

WRSF Kör-Regulations and Test Routine Info

The Körung is proof of the dog's innate working ability and is considered important criteria in determining the suitability of the dog for breeding. Although the test recreates parts of the protection routine the degree of the dog's training is of less importance than the evaluation of the dog's natural emotional resilience, self-confidence and fighting drive.

The complete Körung consists of 3 parts. It is not necessary to complete them in any particular order. When proof of completion of all 3 parts is submitted to the WRSF Registrar, a Kör-Certificate will be issued and the Kör grade can be included on the dog's pedigree.

The 3 required parts are:

- A hip certification with a passing grade from OFA or PennHip, or a PSK rating A or B.
- 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.)
- A passed Kör – Test

The Kör-Test Routine

The Kör-Test itself consists of 3 parts:

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

Dogs must wear normal chain collars, and if leashed, the leash must be on the dead ring.

1. Gun Sureness Test:

The dogs are held on a loose leash and must be standing. At a signal by the KM, 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 entire Kör-Test.

2. Temperament Test:

The procedure of the temperament test is the same as that of the BH/VT traffic test. (At many trials all the dogs are tested together for this phase to save time.)

3. Protection:

Attack on 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 must drop the leash when the helper attacks. At the signal of the Kör-Master (KM), the helper attacks *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.

Attack on the handler and the dog: The handler waits and holds the dog by the collar. The dog does not have to sit. The helper appears from behind a blind and walks towards the center of the test area. The handler is allowed to shout at the helper: "Stand still or I'll send 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 KM the handler releases the dog with the command to bite. On the signal of the KM, 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 signal of the KM the handler goes to the dog and puts him on leash.

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

A Passing Grade is a 2, 3 or 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 on another day.