will not be accepted.

Name **Telephone No.**

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr

Address

.....

..... **NZKC Membership No.**

My nominated branch of the Judges Association is

I hereby apply for: Promotion to:

In addition to my existing panels which are

(a) Promotion to first Group Panel

- (i) Is this your first application?
- (ii) If not do you have to resit the theoretical examination?
- (iii) Period on Open Show Panel as at 1 January 2008
- (iv) Times judged Group at Ribbon Parades or Open Shows as at 31 January 2008
- (v) Group Credits obtained

Annex Credit Record Card and copy of Judges Record Card and/or judging records.

(b) Promotion to Second - Seventh Group Panel

- (i) Is this your first application for this group?
- (ii) If not, do you have to resit the theoretical examination?
- (iii) What was the LAST group attained.....
- (iv) Times judges previous group
- (v) Total qualifying judging appointments or number of dogs
- (vi) Group Credits obtained

Annex Credit Record Card and copy of Judges Record Card and/or judging records.

Examination fee (Inc GST) **\$50.00**

A further practical examination fee of \$25.00 will be payable if approval is given to sit a practical examination

An Annual Licence Fee is also payable. Please pay an account to be sent to you in November .

Send to The Director/Secretary, New Zealand Kennel Club, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 6220 by 31 January 2008.

I acknowledge that the decision of the Executive Council in reappointing or promoting is final and no appeals will be heard.

Signed **Date** / /

Notes: Criteria for appointment and/or promotion are set out in Judges Regulations on website www.nzkc.org.nz or can be purchased from the New Zealand Kennel Club for \$5.00.

Section Twelve

THEORY EXAMINATIONS

You may remember from your school days, that everyone had a “preferred” method of study for examinations. Well nothing has changed!

Pam Douglas and Linda Strongman have provided the following tips for studying to sit your Theory Exams.

1. Read, and re-read all the standards. Don't think; “I have spent enough time on every part of the standards.” Some of the questions may list faults – as we don't have disqualifying faults often you don't take these in! Try to visualise the dog each time you read the standards, it will often help you complete any questions. For example, if you cannot visualise a Sealyham Terrier you will often struggle to remember what his tail is supposed to be doing. Search through books, magazines or breed supplements from The Kennel Gazette, cut out or copy a photo of the dog and use it alongside the Breed Standard. As you find photos of dogs you may prefer, change the photo so you always have a picture in your mind of a good example of the breed.
2. Take your Breed Standards to the Shows and sit and watch the dogs being judged and particularly note how judges check for characteristics and the important breed points, for example, how they check for the thick skin on the Border Terrier.
3. Ask questions of breeder/handlers. An example is distinguishing a colour on an American Staffordshire Terrier, if you are unsure, ask the handler and you will probably receive an in-depth discussion on more than just the colour!
4. Dogs that are seldom exhibited are harder to learn. One must just read and remember the standard.
5. Always ask questions, always watch dogs at shows; If you have any queries, go home and look up the standards; Talk to friends and fellow judges constantly and do not give up until the answer makes sense to you; Always question what you see.
6. Use past exam papers, but remember the standards may have been updated or amended. The current Breed Standards are available from the NZKC Website. If you do not have access to a computer and need a copy downloaded and printed, ask you local Branch for help. The Show Regulations, NZKC Rules & Regulations and Judges Regulations are also amended and you need to ensure you have the latest copy at all times. If you download them from the NZKC website, and use a colour printer, all changes are highlighted in red, so you will have instant access to recent changes.
7. If you have a friend interested in the group you aspire to, or someone who can help, it does pay to talk some questions through with them. Sometimes the answers are not always obvious and two heads are always better than one. Having to explain to a non-judge or inexperienced exhibitor why “the feet do this, if the elbows do this” is an excellent method of learning.

8. Remember for the theory – specifics - Oval or Almond eyes.
9. Answer all the questions you are sure about and use a pencil to mark the ones you are not sure of. Go back and slowly fill in the gaps. **Always check you have answered all the questions - and hesitate to change an answer.** More often than not you will be changing the right answer to a wrong one!

Writing the Breed Standards out freehand is a method of training many employ. While the initial example may include the entire standard verbatim, closer to the exam you could revise the list to contain only the important feature for each particular breed. These notes are extremely useful for training prior to the practical examination.

Another method of training that candidates find useful is to cut up the individual sections of the Breed Standards, removing any reference in them to the particular breed, you can then “jig-saw” the pieces back together.

You can use “the pieces” two different ways.

- a) Set up a master sheet that lists each breed in the group down the left hand side. Place the descriptions for “Characteristics” for all the breeds in an envelope, all the “General Appearances” in another envelope, the “Head and Skull”, the “Eyes”, the “Neck” and so on. From here you concentrate only on the description on the envelope. So using the General Appearance envelope, you attempt to place the correct description against the correct breed. Then move on to the next envelope.
- b) Have one master sheet for each breed and use the same method of placing the correct description against the correct breed. This requires a substantial amount of space and time to complete.

These methods are time consuming and the exercise needs to be repeated often until you get them 100% correct. However, those that use this method claim to increase their results from averaging in the mid 70’s, to the low 90’s!

Your local Branch will be able to offer you help and guidance in both those and many more methods of studying and how to approach the actual examination. Above all else, you will need to feel confident you have done enough work to get the desired result. Often Branches will hold a “mock theory exam” evening, a timed run through an exam paper lets you know what type of conditions you can expect for the actual exams.

Beth Warman has prepared some examples of questions you would be likely to find in a theory examination. Old copies of examination papers are available from the New Zealand Kennel Club upon request, and payment of the current fee. Many Branches also hold copies of papers, or you could ask a person who has recently the examination for a copy of that paper.

What type of questions should I expect when sitting the theoretical examinations?

A 6.3kg (14lb) Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, male, with well broken white markings on a rich chestnut background, with large round eyes spaced well apart and well feathered feet, should be penalized for

- (a) incorrect weight
- (b) incorrect colour
- (c) incorrect eyes
- (d) incorrect feet

Feet small well split up but not spread, pads cushioned fine pasterns (neither hare nor cat footed) a dainty foot with nails moderately long, best describes the feet of the

- (a) Affenpinscher
- (b) Griffon Bruxellois
- (c) Chihuahua (Smooth Coated)
- (d) Miniature Pinscher

The various parts of the dog should be in proportion to each other giving a symmetrical appearance. In movement, the legs should be carried straight forward, the forelegs being perpendicular and parallel with the sides, best describes the general appearance of the

- (a) Fox Terrier (Smooth)
- (b) Glen of Imaal Terrier
- (c) Irish Terrier
- (d) Airedale Terrier

The most desirable weight in show condition for the Irish Terrier is

- (a) 12.7 – 14.5 kg (28 – 32 lbs)
- (b) 12.2 kg (27lbs) dogs and for bitches 11.3 kg (25lbs)
- (c) weight should be between 8.1 kgs (18 lbs) and 10.4 kgs (23 lbs)
- (d) dogs between 5.8 – 7 kgs (13 – 15.5 lbs) and bitches between 5.2 – 6.3 kgs (11.5 – 14 lbs)

Shoulders deep, clean – cut and sloping without protrusion and so set that the upper point of the withers are at an angle which permits a wide spring of rib, best describes the forequarters of the

- (a) German Shorthaired Pointer
- (b) American Cocker Spaniel
- (c) Field Spaniel
- (d) German Wirehaired Pointer

Head should be long and nicely moulded skull flat and moderately broad, there should be a depression or stop between the eyes, slight and in no way accentuated so as to avoid giving either a down or dish faced appearance, best describes the correct head of the

- (a) Flat Coated Retriever
- (b) Irish Setter
- (c) Labrador
- (d) Large Munsterlander

The Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen is a well-balanced, short-legged compact Hound, rough coated with alert outlook and lively bearing, his ideal size is

- (a) 33 – 38 cms (13 – 15”) a tolerance of 1 cm (0.4”) either way allowed
- (b) 34 – 38 cms (13.4 – 15”) a tolerance of 1 cm (0.4”) either way allowed
- (c) 40 cms (16”) a tolerance of 1 cm (0.4”) either way allowed
- (d) dogs 43 cms (17”) bitches 40 cms (16”) a tolerance of 1 cm (0.4”) either way allowed

A sturdy and compactly built hound conveying the impression of quality without coarseness best describes the general appearance of the

- (a) Beagle
- (b) Elkhound
- (c) Finish Spitz
- (d) Foxhound

Strong large and compact, well arched toes. Claws strong grey or black, toes slightly longer on hindfeet. Pads hard, elastic and dark, are the feet of the

- (a) Old English Sheepdog
- (b) Puli
- (c) Welsh Corgi Cardigan
- (d) Komondor

Large, upstanding, tall powerfully built with broad heavy head short dense coat, best describes the general appearance of the

- (a) Briard
- (b) Anatolian Shepherd Dog
- (c) Kuvasz
- (d) Komondor

When viewed from the top, broad and muscular, loin slopes slightly upward to moderately pronounced hip. Loin taught and broad, although narrower than rib cage and with moderate tuck up. Ratio of Back to loin is approximately 1:2, best describes the correct loin of the;

- (a) Siberian Husky
- (b) Tibetan Mastiff
- (c) Pyrenean Mountain Dog
- (d) Dobermann

How many of the following Breeds; Akita, Boxer, Bullmastiff, Japanese Akita have feet described as cat like;

- (a) one
- (b) two
- (c) three
- (d) four

The forequarters of the Eurasier are best described as:

- (a) shoulders well muscled, lying slightly slanted
- (b) shoulders should be well laid back, forelegs straight and heavily furnished with hair
- (c) strong and muscular, sloping well to the back, legs straight from the shoulders, well muscled
- (d) legs short and muscular with ample bone. Legs should look massive on account of wealth of hair

The eyes of the Tibetan Spaniel are medium sized and set fairly well apart but forward looking to give an:

- (a) expression of astonishment
- (b) monkey like expression
- (c) oriental expression
- (d) ape like expression

You are the co-owner of a dog which is to be exhibited in the ring where you are to do the Assembly stewarding at a Championship show, the show manager requests that the dog not be exhibited following a complaint from another exhibitor in your breed. Are you

- () (a) entitled to have the dog exhibited because you are not the Judge's Steward
- () (b) not entitled to have the dog exhibited
- () (c) entitled to have the dog exhibited provided you do not handle the exhibit
- () (d) entitled to have the dog exhibited

You are judging class 3 at a German Shepherd Dog Club Open Show. You notice the dog is de-sexed you

- () (a) Dismiss the dog from the ring
- () (b) Carry on judging without comment
- () (c) Note the Stewarding sheet and carry on Judging
- () (d) Call the Show manager for him to disqualify the dog

While judging at a Championship show you award Best Dog to a 5 month old puppy dog but award no challenge owing to the puppy not being eligible because of his age. You award the Best Bitch to a 7 month old puppy and award the Challenge Certificate to her and the Reserve Challenge to the bitch placed second in that class. Should you—

- () (a) Bring the dog and bitch into the ring and judge the Best of Breed award
- () (b) Award Best of Breed automatically to the bitch as the only Challenge Certificate winner, then bring back the dog and the Reserve Bitch and judge the Reserve Best of Breed.
- () (c) Award Best of Breed automatically to the bitch CC winner and Reserve Best of Breed automatically to the Reserve Bitch CC winner.
- () (d) Award Best of Breed to the dog because of his outstanding merit.

Regulations require the Show Secretary to forward the Judge a list of breeds for which entries have been received together with the number of dogs entered in each breed.

- () (a) At any time before the show
- () (b) As soon as possible but within 10 days of the closing date of the show
- () (c) As soon as possible but within 10 days before the first day of the show
- () (d) This is not a requirement of Show Regulations

The superciliary ridges are

- () (a) the frontal bones of the skull forming the brows
- () (b) the highest points of the hip bones
- () (c) the skin and hair above the eyes
- () (d) the hip bones

The term flagging refers to

- () (a) longer fringes of hair beneath the tail
- () (b) longer fringe of hair on tail, legs, ears and body
- () (c) tiring
- () (d) to carry the tail too high

The term agouti is

- () (a) predominantly clear colouring, silvery blue splashed and marbled with black
- () (b) literally "broken jar" cracked, referring to the bark of the Old English Sheepdog
- () (c) each individual hair is banded with at least two colours
- () (d) a fine mixture of coloured hairs alternating with white hairs

Harmonisation of the various parts in relation to each other in a particular breed is

- () (a) breed type
- () (b) breed standard
- () (c) balance
- () (d) gait

Section Thirteen

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Unlike your old school days, there may be even less chance that you have ever sat a Practical Examination!

It is important to remember that the examiners want you to pass as much as you want to!

Following are copies of the Practical Examiners Assessment Sheet for both Championship Group Panels, and the Ribbon Parade Panel.

Annette Buxton was a Senior Examiner for a number of years, and was also part of the committee charged with setting in place the current Judges Regulations. Annette has contributed the following article on what the Examiners Expect.

PRACTICAL EXAMINER'S ASSESSMENT SHEET RIBBON PARADE CANDIDATES

EXAMINER.....	SIGNED.....	EXAMINER.....	SIGNED.....
CANDIDATE.....		CANDIDATE.....	
VENUE.....	DATE.....	VENUE.....	DATE.....

Whilst a 'NO' does not constitute a mandatory 'FAIL', candidates should heed examiner's comments for any future judging assignments.

APPEARANCE: PERSONAL GROOMING - YES/NO
SUITABLE DRESS - YES/NO SHOES - YES/NO

COMMENT:

Whilst a 'NO' does not constitute a mandatory 'FAIL', candidates should heed examiner's comments for any future judging assignments.

APPEARANCE: GROOMING - YES/NO
DRESS - YES/NO SHOES - YES/NO

RING CRAFT: (YES or NO)
Setting Up Ring
Communication with Steward
Position of table and exhibits
Clear Directions
Efficiency of judge's movement
Speed of Judging

COMMENTS

RING CRAFT: (YES or NO)
Setting Up Ring
Communication with Steward
Position of table and exhibits
Clear Directions
Efficiency of judge's movement
Speed of Judging

COMMENTS

MANNER & ATTITUDE: (YES or NO)
Appropriate Demeanour
Friendly
Helpful
Considerate
Confident

COMMENTS

MANNER & ATTITUDE: (YES or NO)
Appropriate Demeanour
Friendly
Helpful
Considerate
Confident

COMMENTS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: (YES or NO)
Approach to Exhibits
Appropriate Tabling
Efficient Examination
Confident Handling
Consistent Examination
Consistent Movement

COMMENTS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: (YES or NO)
Approach to Exhibits
Appropriate Tabling
Efficient Examination
Confident Handling
Consistent Examination
Consistent Movement

COMMENTS

RESULT **PASS / FAIL**

RESULT **PASS / FAIL**

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS

What the Examiners Expect?

I have listed the comments under the sections as marked on the examination paper.

Appearance: Examiners are looking for a candidate who is well groomed, clean and is suitably and smartly dressed so that they are able to comfortably negotiate the ring and examine the dogs without ties, jackets, scarves or bracelets falling on to a dog's face or body. Shoes must be comfortable. If judging outside, sensible heels will stop you aerating the lawn.

Ringcraft: 10 marks: 5 required for a pass. Under this category, speed of judging is very important. Many otherwise competent aspirants fall down in this area. As you may have to complete the judging of 250 dogs in a day when you have your licence – that is the speed that is expected for the examination. A general guide of 2 minutes a dog should be achievable and if you take much longer than 3 minutes per dog, you will run the risk of being penalised. Be aware that the more you move each dog and the class, the longer it takes. It also takes a significant time for you to walk across the ring in each class so efficiency of your movement is not only necessary – it will save you from being exhausted after judging a big entry. With this in mind, you will now have an idea of how you want to move the exhibits and where you wish to put your table and place markers. There are some golden rules –

1. Don't line your dogs up to be examined in front of the place markers.
2. Don't place your table so that when you are looking at the dog on the table you are also looking into the sun.
3. If you have dogs with semi-prick ears eg Shelties or Collies and it is windy, line them up with the wind behind them – they will not appreciate it if you line them up with the wind turning their ears into prick ears!
4. Relax other dogs in the class whilst you examine one exhibit at a time.
5. Do not move more than one exhibit out and back at the same time.
6. Move each dog in the same manner, unless there is a good reason to do otherwise.
7. Generally the area to put your place markers is adjacent to the exit
8. Always put your placed dogs on their markers.

Having decided where you want to place the table and markers, you **MUST** communicate your intentions to the ring steward and tell him/her how you wish the dogs to be sent into the ring. The steward will have been instructed to do nothing until he/she has instructions from you-so this is your first duty. Examiners will check with the steward to ensure that you have given adequate instructions.

Examiners will also be checking to ensure that you are giving clear directions to exhibitors, and are thus demonstrating control of your ring.

Manner and Attitude: 10 Marks – 5 required for a pass.

Appropriate demeanour is listed amongst the desirable attributes. This would not include sitting on the floor in the middle of the ring for example (unless heaven forbid that you had been knocked over by a dog). Examiners will understand that you will be nervous, but will expect you to appear confident and decisive, friendly, helpful and considerate. Try to smile and relax-the dogs can pick up vibes very quickly.

Physical Examination: 30 marks – 20 required for a pass.

In this category, firstly you will be marked on the way that you approach your exhibits – do not stand in front of a dog and stare at him – he won't like it – you are challenging him, and you may well have trouble examining him. Gaze hounds also do not appreciate being approached from the front. It is important that you use the table for breeds that are usually

tabled – unless you have a specific request from an exhibitor. Examiners will be checking to see that as you examine each dog, **that you look for breed points** and have a consistent and thorough method. They will expect you to check for – apart from the more obvious – missing premolars, depth of chest, length of loin, muscle tone, entirety and coat texture – to name the ones that some people forget. They will also look for consistency in the way you move your exhibits. Overall, they hope to see someone handling exhibits confidently, demonstrating, by the way they place their hands, a knowledge of anatomy. This is especially important in heavily coated breeds and can be done quite quickly with the right method. It is also very important that you are not rough with the exhibits. Toy exhibitors especially, will not give you an entry if you get a reputation for handling their dogs roughly.

Application of Knowledge: 50 marks – 30 required for a pass.

This is the biggie – 80% of your marks are gained in the last two sections. Firstly – you need to have a really good knowledge of your breed standards – without this it's not worth entering. The examiners will watch you judge a class and then ask you why you have placed the exhibits in the order that you have. You will need to be able to justify what you have done – by reference to the breed standards, the attributes of the dogs and comparisons between them.

Be prepared to be asked which head you might prefer out of a class – and if you preferred the head and expression of the second place dog – how would you change the head of one of the others if you could. Don't quote large bits of the standard at the examiners as a description of the dog that you are looking at. Most dogs are not that good! Examiners are trying to see whether you can recognize particular attributes and faults in the exhibits that are apparent to an observer. You need to get some pictures of good examples of each breed in your mind – so that you are able to recognize a typical and untypical head, tail etc. You will not be failed because you don't put up the dog that a particular examiner likes – providing that you have your own valid reasons for not doing so. Volunteer the information if you can – this usually indicates that candidates are fairly sure of what they have done and why.

An examiner who has watched you fail to check, for example muscle tone in a particular dog – may ask you “Is he well muscled?” **Don't lie – don't bluff. We do not want dishonest judges.** Examiners would prefer you to say – “Sorry I forgot to check”, than listen to you lie about it. You may also be asked if you would award each exhibit in the class a challenge certificate if they were the only exhibit that was entered in the breed.

There is a section in this part where you may be asked to do a verbal critique on a particular dog. Start with a general description and then take each part, nose to toes making your critique. It doesn't have to be lengthy – but it does need to be specific to that dog. Eg: This is an above average size male black and tan Dobermann, with clearly defined tan markings that I would like to see a little brighter. He has a strong masculine head with a complete scissor bite – would prefer slightly better planes on his head – correct eye shape and good dark colour. He has good reach of neck but would prefer better upper arm angulation, which would give him a little more fore-chest. His topline is good, though I find his tail a little gay. Excellent rear angulation – good feet – would prefer to have seen more rotary action behind on the move.

Note that an overall mark of 70% is required to achieve a pass.

In conclusion – examiners are not setting out to fail you – they are hoping to be able to pass you – theirs is also a very difficult job – so do your homework, go out there with confidence and try to relax – they really are not ogres!

GOOD LUCK!

Section Fourteen

OPEN BOOK EXAMINATIONS

The New Zealand Kennel Club have recently adopted Open Book Exams for all new breeds recognised in both New Zealand and Australia. The NZKC Breeds Standards Sub Committee will set the Exam, which is distributed along with a copy of the Breed Standard, to all judges qualified to judge the group into which the new breed has been allocated. You will be notified on the front of the paper of the date the exam is to be returned to the NZKC.

This examination must be completed and passed before you are authorised to judge the breed either here or overseas. A pass mark is 70% and until such time as the exam has been sat and passed, you may be ineligible to judge that breed in either country.

The exam usually contains a series of TRUE/FALSE questions, or answers are to be written in boxes supplied.

An example of an open book examination follows.

NAME: _____

MEMBERSHIP No. _____

**NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB
CESKY FOUSEK**

(BOHEMIAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFON)

**Open Book Examination
for
ALL NZKC APPROVED GROUP 3 (GUNDOG)
CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW JUDGES**

***** Please ensure that you Print your Name and Membership
Number at the top of this Page in the area provided.**

The Examination MUST be completed by 31 March 2004, by all Group 3 Licensed Judges, to be eligible to Judge the Cesky Fousek and Group Specials as from the 1 April 2004.

The Open Book Examination Paper is to be returned to **the NZKC** for marking. The Pass Mark is 70%.

All answers can be obtained from researching the attached Cesky Fousek Breed Standard and quoting directly from the Standard. The Judges should have the Standard open in front of themselves whilst answering the paper. The Standard is to be retained by the judges for their reference. The standard is on the web www.nzkc.org.nz under Gundogs "Download entire group.pdf" pages 5 & 6

Prepared by
Breed Standards Sub Committee
for the NZKC
1 November, 2003

1. GENERAL APPEARANCE	(4 Marks)
The General Appearance of the Cesky Fousek:	
1. Is a large size, wire-haired noble pointer.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
2. A multi purpose dog for field and water.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
2. HEAD AND SKULL	(8 Marks)
The Head & Skull of the Cesky Fousek:	
3. The Skull is longer than the muzzle.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
4. The skull is moderately domed and slightly rounded.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
5. The head is lean, somewhat narrow and long.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
6. There is a slight stop	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
3. TEETH	(2 Marks)
The Teeth of the Cesky Fousek are:	
7. There should be a complete scissor bite.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
4. NOSE	(2 Marks)
The Nose of the Cesky Fousek:	
8. The broad nose must always be dark brown.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
5. EYES	(4 Marks)
The Eyes of the Cesky Fousek are:	
9. The almond shaped eye is deep set, dark amber to deep chestnut in colour, with a kind expression	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
10. The eyelids are close fitting and dark brown in colour.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
6. EARS	(4 Marks)
The Ears of the Cesky Fousek are:	
11. The narrow ears are low set.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
12. The leathers are moderately rounded at the tips and reach two thirds of the cheeks.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
7. NECK	(2 Marks)
The Neck of the Cesky Fousek is:	
13. Long, with well set muscles, yet dry and set high.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
8. FOREQUARTERS	(8 Marks)
The Forequarters of the Cesky Fousek are:	
14. The Shoulder blade should be only slightly muscled.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
15. The angle of shoulder blade is moderate.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
16. Forearm straight and elbows loose.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
17. Pasterns are short, moderate sloping towards front.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
9. BODY	(6 Marks)
The Body of the Cesky Fousek :	
18. Slopes from the withers towards a steeply sloping croup.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
19. Shows a lyre shaped chest and an oval ribcage.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
20. Has a well tucked up belly and is lean.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
10. HINDQUARTERS	(8 Marks)
The Hindquarters of the Cesky Fousek are:	
21. Short pelvis and broad upper thigh	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
21. The lower thigh slopes forward with correct angulation to enable flexible movement	<i>True/False</i> [2marks]
23. A long only moderately protruding heel bone is required	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
24. A long almost vertical rear pastern.	<i>True/False</i> [2 marks]
11. FEET	(4 Marks)

The **Feet** of the Cesky Fousek have:

25. Hind feet longer than fore feet, toes tight, nails light in colour, pads thick. *True/False* [2 mark]
26. Forefeet have the shape of a blunt spoon *True/False* [2marks]

12. TAIL (4 Marks)

The **Tail** of the Cesky Fousek is:

27. Carried horizontal or very slightly upwards. *True/False* [2 marks]
29. Medium strong and docked 1/5 of its length. *True/False* [2 marks]

13. GAIT/MOVEMENT (8 Marks)

The **Gait/Movement of the Cesky Fousek is**

29. Completely irregular at walk. *True/False* [2 mark]
30. Completely regular at trot. *True/False* [2 mark]
31. The backline showing barely any deflection. *True/False* [2 mark]
32. The footsteps virtually covering each other at the gallop. *True/False* [2 mark]

14. COAT (18 Marks)

The **Coat** of the Cesky Fousek:

33. The length of the undercoat is _____ to _____. [2 mark]
34. The length of the guard hairs are _____ to _____. [2 mark]
35. The length of the top coat is _____ to _____. [2 mark]
36. The tail must have a brush on the underside. *True/False* [2 mark]
37. Guard hairs are particularly noticeable on fore-chest, topline, flanks and shoulders *True/False* [2 mark]
38. The hair on the eyebrows points obliquely and noticeably upward. *True/False* [2 mark]
39. The leathers are covered by long harsh hair. *True/False* [2 mark]
40. The fore-head and cheeks are covered by long coarse hair. *True/False* [2mark]
41. On the front of the legs the coat is shorter, longer on the rear side, forming feathering. *True/False* [2 mark]

15. COLOUR (6) Marks)

42. Describe the three colour variations permitted in the Cesky Fousek.
A. _____ [2 marks]
B. _____ [2 marks]
C. _____ [2 marks]

16. SIZE (4 Marks)

43. What is the **height at the withers** of the Cesky Fousek?
(A) **Height:** *Dogs* _____ [2 marks]
Bitches _____ [2 marks]
44. What is the difference in weight between dogs and bitches? _____ [2 marks]

17. FAULTS (6 Marks)

45. List 6 **Faults** of the Cesky Fousek. [1 mark each]

Total Marks 100 pass mark 70%

Section Fifteen

CODE OF ETHICS

The Code of Ethics for judges was once contained in Appendix I of the Judges Regulations. Attempts to modernise or standardise these basic principals have been exhaustive and culminated in the addition of the following part to Section One of the current Judges Regulations;

Section One: Approved Show Judges

7. Judges as experienced members of the Dog World shall at all times act with courtesy and professional integrity, complete impartiality and by their actions both act as an example to other New Zealand Kennel Club Members and demonstrate a sound knowledge of anatomy, New Zealand Kennel Club Rules and Regulations and relevant Breed Standards.

Recently The Kennel Club (UK) has prepared a booklet entitled “Code of Best Practice for Judges”, a copy of this follows.

Gwen Johnston was a member of a sub committee formed to review our Code of Ethics and has reviewed this publication for New Zealand judges. Gwen’s comments follow each section and are in italics.

As part of its commitment to improving quality and standards across the board in all dog activities, the Kennel Club has now developed the enclosed Code of Best Practice for Judges. This covers all aspects of the role, behaviour and standing of Judges at all levels.

Much of the Code sets out what everyone would expect to find and I am sure that most of you will already be practicing the principles contained within the document. So there should be no surprises. The Code does however bring together many issues which experienced exhibitors and competitors have said they would like to see demonstrated by all Judges. It should act as a reminder to those already judging, and as a guide to those new to the role - as to what is generally expected of them.

The emphasis is to improve judging generally and to provide an increased confidence by participants in the world of dogs. From the Kennel Club’s point of view, complacency and resting on laurels are not viable options and I am sure that all of us who take our hobby seriously are dedicated to improving our performance and achieving the best we can.

The desired end for all of this, is that exhibitors and competitors should have renewed and strengthened trust and confidence in you, the Judges.

This hopefully will mean that they will continue to enjoy entering shows, trials and other events. We hope that it may also help to ensure that newcomers too will be further attracted to one or other of the many varied activities the Kennel Club and its Clubs and Societies have to offer. The ultimate aim of course, is the continued development and improvement of all of our respective breeds and activities.

In our turn, we at the Kennel Club, remain open to receive your comments, views and feedback. We are after all, in this world of dogs together!

Ronnie Irving
Chairman

January 2004

To all Judges

The overall and stated object of the Kennel Club is to promote in every way the general improvement of dogs and this objective also applies to Judges.

The overall aim and objective of a Judge at whatever level, from Companion Dog Show to Championship Show/Trial, is to provide value for the time, training, effort and money, which the exhibitor/competitor puts into presenting their dog. Moreover, the decisions of Championship Judges in particular will ultimately affect the future development of a particular breed and/or respective discipline concerned.

There is therefore an expectation that Judges will be competent and may be trusted. Judging is not a right but a privilege. Judges should be respected by the exhibitor/competitor. To that end, the following Code sets out the relevant aspects that Judges should be capable of demonstrating.

1. Introduction

1.1 Judges should act honestly and impartially when undertaking an appointment.

1.2 A dog should be placed only on merit according to the Breed Standard or Competition Regulations. Judges should be prepared to provide a critique on placings (Field Trial Judges excepted).

1.3 Judges should conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the standing of a Judge at all times whilst at a show/trial and in any other capacity which might have a bearing on the interests of the canine world.

1.4 Judges are referred to the factors set out below which may be said to affect their standing and may result in exclusion from Judging lists or future judging contracts or withdrawal from an agreed appointment;

1.4. 1 Criminal Convictions

1.4. 2 Threatening Behaviour

1.4. 3 Misrepresenting or abusing authority

1.4. 4 Not Judging in accordance with Kennel Club Rules and Regulations

1.4. 5 Not judging according to Breed Standards

1.4. 6 Harsh Handling

1.4. 7 Breach of Kennel Club Rules and Regulations

1.4. 8 Using the name of the Kennel Club in an unauthorised manner.

2. Integrity

2.1. No new judging appointments to award Challenge Certificates to a breed for the first time, Groups or BIS or an Obedience Certificate, Agility Certificate, Working Trials Certificate, Bloodhound Certificate or appointment to a Field Trial Panel for the first time will be considered once a Judge has attained the age of 75 years (at the time of fulfilling the appointment).

3. Age

3.1 Judges are expected to decline, or to withdraw from, an appointment which they cannot fulfill. The aim of the competition can only be fulfilled when the judging of dogs is carried out in a fully competent manner.

3.2 Ill health of various kinds can temporarily or permanently make it impossible for a person to complete a judging appointment according to the demands which are set forward in this Code of Best Practice.

A Society or Club can if necessary, either temporarily or permanently cancel the judging contract should it become apparent that the judge cannot appraise his/her own situation and can no longer fulfill the judging appointment.

The second paragraph could also mean a Club can withdraw the Contract! This should raise concern and the potential for Club's to abuse their position.

3.3 Judges must be able to undertake the judging of the dogs with an obvious independence and in a confident and convincing manner. Judges must not at any time rely on others to assist with the main work of judging.

3.4 Judges must be capable of meeting the physical requirements of fulfilling the judging appointment.

3.5 From the above it follows that a person with definite lessening of capabilities, and who is dependent on assistance or the presence of various forms of technical help may need to consider if he or she is capable of fulfilling a judging appointment in an adequate and satisfactory manner.

3.6 The Show/Trial Organisers shall try to find out that invited judges are able to fulfill their appointments.

3.7 As far as reasonably possible the Show/Trial Organisers are responsible for ensuring that the aims of the dog show/trial are fulfilled and that the exhibitors/competitors receive the quality of judging that they deserve.

3.8 The Kennel Club has an overriding responsibility and may in individual cases either temporarily defer or permanently withdraw approval when the Judge in question is considered not to have the necessary capabilities. That is not to say that any particular disability will preclude judging. A common sense approach needs to be adopted by both Show/Trial Organiser and Judge.

4. Health Guidelines

Judges should observe the following formalities when judging;

4.1 Treat and handle all competing dogs in a confident, careful and consistent manner. Judges must not harshly handle, maltreat, or penalize unfairly any dog.

4.2 Conduct themselves in a courteous manner to all and concentrate fully on the dogs. It is inadvisable for judges to call any exhibitor/competitor by their name, initiate or engage in a conversation initiated by an exhibitor/competitor whilst judging is in progress.

4.3 Dress in a conventional and acceptable fashion precluding them from being the centre of attention, or from causing any distress to the dog being exhibited or its owner.

4.4 Try to avoid sunglasses or light reflective/reactive glasses when judging breeds at conformation shows as this could inhibit the ability to determine shades and colors of a dog's coat, eyes etc.

4.5 Judges should not smoke, consume alcoholic drinks or use or activate a mobile phone whilst in the Ring or when judging.

5. During Judging

The following are general requirements for Judges;

5.1 Absolute integrity in order to judge honestly and impartially, and to place dogs solely on their merit.

5.2 A suitable temperament and sufficient stamina to cope with what can be a physically and mentally demanding task.

5.3 To judge in a customary fashion acceptable to the exhibitor/competitor and the breed of dog.

6. General

Judges should have;

6.1 A comprehensive knowledge of the breed to be judged and its Kennel Club Breed Standard.

6.2 An understanding of Kennel Club Regulation F paragraph 8.

Is not relevant here.

6.3 The following minimum criteria before being considered to award Challenge Certificates for the first time.

6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.5, 6.3.6, 6.3.7, 6.3.8 and 6.4 are all irrelevant here, but give an indication as to the working of the system in The UK.

Breed Specialist

6.3.1 Minimum of 7 years judging experience in the breed as well as having attended the following mandatory seminars:

6.3.2 To have attended a seminar given by a Kennel Club Accredited Trainer and passed the relevant examination on Kennel Club Regulations and Judging Procedures.

6.3.3 To have attended a seminar given by a Kennel Club Accredited Trainer on Conformation and Movement.

6.3.4 To have attended at least one breed specific judging seminar run in accordance with the relevant Kennel Club Code of Best Practice and passed an examination and/or assessment where applicable.

6.3.5 To have bred and/or owned a minimum of 3 dogs when they obtained their 1st entry in the Kennel Club Stud Book (save in exceptional circumstances).

6.3.6 To have stewarded at 12 shows.

Non Breed Specialist

6.3.7 Minimum of 7 years judging experience in any one breed (to include 5 years in the relevant breed).

6.3.8 To have awarded Challenge Certificates to at least one other breed.

6.4 Eligibility to judge at Open Shows, Regulation F(1) paragraph 21 refers.

7. Conformation Shows

Judges should have;

7.1 A comprehensive knowledge of the sport to be judged and its regulations.

7.2 An understanding of Kennel Club Regulation G paragraph 32(a).

7.3 The following qualifications to judge at Open Shows, non-certificate classes at Championship Shows and for Championship Class C, Regulation G paragraph 31 refers.

The following Sections have no relevance in New Zealand.

8. Obedience Shows

Judges should have;

8.1 A comprehensive knowledge of the sport to be judged and its regulations.

8.2 An understanding of Kennel Club Regulation H paragraph 18(c).

8.3 The following qualifications to judge a Championship Agility Class, Regulation H paragraph 17 refers.

9. Agility and Flyball Competitions

10. Working Trials

Judges should have;

9.1 A comprehensive knowledge of the sport to be judged and its regulations.

9.2 An understanding of Kennel Club Regulation I paragraph 23

9.3 The following qualifications to judge at Championship and Open Working Trials, Regulation I paragraph 22 refers.

Judges should have;

- 10.1 A comprehensive knowledge of the sport to be judged and its regulations.
- 10.2 An understanding of Kennel Club Regulation I (Annex D) paragraph 8.
- 10.3 The following qualifications to judge at Bloodhound Trials, Regulation I (Annex D) paragraph 7 refers.

11. Bloodhound Trials

Judges should have;

- 11.1 A comprehensive knowledge of the sport to be judged and its regulations.
- 11.2 An understanding of Kennel Club Regulation J (Annex B) paragraph 2(d).
- 11.3 The following qualifications for persons to be added to the Panels,

Regulation J paragraph 5b refers.

12. Field Trials and Gundog Working Tests

12. Summary

12.1 Judges should have a comprehensive knowledge of the breed(s) to be judged and also the relevant Kennel Club Breed Standard. It is the responsibility of the Judges to keep abreast and up to date with developments in such matters.

12.2 Judges should have a comprehensive knowledge of competition procedures and etiquette. It is the responsibility of the Judges to keep abreast and up to date with developments in such matters.

12.3 Judges should be familiar with the Kennel Club Rules and Regulations and the Guide for Judges as amended from time to time and to keep up to date with all relevant Regulations governing the Breed, the competition and judging.

12.4 Judges should give value to the exhibitor/competitor and ultimately the Breed/Sport in question. Judges should act at all times with honesty and integrity and impartiality.

End

January 2004

While certain sections have no relevance in New Zealand, overall I am impressed with this document.

Section Sixteen

STANDARDS

The Standards are available online from the NZKC website, and can be downloaded free of charge. If you have no access to the internet, they are available from NZKC Offices in Wellington upon request and payment of a fee.

Any changes to the Standards, Rules and Regulations, Show Regulations, Judges Regulations or the introduction of a new breed, are all advised in The Kennel Gazette. The Website is also well maintained and updates are regular. It is important you keep a careful eye out for any alterations and change your paperwork to keep up to date.

Changes are introduced twice yearly, in July and January.

Remember that each country throughout the world may keep and maintain a different set of standards from our own.

It is your responsibility to ensure to have a set of standards relevant to the country you are judging in!

Section Seventeen

REFERENCE MATERIAL

The development of the Internet has opened the world to the opportunity of obtaining instant information.

There are still some basics that belong on the bookshelves of all judges. Some of these books are more than 20 years old, and it is testament to their quality, that they are still considered essential material for the gaining of knowledge. The List in the Judges Regulations Appendix II, Section 5 Ringcraft, Sub Section (e) References, lists valuable reference material. If you are unable to source these books, you will often find some more experienced judges will have them in their library, and are usually willing to lend them. The New Zealand Kennel Club also has a Library from which books can be borrowed.

One of the best forms of acquisition is simply asking questions, of friends, fellow judges and breeders. But most importantly, listen to their answers.

Study as many photographs as you can, overseas magazines offer the chance to view breeds we may seldom see in this country. One of the essentials of learning – is that we can visualize the dog we are applying the Standard to. This is difficult if we have never seen an example of the breed!

Section Eighteen

MENTORS

Finding a mentor who is involved with judging has immeasurable benefits.

You can sit alongside them at a show and talk and learn about judging procedures and Ring Craft.

Be aware of the Judges Regulations that prohibit you from discussing the merits, or lack of merit, of exhibits in the ring! However, as long as you first ask the permission of the owner, you may be able to discuss the points of individual dogs outside the ring. Ask as many questions as you can. What the breed was developed for is one of the single most important questions! From here you better understand the idiosyncrasies of the breed. Why he has front legs that are bowed, why he has webbed feet, why his shoulder placement and length of upper arm is critical, why he has obliquely placed eyes.....

After judging Ribbon Parades, speak to as many breeders as possible about the breeds you have judged.

Once you commence judging ask your mentor to attend a practical examination with you and talk about how the show proceeds. Watch what the examiners do, how many dogs are judged before you are asked to comment on your placing's,

Always, Always, Always ask questions!

You will never know everything about a breed. Just like judges, breeders all have different priorities on what they expect in their dogs! You will learn many different answers to the same question, and also learn how separate the wheat from the chaff!

Be prepared though.....as well as good advice, you will learn that many breeders and owners, understand less about their breed than you do!

Section Nineteen

JUDGES REGULATIONS

Another Bible, the New Zealand Kennel Club Judges Regulations spell out our aims and objectives. It is essential that you keep abreast of all amendments to these Regulations even once you qualify for the All Breeds Panel.

The Judges Regulations set out all matters pertaining to Show Judges, including:

- The structure and power of the Show Judges Association
- The structure and power of Branches and Discussion Groups
- Show Judges Conference
- Approved judges
- Conditions required for appointment to the various Judges Panels
- How these qualifications are obtained
- Judges Examinations
- Training Guide Syllabus

10 Questions in the Theory Exams for promotion to a Championship Group Panel, are specific to the Show Regulations and the Rules of the New Zealand Kennel Club.

Section Twenty

SHOW REGULATIONS

The Show Regulations set out in detail the rules for running shows for exhibitors, Show Committees and Judges. A great number of the Show Regulations relate directly to the procedures required from the judge, and the consequences of not following these procedures.

A good knowledge of these Regulations is imperative, as is the need to keep up to date with amendments, additions and deletions.

They include:

- Criteria for obtaining show dates
- Classes
- Judges and judging appointments
- Entries, timetables, judging order
- Rules governing the exhibition and exhibitors
- Challenges and Champions
- Match and Ribbon Parades
- Open and Championship Shows

Section Twenty One

RULES OF THE NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

As in all Clubs, the New Zealand Kennel Club is governed by a set of Rules, and all of your dealings with any aspect of the dog world are governed by these Rules.

It is essential as a senior person in the dog world, that your understanding and application of the Rules is comprehensive.

Your knowledge of the Rules will also be tested in Theory Exams.

Section Twenty Two

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary of Terms, by definition, ensures all dog people are talking the same language.

In both theory and practical examination, in your breeding program and in your every day dealings with dogs, the use of the correct terminology means those around us will understand what it is we are describing.

While every theory examination will contain reference to the Glossary of Terms, the bulk of the questions will appear exactly where they are needed most, in your Ribbon Parade exam. If you can establish a good knowledge of these Terms early in your training, it will see you well through the subsequent years of judging.

Section Twenty Three

ANATOMY OF THE DOG

The Anatomy of the Dog, as for the Glossary of Terms, is a reference to ensure we reach the same consensus on the phenotype (physical appearance) of the dog.

All dogs have the same number of bones, connected in the same order. The individual Breed Standards describe to us how the bones (and their coverings) vary from each other, as well as what makes each breed specific and what represents “typical”.

The Anatomy of the Dog, the Glossary of Terms and the Breed Standards are essential for understanding why each breed has developed along the path it has taken.

Section Twenty Four

DEALING WITH SHY, NERVOUS OR AGGRESSIVE DOGS

The difficulty with beginning your judging at the Ribbon Parade level, is that frequently you are dealing with inexperienced dogs, handlers and stewards! They often all seem set on ruining your day out!

There are no set guidelines on which breeds you need to be most cautious of, needless to say NO DOGS SHOULD EVER BE SHY, NERVOUS OR AGGRESSIVE!

Without doubt, there are breeds that require a different judging approach. We have already talked about approaching sight hounds from the side, but also consider that Rottweilers perceive the area around the top of their withers as an area of domination! Consider that when you check for the shoulder placement and muscle of the exhibitor side of the dog, you may well be leaning against and placing pressure on this area!

Couple a few more of these “breed specific” features with a new or nervous person, and the recipe starts for potential trouble, irrespective of the size of the dog.

At Ribbon Parade level, it is important to acknowledge that it is a training ground for many dogs and handlers. Shy and/or nervous dogs require additional time if you are to win them over. How much time you are prepared to devote to this naturally depends on the response from the dog. Age is also a determining factor you could expect to spend more time with a puppy than a mature dog.

As important to the owner, is the fact that this may be the first outing to the show ring, and the way you treat the dog will play a large part in determining the dogs attitude to future shows.

If you are struggling to complete a physical examination of the dog, ask the handler to move the dog, then reset the dog and attempt the process again. If you are still struggling, then it is seldom worth persevering and you should continue with the balance of the class.

It is your option on whether the dog remains in the ring and is considered for placing, or if you should dismiss it from the ring. At Ribbon Parade level this would be considered extreme, at Championship Show level, it is arguable that it should be mandatory!

REMEMBER – no form of aggression is to be condoned and you should be prepared to dismiss from the ring any dog that is aggressive toward you. There are Rules that deal with the correct procedure for dealing with aggressive dogs, make sure you are familiar with them and be staunch about using them.

Below is the Rule 19.13 from the Show Regulations.

19.13 Exclusion of Dogs

19.13.1 Exclusion of Dogs

A Show Committee or Show Manager shall have power to exclude or remove from the show grounds any dog which is owing to disease, menacing disposition, or any other cause, not in a fit state for exhibition.

19.13.2 Exclusion by Judge

An officiating judge shall have the power to exclude or remove from the ring any

dog which is, owing to disease, menacing disposition, or any other cause, not in a fit state for exhibition. Any such exclusion is to be immediately reported to the show manager and recorded on the Judges Award Record Card and initialed by both the Judge and Ring Steward.

Section Twenty Five

DEALING WITH AGGRESSIVE EXHIBITORS

There are very few set protocols for dealing with aggressive exhibitors. Suffice to say, it would be in your best interests to involve the Show Manager as early on as possible in the situation!

If you have an exhibitor questioning your decisions, the best option is to advise the exhibitor that you will be happy to discuss your decision regarding their dog, after the completion of the judging. This has the benefit of allowing a “cooling down” period for the exhibitor should it be required!

Just like aggressive dogs, there is no excuse for aggressive exhibitors! If the abuse is verbal, then frequently a firm response will prevent the incident escalating.

Always remember, that judging is your opinion. You should never be concerned about explaining why you made your decision about the owners/handlers dog. Do refrain from commenting about other dogs you may have placed above or below the handler you are having problems with. Once awarded, placing's cannot be changed so any abuse is pointless.

As with dogs, abusive exhibitors have no place in the show ring and procedures exist to deal with the problem. Ensure you are aware of them, and never be afraid to use them.

Section Twenty Six

AWARDING A CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE

The hardest CC to refuse is your first one!

There are no easy guidelines available to help you achieve this. Remember it is your decision and if you are in any doubt at all, then err on the side of caution and **DO NOT** award the CC!

More experienced people will share with you their guidelines for awarding a challenge –

On a scale of one to ten, how many points would you award the dog. If you only give him 5, then that makes him an average dog! Would you award an average dog a CC??????

Would you like to have your photograph in an international magazine beside the dog?

AND you should always remember - The Challenge is a separate award from the Best Dog award!

Make the distinction in your mind as clear as possible. Actually consider the two awards as two separate awards. Announce the award as “Best Dog and Challenge”.

Another method is to judge Best Dog, and have the winner stand at the front of the line, wait for the second place dog from the winner’s class to enter for judging reserve dog. Judge reserve dog and ask him to stand behind the Best Dog. Move them around the ring and decide if you will award the CC and the Reserve CC.

Also consider that if the dog is not of worthy merit, then you are also entitled to refuse the Reserve Challenge.

Section Twenty Seven

HELPFUL INFORMATION

This section is designed for you to add your own notes or observations.

Before you leave the country, make sure you have the required documentation to enter the country you are judging in. Is a Visa required? Make sure you have allowed plenty of time for application and approval of this.

Any prescription medication you may require – does it need certification from a professional or doctor?

Some of the most useful information is what you should carry in a “judges bag” which you take with you each time you judge. Consider judging in outback Australia or darkest Africa.....you may be accommodated in a small motel with not a shop in sight. What might you need in a hurry?

Water (which you may need to purchase on the way to the accommodation)

Often it is advisable to purchase some snack food on arrival, unless you have specifically organised for a meal to be served to you.

Panadol/pain killers and any other medication you may require

Sewing Kit

Not all hotels/motels will have a Hair Dryer

Your wet weather gear should include a jacket for rain protection, and another one for warmth and rain protection. Some footwear protection will keep your feet dry for the day. You will also need sun protection gear, a hat, and a good sun block! Take care in choosing your judging clothes on hot days, loose weave cotton will allow the sun to penetrate and cause sunburn!

Another consideration is that airlines seem most able to lose you bags, when your best judging outfit is required the very next day! Consider, if practical, that you may be able to pack in your hand luggage a basic toiletry kit, a change of underwear and a set of clothes that may be acceptable to judge in.

Section Twenty Eight

JUDGING OVERSEAS

Overseas controlling bodies usually produce a Guide For Overseas Judges, Judging in that country. The New Zealand Guide follows.

The ANKC have given us permission to copy their booklet and this also follows.

Australia is the only country that New Zealand has a reciprocal agreement with. Australian judges do not need approval to judge in New Zealand, we do not require special approval to judge in Australia. **However**, remain aware that you must judge the group appointed to once in New Zealand before you can judge it overseas, and this **DOES include Australia!**

For all other countries, the governing body will request that your qualifications be ratified by the New Zealand Kennel Club, before you are approved to judge

An Overview Only – you must familiarise yourself with all regulations prior to beginning your assignment

America

In America you must follow strict procedures, as well as being observed by their Show Representative.

At Specialist Shows, classes you can expect are;

6-9 months Puppy Dogs	6-9 months Puppy Bitches
9-12 months Puppy Dogs	9-12 months Puppy Bitches
12-18 months Dogs	12-18 months Bitches
Novice Dogs	Novice Bitches
American Bred Dogs	American Bred Bitches
Bred-by-Exhibitor Dogs	Bred-By-Exhibitor Bitches
Open Dogs	Open Bitches

All dog classes are judged first in the above order. After awards are made in the Open Dog class the first place dogs from each class comes back to compete for WINNERS. The dog second to the Winner is called back for judging of RESERVE WINNERS dog.

This procedure is repeated for the bitches.

At Specialist Shows you may also have the veterans and other approved “Non-Regular Classes”.

VETERAN/NON-REGULAR DOG/BITCH CLASS –

These classes are also divided by sex, dogs are judged first and then bitches. The first place winners of these classes are eligible to compete for Best of Breed.

BEST OF BREED CLASS

Dogs and bitches that have completed their AKC Championship title (referred to as “Specials”) make up the bulk of the entries in the Best of Breed class. In addition, the Winners Dog, Winners Bitch, first place winners from the Veteran Dog and Veteran Bitch class, plus any other Non-Regular or Variety Classes (usually at a Specialist Show and as approved by AKC) return to the ring to compete for Best of Breed. You make three awards from this class: Best of Breed, Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed, and Best of Winners.

Best of Opposite Sex is chosen from exhibits in the ring which are opposite in sex to Best of Breed. Best of Winners is chosen between the Winners Dog and the Winners Bitch. If the Winners Dog or Winners Bitch is chosen as Best of Breed, it is automatically Best of Winners.

JUDGES AWARD OF MERIT

These awards may be given (but are not required to) to as many as 10% of the dogs entered in the Best of Breed class. They should not be awarded to the Best of Breed or Best Opposite of Sex, but chosen from the remaining Specials, as well as the Winners Dog/Bitch, Veteran Dog/Bitch, any other Non-Regular Class Dog/Bitch.

JUDGING ALL CLASSES

AKC Rules require that the whole class come into the ring at one time so that you can mark your book as to a dog's presence or absence. Customarily, the entire class is gaited around the ring when you have completed marking our book. After this initial round, if the class is very large, you may wish to divide it into smaller groups. This is both common practice and courteous to both the dogs and exhibitors, and is essential in the usually large Best of Breed class.

One way of managing the Best of Breed class is to ask all the Bitch Specials, Winners Dog and Winners Bitch, Best Veteran Dog and Bitch and Best Dog and Bitch of any Non-Regular Classes to leave the ring, while having all the Dog Specials remain. You may then break the Dog Specials into smaller groups (say 12-15) to be judged. The ring steward will be responsible for keeping track of each group and getting dogs into the ring in the correct order. You can do the same with the Bitch Specials.

As you judge the Specials (or any large class), it may be useful to mark down on paper the armband numbers of dogs you would like to see return for additional judging, The dogs which are no longer needed for further judging should be excused. The Specials that you wish to have recalled are brought back into the ring together with the Winners Dog/Bitch, Veteran Dog/Bitch, Non-Regular Classes Dog/Bitch. Any of these exhibits is eligible for Best of Breed and Best Opposite of Sex.

FCI

Judging FCI shows introduce yet another list of requirements;

- A judge should be able to judge approximately 20 dogs per hour with a maximum of 80 dogs per day if an individual report on each dog is required by the national organization. He should be able to judge up to a maximum of 150 dogs a day if no individual report is required. By previous agreement with the judge and with the national organization, these numbers may be slightly decreased or increased. If there are 80 dogs with report or 150 dogs or more to be judged without report, the judge should be informed accordingly with the invitation and must be asked previously whether he accepts to judge this number of dogs.
- In the ring a judge must examine and handle each dog individually and its movement must be checked for lameness or unsoundness.
- Each judge may have his individual judging system, which may vary from the routine of another judge. Performance could also vary taking into account the breed being judged, the number of entries and weather and other conditions. However, the routine should always be as systematic as possible
- Judges should always keep control of their ring and are expected to be fully aware of the FCI show rules.
- They should be well aware of the examples for which disqualifications or excusals are given within the breed standards. In the application of this matter they are to follow the

procedure stated in the rules of the countries where the shows are held and should consult the show organizers or the chief stewards. However, a judge must always obey the recognized FCI breed standard.

- The judge is the only responsible authority in the ring where he is officiating and all must be done with his agreement.
- Judges should be well-mannered and respectful towards all the exhibitors and give them equal attention.
- Once a judge has decided on the final placing's of the exhibits in a class, such placing's must be clearly indicated to the exhibitors.
- Judges should strictly observe the timing, which has been set in advance for their judging appointment. Conversation with exhibitors, helpers and stewards should be kept to a minimum.
- As a judge must always ensure that every dog in a class is moved individually and in the same way, if the ring is too small, large classes can be divided in order to provide more moving space.
- Late arrivals and changes of handlers must always be authorized by the judge and must follow the regulations of the country where the show is held.
- Toy breeds and some other small breeds have to be examined on a table provided by the organization.
- The decision of a judge concerning the merits of a dog is final and indisputable.
- When a class has been judged and the awards have been given, the results cannot be changed.

While similar to New Zealand, the presence of Disqualifying Faults needs to be given due consideration.

Within the FCI countries, there are also variations on class definitions and judging procedures.

You can see that before you commence your appointment in a foreign country it is imperative that you are familiar with that country's regulations!

In America, a bad report from the Show Representative may see you prohibited from future appointments.

It is your responsibility to ensure you familiarise yourself with the systems and judging requirements of each country you visit.

Talk to as many people as you can, who have judged in these countries previously.

Section Twenty-Nine

Keeping Records

Now that you are judging it is essential that you keep good records.

To apply for promotion you will need to supply records of appointments and numbers judged.

Overseas Kennel Controls will often require you to supply records of the number of times you have judged a breed, the number of dogs you have judged and sometimes the number of classes.

A simple excel file or table can serve the purpose.

DATE	SHOW	SLOUGHI	SALUKI	RHODESIAN	PHARAOH	OTTERHOUND	IRISH WOLFHOUND	IBIZAN	HARRIER	HAMILTONSTOVARE	GREYHOUND	FOXHOUND	FINNISH SPITZ	ELKHOUND	DEERHOUND	DACHS MIN W.H.	DACHS MIN S.H.	DACHS MIN L.H.	DACHS W.H.	DACHS S.H.	DACHS L.H.	BORZOI	BLUE TICK COON	BLOODHOUND	BEAGLE	BASSET VENDEEN	BASSET FAUVE	BASSET	BASENJI	AFGHAN	GROUP TOTAL
07/03/93	Canterbury Ladies K.A.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31/10/93	Wellington Hound Club	1	5	15	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	9	0	4	1	2	0	14	0	0	11	2	3	19	61
23/10/95	North Canterbury K.A.	0	3	15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	3	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	105
23/03/98	Rotorua K.A.	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	25	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	10	77	
27/10/98	North Canterbury K.A.	0	12	10	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	121	
18/03/01	Buller K.A.	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	26	
02/06/01	Hauraki Plains K.A.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	113	
10/11/01	Waimate K.S.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	27	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	
19/01/02	Wellington Hound Club	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	85	
21/04/02	Southern Cross KC (Aust.)	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	13	0	3	0	4	6	0	16	0	0	2	0	84	
25/05/03	SI Hound Club (Beagles)	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
08/06/03	Ipswich Kennel Club (Aust.)	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	147	
19/09/04	East Coast Hound Assn	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	8	0	4	0	3	5	0	31	0	0	0	0	70	
29/05/05	Upper Hutt KA	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	18	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	46	
27/08/05	Tralee & Districts (Ireland)	0	25	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	41	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	175	
15/04/06	Southern Cross KC (Aust.)	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	106	
25/08/07	Tralee & Districts (Ireland)	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	
13/10/07	Norwegian Elkhound Club of NSW	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
14/10/07	Spitz Breed Club of NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
11/11/07	Waimate KS National Capital KC (Aust)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	
01/12/07		0	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	4	9	8	0	5	0	2	1	23	0	2	5	2	4	149	
		1668	47	151	11	24	0	0	1	3	4	14	6	53	4	46	121	168	19	83	56	46	0	210	17	5	92	65	140	1668	