

## **WRSF Kör-Regulations**

**The WRSF-Körung is proof of the dog's working ability.**

The Körung consists of 3 parts:

- 1) A hip certification with a passing grade. Permitted are OFA, PennHip, and a PSK rating A or B.
- 2) A completed AD (Endurance Test, offered by many Schutzhund clubs, in which the dog has to run 12 miles (20 km) alongside a bicycle within 2 hours.)
- 3) A passed Kör – Test

Körung is complete when proof of all 3 parts is submitted to the WRSF registrar, who will issue a Kör-Certificate and enter the passing grade of the Kör-Test in WRSF files. The individual parts can be completed at the owner's convenience and discretion. It is not necessary to complete them in any particular order.

### **The Kör-Test**

The Kör-Test itself consists of 3 parts:

- 1.) A protection part with a temperament evaluation
- 2.) A temperament test similar to that of the BH/VT
- 3.) A gun-sureness test.

#### **1. Protection:**

- 1 Defending the handler: Handler and dog walk towards the blind. A dog with a SchH/VPG/IPO title must be handled off leash. If the dog has no title, the handler is allowed to have the dog on leash, but s/he must drop the leash when the helper threatens. At the signal of the Kör-Master, the helper threatens *the handler*. The dog must immediately grip firmly and with confidence. The dog receives two hits with a soft stick in the shoulder/rump area. When the helper stops, the dog must release, either automatically or on command and guard the helper attentively. Circling is allowed. The handler now picks up his/her dog by the collar and goes to the waiting position for the courage test.
- 2 Courage Test: The handler waits with his dog held by the collar. The dog does not have to sit. The helper appears from behind a blind and walks towards the center-line. The handler is allowed to shout at the helper: "Stand still or I'm sending my dog!" or words to that effect, while simultaneously patting or otherwise supporting the dog. The helper now turns and runs away, and on the signal of the judge the handler releases his/her dog. On the signal of the judge, the helper turns and runs towards the dog, making threatening moves and sounds. The dog must grip immediately and hold firmly. When the helper stops, the dog must release the

bite, automatically or on command, and guard the helper attentively. Circling is allowed. At the instruction of the judge the handler now picks up his/her dog and puts him on leash.

**For the Kör-Test, the degree of the dog's training is of less importance than the evaluation of the dog's emotional resilience, self-confidence and fighting drive.**

## 2. Temperament Test:

The procedure of the temperament test is the same as that of the BH/VT test.

## 3. Gun Sureness Test:

The dogs are held on a loose leash and must be standing. At the discretion of the Kör-Master, a gun is fired repeatedly. The dogs must not show restlessness or stress or become agitated. Minimal barking is allowed. Dogs that fail the gun-sureness test, fail the complete Kör-Test.

## Evaluation: Kör-Mark: 1- 5.

- ❑ Kör mark 1: Hesitant, cautious, little self-confidence
- ❑ Kör mark 2: Frenzied, overly aggressive, does not release or only with physical force.
- ❑ Kör mark 3: Resilient, responsive, vivacious, self-confident, good-natured, high fighting drive, releases.
- ❑ Kör mark 4: Less resilient, pronounced protection drive, normal fighting drive, good-natured.
- ❑ Kör mark 5: Daunted by slight pressure, insufficient protection and fighting drive

The Kör-Test is passed with grades 2 – 4. Grade 3 is the most desirable. The Kör-Test is not passed if grades 1 or 5 are given.

The Kör-Test can be repeated.

Los Angeles, 20. June 2011