POINTING BREEDS

FIELD TRIAL RULES & REGULATIONS

Effective January 1, 2026

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB® CLUB CANIN CANADIEN™

PURPOSE

The purpose of field trials for all CKC recognized pointing breeds is to promote and recognize those dogs that demonstrate the highest pointing dog qualities.

They are assessed on a competitive basis in a natural setting using a standard of performance. Pointing dogs were selectively bred from dogs who exhibited pointing and retrieving from land and water instincts. These trials assist breeders who strive to enhance breed improvement by selecting breeding stock that have strongly demonstrated these fundamental breed traits.

ELIGIBLE BREEDS *(22-05-23)*

CKC breeds eligible to enter: Braque d'Auvergne, Braque Francais (Gascogne), Braque Français (Pyrénées), Griffon (Wire Haired Pointing), Spaniel (Blue Picardy), Spaniel (Brittany), Setter (English), Spaniel (French), Setter (Gordon), Setter (Irish), Setter (Irish Red and White), Pointer, Pointer (German Long-haired), Pointer (German Shorthaired), Pointer (German Wire-haired), Pudelpointer, Spinone Italiano, Vizsla (Smooth), Vizsla (Wire-haired), Weimaraner.

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1 INTERPRETATIONS

1.1 Definitions

"Amateur" means a person who, during a period of two (2) years preceding the trial, has not accepted remuneration in any form for training or handling Pointing dogs, and who has at no time operated as a professional trainer or handler of Pointing dogs during that same two (2) year period

"Board" means the Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club

"breed" includes a breed that is accepted by a CKC recognized foreign stud book or by an association incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act other than the CKC

"CKC" means The Canadian Kennel Club

"Club" means The Canadian Kennel Club

"club" means a club or association officially recognized by The Canadian Kennel Club

"complainant" means any person who has laid a charge or complaint against another person, partnership, company or organization relative to contravention of these rules, regulations, procedures and policies of The Canadian Kennel Club

"debar" means to prohibit a person from participating in any competition or other activities directed, sanctioned, sponsored or authorized by The Canadian Kennel Club if held under its auspices or under any of its rules and regulations

"defendant" means any person, partnership, company or organization against whom a charge or complaint has been laid, relative to contravention of these rules, regulations, procedures and policies of The Canadian Kennel Club

"deprive of privileges" means to deprive a non-member of all privileges accorded to non-members of The Canadian Kennel Club, including the use of Head Office

"dog" means a purebred dog of either sex

"entrant" means the individual, or if a partnership, all the members of the partnership, entering in a Field Trial

"expel" means to terminate membership in The Canadian Kennel Club and depriving the person so expelled from all privileges of The Canadian Kennel Club

"good standing" means an individual who is not under suspension, deprivation, debarment or who has not forfeited his right to participate in any Canadian Kennel Club approved events

"handler" means the person handling the dog in competition

"Head Office" means the office at which the business of The Canadian Kennel Club is carried out on a regular and ongoing basis

"immediate family" means spouse, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents and significant other

"just cause" means how a reasonable person without personal bias or prejudice would act

"listed breed" means a breed that is included in the Miscellaneous List and that is authorized to participate in CKC events in accordance with the rules and regulations governing those events

"recognized breed" means a breed that The Canadian Kennel Club is authorized to register in accordance with the Animal Pedigree Act

"starter" means a dog which has actually competed in some part of the stake

"suspend" means to deprive a member, for the period ordered, of all the privileges of The Canadian Kennel Club

(18-09-22) **"Temporary Competition Number"** means a number isssued by the CKC that allows a dog to participate in CKC events.

This rulebook shall read with all applicable changes in gender so that the masculine shall include the feminine and vice versa and the singular shall include the plural if applicable.

1.2 Field Trials Defined & Classified

1.2.1 An approved pointing field trial is a formal event given by a CKC accredited club at which championship points may be awarded.

1.2.2 A sanctioned pointing field trial is an informal event given by a CKC accredited club at which dogs compete but are not awarded championship points.

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

2.1 Eligibility of Clubs to Hold a Field Trial

2.1.1 Field Trial Clubs, Pointing Dog Clubs or Associations formed for the improvement of recognized Pointing breeds, may hold field trials in which one or more of the recognized or listed CKC Pointing breeds may compete.

2.1.2 Only accredited clubs that are in good standing with the CKC are eligible to apply for and hold a field trial event.

2.2 Making Application

2.2.1 A club applying to hold a field trial must make application on forms provided by the CKC. The Event Date Application must be submitted so as to be received not less than 180 days prior to the date of the proposed trial. The CKC will notify the club whether or not approval has been granted. If the date is granted and the club fails to hold its trial on the date approved, an administrative fee as set by the Board will be assessed against the club, unless the CKC waives this fee on grounds that the club had no alternative but to postpone or cancel.

2.2.2 The Event Secretary must be a regular member in good standing with the CKC.

2.2.3 The CKC will not approve an application for a field trial when dates conflict with one or more CKC pointing field trials being held less than 402 km (250 mi) apart, unless it can be shown that the granting of such approval will not work to the detriment of either club applying to hold a field trial.

2.2.4 Sanctioned field trials authorized by the CKC shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as printed in Field Trial Rules and Regulations for Pointing Breeds.

2.2.5 The use of a club or organization's name for field trial purposes cannot be transferred.

2.3 CKC Publication

2.3.1 All clubs holding field trials are required to have copies of the latest edition of these Pointing Breeds Field Trial Rules and Regulations available.

2.4 Advertising

2.4.1 A club that has not been granted priority dates must not advertise or publish the date of any event that has not been approved by the CKC.

2.4.2 A club that has been granted priority dates for its event may advertise those dates prior to submitting the Event Date Application. This does not exempt the club from submitting the required application to the CKC within the prescribed time frame.

2.4.3 A club must not advertise the names of the judges until the club has received official notification from the CKC that the judges have been approved.

2.5 Officials & Committees

2.5.1 Only those persons in good standing with the CKC may act in any official capacity at a field trial.

2.5.2 Before the date of the trial, the trial-giving club shall set up a Field Trial Committee consisting of at least four (4) persons, one of whom shall be appointed chairman of the committee.

2.5.3 The decisions of the Field Trial Committee shall be conclusive in all matters arising at the trial and shall bind all parties subject to the rules of the CKC.

2.5.4 The Field Trial Committee and Trial Chair of trials held under these rules shall be held responsible for the enforcement of all rules and regulations related to trials and must be supplied with a complete copy of the latest edition of CKC rules and regulations for reference. (See Section 6.5.2 & 7.6)

2.5.5 An officer of a club holding a trial may run dogs in the club's trial and may also judge any stake in which he does not enter or handle a dog.

2.5.6 A person officiating as a judge at a field trial may not serve as member of the Field Trial Committee of that trial.

2.6 Handlers with Disabilities

2.6.1 At the judge's discretion a modification to the exercise/routine may be made to accommodate a handler with disabilities providing that such modification does not aid the dog's performance.

2.7 Use of Recording Devices *(27-06-22)*

2.7.1 No filming or video recording of any kind shall be permitted during the event without the express written consent of the club hosting the event."

3 JUDGES

3.1 Approval of Selected Judges

3.1.1 After a club has been granted permission by the CKC to hold a field trial, the club must submit the Judging Panel Application. The application must be submitted so as to be received not less than 120 days prior to the date of the trial. The application must include the names and addresses of the persons selected to judge, as well as the stakes assigned to each judge.

3.1.2 When the Judging Panel Application reaches the CKC less than 120 days prior to the date of the trial, an administrative fee, as set by the Board, will be assessed against the club.

3.1.3 The trial-giving club shall not select any judge who is ineligible to officiate at a trial held under these rules and regulations.

3.1.4 Once approval is granted, the CKC will inform the trial-giving club that the judges have been approved. The trial secretary shall send to each approved judge a confirmation of assignment letter, supplied by the CKC, as well as any other pertinent information that the club may include.

3.1.5 If The Canadian Kennel Club is not prepared to approve a selected judge, or it is not prepared to approve the entire assignment for which a judge has been selected, the club must submit to the Head Office of The Canadian Kennel Club the name or names of alternative persons to judge that trial or trials.

3.1.6 Once a panel of judges has been approved by the CKC, no change will be permitted except when necessary (i.e. due to death or illness) and with CKC permission.

3.2 Eligibility for Approval to Judge

3.2.1 The following qualifications are established as a basis for judges' qualifications:

(32-09-22) (a) Prior to becoming a qualified judge, the applicant must meet the requirements detailed in the Canadian Kennel Club's Policy and Procedures Manual, Chapter 7.

(b) Qualifications of foreign judges shall be at the discretion of the trial-giving club and subject to CKC approval.

(c) Qualified Field Dog Test Excellent Judges shall be allowed to judge field trials at the discretion of the trial-giving club, and must have successfully written the Field Trial judge open book exam achieving a passing score of at least 90%.

(d) Once qualified, individuals may judge all stakes.

(e) All judges, except for non-residents, must be regular members in good standing with the Canadian Kennel Club.

3.2.2 Each stake must be judged by two (2) judges.

3.2.3 The CKC shall have the authority to prescribe, from time to time, the requirements for eligibility to judge and the procedure to be followed by the trial-giving club in securing the approval by the CKC of its selected judges.

3.2.4 The CKC shall have the authority to prescribe procedures in order to determine and/or test the qualifications of a person seeking eligibility to judge one or more stakes. The CKC may also prescribe regulations by which a person may be removed from the list of eligible judges.

3.2.5 The trial-giving club shall not select as a judge an individual who is ineligible to participate in a trial held under these rules and regulations and who does not meet the minimum qualifications of a judge.

3.3 Judges Decision Final

3.3.1 The decisions of the judges shall be final with respect to the running and placement of the dogs and in all questions concerning the merits of the dogs. They shall have full authority to turn out of any stake, any dog that does not reasonably obey its handler or that interferes with the work of its brace mate and any handler who, in their opinion, willfully interferes with another handler or his dog.

3.3.2 The decisions of the judges shall be final in all cases affecting the merits of the dogs. Full discretionary authority is given to judges to withhold championship points. Where a judge considers that the work of the dogs does not merit the awarding of championship points, the ribbons for such placement must be withheld. Such action is to be recorded in the judges' books.

3.3.3 *(68-03-22)* No video of the dogs competing shall be submitted to or considered by the judges in assessing the dog's performances.

3.4 Judges' Authority

3.4.1 Any person who, during the running of a stake, strikes or otherwise abuses or mistreats a dog or conducts himself in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of the sport, must be expelled from the stake by the judge. The judge shall also report the matter to the Field Trial Committee for possible action. A report of the incident and the action taken shall be sent promptly to the CKC by the Field Trial Secretary.

3.4.2 Any additional running of the dogs after the first series of heats has been completed, other than callbacks to demonstrate backing ability or exposure to firing by guns, shall be entirely at the discretion of the judges unless further series are specified in the premium list. The judges shall determine the length and scope of any subsequent series and the bracing of the dogs.

3.4.3 If the two (2) handlers with their dogs become separated while both are on course and under

judgement, one judge shall accompany each handler, except that a judge should not follow a dog that cuts the specified course in order to reach the bird field.

3.4.4 The judges may appoint an official observer at the bird field to report to them whether or not a dog had game before a judge could reach the bird field.

3.5 Judges Entering Dogs

3.5.1 An officer of the club or association holding a field trial may run dogs in the club or association's trial. The officer of the club or association may also judge any stakes at the trial providing he does not run or handle a dog in that stake.

3.6 Substitute Judge

3.6.1 Any person in good standing with The Canadian Kennel Club may be used as a substitute judge in an emergency. The substitute judge shall judge the stakes as originally approved by The Canadian Kennel Club. The field trial secretary will notify the CKC in writing of the particulars of the substitute judge(s) officiating as soon as reasonably possible and in any event no later than when reporting the results of the trial.

3.7 Indignities to a Judge

3.7.1 A judge officiating at a trial held under these rules shall not be subjected to indignities of any kind. It shall be the duty and obligation of the club holding the trial to see that this rule is effectively carried out.

3.8 Judges Conduct

3.8.1 A judge must conduct himself in a manner that is fair and not prejudicial to the sport.

4 RIBBONS & PRIZES

4.1 All organizations holding approved field trials under the rules of the CKC shall use the following colours

for their prize ribbons or rosettes:

First Prize	Blue
Second Prize	Red
Third Prize	Yellow
Fourth Prize	White
Special Prize	Dark Green

4.2 Each ribbon or rosette shall be at least 5 cm (2 in) wide and approximately 20.3 cm (8 in) long and bear on its face a facsimile of the crest of the CKC, the name of the prize and the name of the field trial-giving club.

4.3 If ribbons are awarded at a sanctioned field trial, they shall be of the following colour, but may be of any design or size.

First Prize	Rose
Second Prize	Brown
Third Prize	Light Green
Fourth Prize	Grey
Special Prize	Combination of these colours

4.4 If money prizes are offered, a fixed amount for each prize shall be stated in the premium list.

4.5 All special prizes, other than money, which may be offered shall be accurately described or the value stated in the premium list. Stud services shall not be accepted as special prizes.

5 PREMIUM LIST

5.1 After a club or association has been granted approval to hold a field trial under these rules and regulations and has obtained Canadian Kennel Club approval of its selected judges, a premium list must be printed and distributed to entrants. Premium lists shall include the following information:

(a) "Official Premium List" must appear at the head of the cover (or first inside page, excluding the inside cover)

(b) The name in full of the club or association holding the trial

(c) The date or dates and type of trial which will be held

(d) The exact place at which the trial will be held (or the inclusion of a map showing the location of the trial site)

(e) The statement "This trial is held under the rules of The Canadian Kennel Club"

(f) The postal address of The Canadian Kennel Club and the name of the Executive Director of The Canadian Kennel Club

(g) A statement setting forth the time, date and exact place at which the draw will take place

(h) A list of officers of the club or association holding the trial

(i) The full name, postal address and title of the person to whom entries are to be submitted

(j) The full name and email address of the Chairman of the Field Trial Committee and such other trial officials as the club or association wish to identify in the premium list

(69-03-22)

(k) The full name and province or state and country of residence of each judge and the name of the stakes each will judge

(l) A statement as to the order of running of the trial, the date and time on which entries will close and the entry fee for each

(m) The statement "A Temporary Competition fee as established by The Canadian Kennel Club must accompany the entry of a dog for which a Canadian Kennel Club individual registration number or Event Registration Number (ERN) or Miscellaneous Certification Number (MCN) is not shown on the entry form"

(n) The full list of prizes if offered

(o) Such other regulations or additional rules for the running of the trial

(p) A statement to include the wording of Section 15.7 regarding indignities

5.2 At the time of distribution to prospective entrants, two (2) copies of the premium list must be sent to The Canadian Kennel Club and one copy each to the Pointing Breeds Representative and Board member representing the zone in which the trial is to be held.

6 ENTRIES

6.1 Entry Requirements

6.1.1 Every dog entered in an approved field trial or sanctioned field trial must be purebred and one of the following:

(a) Registered with the CKC

(b) Have an Event Registration Number

(c) Eligible for registration with the CKC or

(d) Have a Miscellaneous Certification Number (MCN) if it belongs to a CKC listed breed.

6.1.2 If a dog is not registered in the CKC Stud Book, it may be entered at a trial held under these regulations with a Temporary Competition Number (TCN) provided that:

(a) If born in Canada, it is of a litter which is eligible for CKC registration

(b) If not born in Canada, it is eligible for individual registration in the records of the CKC

(c) If foreign born and owned, it obtains an Event Registration Number or CKC registration number, from the CKC within 30 days of the first trial entered

6.1.3 The entry of a dog with a Temporary Competition Number (TCN) at a field trial held under these rules (sanctioned field trials are excluded), must be accompanied by the appropriate TCN fees. All fees, TCN and recording, must be submitted to the CKC by the club holding the trial within 14 days following the trial.

6.1.4 The CKC has the authority, at any time, to require the owner of a dog with a Temporary Competition Number (TCN) to submit proof of the dog's eligibility for registration in the CKC Stud Book, and if the CKC is satisfied that the dog is not eligible for registration, the CKC shall have the right to order the cancellation of all scores and prizes earned by the dog at trials held under these regulations. Failing to comply with the CKC's request to return ribbons and/or prizes to the clubs concerned, automatically renders the owner of the dog ineligible to enter any dog in any competition approved by the CKC.

6.1.5 The officials of any trial may decline to accept entries or remove any dog and/or handler from its trial for just cause. No one shall have any claim or recourse against the organization holding the trial or any official connected therewith, but said authorities must file their reasons for doing so with the CKC within 14 days after the trial has been held.

6.1.6 A dog is not eligible to be entered in any stake in an approved field trial if the judge of that stake or any member of his immediate family has owned, sold, held under lease, boarded, trained or handled the dog (except in an amateur stake), within 6 months prior to the date of the trial.

6.1.7 No entry shall be accepted from any person who is not in good standing with the CKC on the day of the closing of entries. A list of persons not in good standing with the CKC shall be supplied to the Field Trial Secretary by the CKC.

6.1.8 The trial-giving club shall assume the responsibility of collecting all listing fees for the CKC, which shall be stated in the premium list or entry form.

6.1.9 Any organization which accepts an entry fee other than that was published in its premium list or entry form, or in any way discriminates between entrants, shall be disciplined. No organization or member of an organization shall give or offer to give any person any special inducement, such as reduced entry fee, allowance for accommodation or transportation, or any special prize not shown on the premium list or entry form.

6.2 Entry Form

6.2.1 The following must appear on the entry form:

(a) Breed
(b) Registered name of dog
(c) CKC registration number, Event Registration Number (ERN), Miscellaneous Certification Number (MCN) or Temporary Competition Number (TCN)
(d) Name of breeder
(e) Place and date of birth of the dog
(f) Name of sire and dam
(g) Stake or stakes in which dog is entered
(h) Name and address of the owner of the dog

(i) Name and address of the handler if the dog is not to be handled by the owner or a member of his immediate family

(j) The name of the registered owner (if dog is being held under lease)

(k) Signature of the owner or authorized agent

6.2.2 In the case of entries, electronically transmitted, the entry forms must be signed by the owner or agent before judging starts.

6.2.3 Owners are responsible for errors in completing the entry forms, regardless of who makes the errors.

6.2.4 Every dog entered in an approved field trial shall be the property of (or leased by) the person making the entry. The right to run a dog cannot be transferred.

6.2.5 The CKC has the authority to advise a person entering a dog under CKC rules that he may no longer include in its name any name which, in the opinion of the CKC, infringes on the rights of any person, partnership or company whose kennel name has been registered by the CKC, or where, in the opinion of the CKC, such name is considered to be similar to a kennel name registered with any other national kennel club with whom the CKC has working arrangements with regard to mutual protection of registered kennel names.

6.2.6 If a person has been advised that he may no longer include a particular name in the name of a dog and that person continues to enter a dog in field trials held under the CKC rules with such name included, then the CKC shall have the authority to cancel all awards, prizes and championship points earned by the dog at field trials held after the original advice was communicated to the owner.

6.2.7 No entry shall be made under a kennel name unless the name has been registered with the CKC. All entries made under a kennel name must be signed with the kennel name, followed by the word "registered". In the case of an entry by a partnership, every member of the partnership must be in good standing with the CKC if the entry is to be accepted. In the case of an infraction of this rule, all partners shall be held equally responsible.

6.3 Entry Fees

6.3.1 Tendering of a dishonoured cheque or declined credit card in payment of entry fees shall be con-

sidered non-payment of entry fees and is an offense punishable by disciplinary action and cancellation of awards. Postdated cheques are not acceptable tender.

6.4 Bitches in Season

6.4.1 Bitches in season may be run at the discretion of the trial giving club. If bitches in season are allowed to run, they may be entered in the last stake of the day to be run on a particular course. They shall be run in the last brace of the stake, or the last brace of the day if the stake will be carried over into the following day. Where more than one stake is scheduled for a particular day, the premium must specify in which stake bitches in season will be allowed to run.

6.4.2 No male dogs shall be run on the same course (or any part thereof) for 12 hours after bitches in season have run.

6.4.3 If a bitch comes into season after it is entered in a stake where bitches in season are not allowed to compete, the trial giving club shall refund its entry fee.

6.5 Disqualification & Reinstatement

6.5.1 Any dog disqualified for biting or viciousness shall automatically be disqualified from entering in any other event in any other disipline until such time as the dog is officially reinstated.

6.5.2 A dog that bites or attempts to bite another dog or a person may be removed from the event grounds or premises for the duration of the event by the Chair of the Field Trial Committee

6.5.3 At his discretion, a judge shall have the authority to excuse or disqualify a dog which menaces, threatens, attempts to bite or bites the judge, another person, or another dog in the field. When a dog is twice excused on this account, it shall have the status of a disqualified dog.

6.5.4 At his discretion, a judge shall have the authority to permanently disqualify a dog which bites the judge or another person in the field. Dogs disqualified under this provision will not be eligible for reinstatement. The decision to permanently disqualify a dog must be clearly indicated on the Judge's Disqualification Form.

6.5.5 Once a dog has been disqualified for any reason at a Pointing Field Trial, it may not be entered until the dog has been reinstated by the CKC. All awards earned by a dog in violation of this section will be cancelled by the CKC and the owner of the dog is subject to disciplinary action. A dog disqualified under section 6.5.4 is not eligible for reinstatement.

6.5.6 Any dog that is disqualified under section 6.5.3 shall automatically be disqualified from entering in any other CKC event in any other discipline until such time as the dog is officially reinstated, if the dog is eligible for reinstatement.

6.5.7 Reinstatement

(a) The owner of a dog which has been disqualified at a pointing field trial held under these rules may, after 30 days from the date of said disqualification, apply in writing to the CKC for reinstatement of the dog, unless the dog is ineligible for reinstatement as per Section 6.5.4. The request for reinstatement must be accompanied by a deposit as set by the Board.

6.6 Health

6.6.1 A dog may not be entered trial if it has any communicable disease.

6.6.2 Dogs entered in a trial must have current immunization status.

6.6.3 No dog may be brought onto the grounds or premises of a trial if it:

(a) is known to have distemper, parvovirus, kennel cough or other communicable diseases

(b) has recovered from distemper, parvovirus, kennel cough or other communicable disease within the last 30 days.

(c) has been housed within 30 days prior to the show, trial or test on premises on which there existed distemper, parvovirus, kennel cough or other communicable disease.

6.6.4 Where it is found that these rules have been contravened, the dog in question shall be removed from the trial premises/grounds and the exhibitor will be subject to disciplinary action.

6.7 End of Trial

6.7.1 At the conclusion of the judging, field trial clubs shall provide the judge or judges with a list containing full names of all the dogs entered and the names and email addresses of the owners. The awards and absentees in the Pointing Field Trial Score Sheet shall be marked by the judge or judges and certified to by the Field Trial Secretary of the field trial club. The Field Trial Secretary shall file the Pointing Field Trial Score Sheet, together with all original entry forms of the placing dogs and a full report of said trial.

6.7.2 Administrative fees for non-compliance shall be imposed by the Board of Directors. The report shall contain a list of all officers, members of Field Trial Committees, names and email addresses of judges and the name and email address of the Field Trial Secretary.

6.7.3 The trial-giving club is responsible for the collection of all TCN fees. Within 14 days after the closing of its trial, the trial-giving club shall forward the following to the CKC:

(a) The signed Statement of Event Fees over the signatures of the Event Secretary and any authorized signing officer of the club as to the number of dogs with Temporary Competition Number (TCN) entered in its trial, and the total number of dogs entered in competition in its trial

(b) A remittance which shall include all łemporary Competition and recording fees in an amount set from time to time by the Board of Directors

(c) All entry forms

6.7.4 In the event that the CKC established that the remittance fails to completely cover the fees set forth above, an administrative fee as set from time to time by the Board of Directors shall be payable by the trial-giving club.

7 UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

7.1 It shall be deemed unsportsmanlike conduct if a person, during the running of or in connection with an event, abuses or harasses a judge, trial official or any other person present in any capacity at the event.

7.2 Any handler who displays unsportsmanlike conduct or who is seen to kick, strike or otherwise roughly manhandle a dog at any time during the holding of the event, may be expelled from the trial by the Pointing Field Trial Committee.

7.3 The judges shall also have the authority to expel a handler from a trial if they observe unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the handler or see the handler kicking, striking or otherwise roughly manhandling a dog while the event is in progress. It will be the duty of the judge to report promptly to the Pointing Field Trial Committee the expulsion of a handler.

7.4 The Pointing Field Trial Committee shall investigate, at once, any instance of alleged unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the handler, or any report that a handler has been observed kicking, striking or otherwise roughly manhandling a dog. If the Pointing Field Trial Committee, after investigation, determines that a handler is in violation of this section, and that the incident, if proven, would constitute conduct prejudicial to the sport or the CKC, it shall exercise its authority in accordance with the Complaints section of these rules.

7.5 The Event Secretary shall submit to the CKC, a complete report of any hearing action taken under this section within 14 days.

7.6 Where a person who has control or custody of a dog at a CKC event causes that dog to suffer serious injury or death through negligence or willful misconduct, the Chair of the Field Trial Committee shall file a report to the CKC for possible submission to the Discipline Committee.

8 CANCELLATIONS

8.1 If a dog is entered in any stake for which it is ineligible, all prizes won by that dog in that stake shall be cancelled by the CKC.

8.2 If the win of a dog is cancelled, the dogs placing next in order shall be moved up at the judges' discretion. If so moved, the wins of the dogs moved up shall be counted the same as if they had been the original awards.

8.3 If the win of a dog is cancelled, the entrant of the dog shall return all prizes for that win to the secretary of the field trial within ten (10) days of receipt of notice of cancellation from the CKC.

9 STAKES & CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS

9.1 A pointing dog shall become Field Trial Champion of record after having won ten (10) points at field trials approved by the CKC. Of the required ten (10) points, at least three (3) points shall have been won in one unrestricted Senior Open Stake, not more than four (4) points shall have been won in Senior Amateur Stakes, not more than two (2) points shall have been won in Puppy stakes, not more than two (2) points shall have been won in Derby Stakes. A Dog shall not be recorded as Field Trial Champion unless it is has exhibited the ability to back. Championship points from placements in Amateur stakes that are credited towards a Field Championship, will also be credited towards an Amateur Field Championship.

9.2 A Pointing dog shall become an Amateur Field Trial Champion after having won ten (10) points in Amateur Stakes, including a minimum of one 3 point major win in an Amateur Stake at field trials licensed by the CKC. A dog shall not be recorded as Amateur Field Trial Champion unless it has exhibited the ability to back.

9.3 An unrestricted stake is one in which all Pointing breeds are allowed to compete. Senior Stakes are all stakes other than Puppy or Derby Stakes. Open Stakes are stakes in which both professional and amateur handlers are allowed to compete.

9.4 Championship point ratings:

(a) **Puppy Stakes**

(5 or more starters) winner.....1 point

(b) **Derby Stakes**

(5 - 7 starters) winner.....1 point

(8 or more starters) winner.....2 points

(c) **Senior Stakes**

	First	Second	Third
4 to 7 dogs competing	1	0	0
8 to 11 dogs competing	2	1	0
12 to 15 dogs competing	3	1	1/2
16 to 19 dogs competing	4	2	1
20 or more dogs competing	5	3	2

9.5 To be eligible to be entered in an approved field trial, the dog must be at least six (6) months of age on the first day of the trial.

9.6 Definition of Stakes:

(a) **Open Puppy Stake**

For all dogs which are not over 18 months of age on the day of the trial (first day if more than one-day trial).

(b) **Open Derby Stake**

For all dogs which are not over 27 months of age on the day of trial (first day if more than one-day trial).

(c) **Shooting Dog Stake** (Open or Amateur)

For dogs six (6) months of age on the first day of trial.

(d) **All-Age Stake** (Open or Amateur)

For dogs six (6) months of age on the first day of trial.

(e) **Limited Shooting Dog Stake** (Open or Amateur)

For dogs six (6) months of age on the first day of the trial which have won first place in an Open Derby Stake or which have placed first, second, third or fourth in any Shooting Dog Stake. A field trial-giving club may give

an Amateur Limited Shooting Dog Stake in which placements that qualify a dog that have been acquired in Amateur Stakes only. When a club elects the latter option, the stake must be advertised in the premium list and additional advertising may be done.

(f) **Limited All-Age Stake** (Open or Amateur)

For dogs six (6) months of age on the first day of the trial which have won first place in an Open Derby Stake or which have placed first, second, third or fourth in any All-Age Stake. A field trial-giving club may give an Amateur Limited All-Age Stake in which placements that qualify a dog that have been acquired in Amateur Stakes only. When a club elects the latter option, the stake must be advertised as such in the premium list and any additional advertising that may be done.

9.7 A club may hold an unlimited number of Field Trials in a calendar year, however at any trial there shall not be more than one of the following stakes: Open Puppy, Open Derby, Shooting Dog, All-Age, Limited Shooting Dog, Limited All-Age. Both Open and Amateur Stakes may be held in Shooting Dog, All-Age and Limited Stakes.

9.8 Any person who receives or has received either directly or indirectly, compensation for training or handling Pointing dogs, or who has accepted cash prize or prizes or other valuable consideration for handling dogs other than his own in field trial competition, or any person who is employed by a professional handler in the training of Pointing dogs, or any member (15 years of age or over) of the immediate family of a professional handler who assists him in training Pointing dogs, is classified within the meaning of these rules as a professional handler. All handlers, not classed as professional handlers, shall have amateur standing.

9.9 A person classified as a professional handler and who wishes to attain amateur standing shall announce this intention by letter to the CKC. At the expiration of a two (2) year period from the date of the letter, the handler may be classified as an amateur in good standing providing that during this period no remuneration whatsoever has been received for the training or handling of Pointing dogs.

9.10 Dogs running in Amateur Stakes must be owned by an amateur and handled by an amateur.

9.11 In any stake, the judges may award a "Certificate of Merit" to any unplaced dog for particularly excellent work. The name of the dog shall be noted on the Pointing Field Trial Score Sheet for the stake in which the award was made.

10 STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE

10.1 Puppy Stake

10.1.1 Puppies must show desire to hunt, desire to get out and search for scent, obvious scenting ability, and initiative in covering ground and in searching likely cover.

10.1.2 Puppies are not expected to point but should flash point or otherwise indicate the presence of game if the opportunity is presented.

10.1.3 Puppies should show reasonable obedience to their handlers' commands.

10.1.4 Puppies are to be judged on their future promise as high class Derby Dogs.

10.1.5 Game will not be killed in a Puppy Stake.

10.1.6 Blanks will not be fired in a Puppy Stake unless so specified in the premium list, in which case every dog that makes game contact shall be fired over if the handler is within reasonable gun range.

10.1.7 At least 15 minutes and not more than 30 minutes shall be allowed for each brace.

10.2 Derby Stake

10.2.1 Derbies must show a keen desire to hunt, be bold and independent, have a fast yet coordinated style of running, and demonstrate not only intelligence in seeking objectives but also the ability to find game.

10.2.2 Derbies must point, but steadiness to wing and shot is not required.

10.2.3 Should birds be flushed after a point, by handler or dog within reasonable gun range from the handler, a shot must be fired. Lack of opportunity for firing over a Derby dog on point shall not constitute

reason for non-placement when it has had game contact in acceptable Derby manner.

10.2.4 (62-05&06-25) Derbies should show reasonable obedience to their handler's commands. Persistent pottering or extreme range beyond the course detracts from a Derby's performance. Application to the course and cover is more important than range in a Derby dog.

10.2.5 Prior to making the final placing, judges must arrange to have all dogs under consideration fired over if a natural opportunity has not occurred. Derbies are to be judged on their promise as either future Shooting Dogs or All-Age Dogs.

10.2.6 At least 20 minutes and not more than 30 minutes shall be allowed for each brace.

10.3 Shooting & All-Age Dog Stakes

10.3.1 While the performance in these stakes will vary according to the stake and breed, three main criteria will be observed:

(a) **Ground Work**
- (i) Intelligent search
- (ii) Appropriate range
- (iii) Pace

(b) **Bird Work**
- (i) Accurate and quick location and relocation
- (ii) Pointing
- (iii) Style and intensity

(c) **Training and Manners**
- (i) Hunting to the course
- (ii) Responding to the handler
- (iii) Steadiness on wing and shot
- (iv) Retrieving (where required)
- (v) Backing

10.3.2 In a Shooting Dog or All-Age Stake, a dog should back (honour) if the opportunity occurs during the running of the stake. A dog should not be placed on the basis of backing performance alone, but failure to back or honour when its brace mate has established a steady point must be heavily penalized, and the intentional avoidance by a dog or handler of a backing situation must also be heavily penalized.

Backing should be done naturally, but may be done on command, with greater credit being given to the natural back. The backing dog may not be touched before the blank is fired, nor before the retrieve if game is shot unless directed by a judge in case of an unproductive find. Any dog demonstrating an ability to back on course shall be recorded. If a dog has not exhibited a back in a stake after attaining all required points to finish its Championship, the handler may request the judge to set up a backing test for this purpose subject to the discretion of the trial giving club. A dog should be provided for this purpose by the club.

10.3.3 No Shooting Dog or All-Age Stake shall be run in braces of more than 30 minutes at an approved trial unless the running time is given in the premium list.

10.3.4 In any stake in which birds are not shot, except in Puppy Stakes as specified in these rules, a blank cartridge must be fired by the handler over any dog on point after the game has been flushed. The handler must shoot within the time that would be required to kill a bird at natural shot gun range. Any deliberate delay in shooting must be severely penalized.

10.3.5 A reasonable move of a dog to mark a bird flushed after a point is acceptable, but this shall not excuse a partial break or a delayed chase.

10.3.6 Any club that anticipates an entry in an approved field trial that might exceed the number of dogs that could be judged on the available running grounds during the available judging hours, should specify in its premium list that entries in any or all stakes will be limited and that entries will close when the limit or limits have been reached if this occurs before the specified closing time for entries.

10.3.7 In Shooting Dog or All-Age Stakes restricted to CKC registerable Pointing breeds, the premium list may specify that the stake requires, in addition to the basic requirements for hunting, pointing and backing, one or both of the following requirements for placement:

(a) A demonstration of land retrieving performance

(b) A demonstration of water retrieving performance

10.3.8 In stakes requiring land and/or water retrieving, the judges shall establish such test or conditions as they require to ensure that all placed dogs meet the requirements established for the stake. The test

should simulate natural hunting conditions as much as possible.

10.3.9 In retrieving stakes, the dog must be steady and retrieve only upon command. The retrieve should be quick and delivered tenderly to hand. A dog who marks the retrieves without or with less hand, voice or whistle direction should be given credit over a dog who requires a greater direction from its handler. In water retrieving stakes the dog should enter the water boldly and retrieve by the most direct route.

10.4 Shooting Dog Stake

10.4.1 A shooting dog must show a keen desire to hunt, have a bold and attractive style of running, and demonstrate not only intelligence in quartering and in seeking objectives but also the ability to find game.

10.4.2 The shooting dog must hunt for its handler at all times at a range suitable for handlers on foot and should show or check in front of the handler frequently. It must cover adequate ground but never range out of sight for a length of time that would detract from its usefulness as a practical shooting dog.

10.4.3 The dog must locate game, must point staunchly and must be steady to wing and shot. When the brace mate has established point it should hold back, preferably on sight, but if not then on command.

10.4.4 Intelligent use of the wind and terrain in locating game, accurate nose, style and intensity on point, are highly desirable. Intensity is a most desirable charac-teristic in a pointing dog and is, therefore, far more important than the position of the head and tail, though style adds to an otherwise good performance.

10.4.5 The dog should automatically relocate game that moves out, but may be encouraged to relocate by its handler. The dog should have a finished per-for-mance and should be under its handler's control at all times. A Shooting dog should handle well with a minimum of noise or hacking by the handler.

10.4.6 No Shooting dog shall be placed which has not had bird contact and has not been shot over.

10.4.7 At least 30 minutes shall be allowed for each brace.

10.5 All-Age Stake

10.5.1 An All-Age dog shall demonstrate all of the same qualities as a Shooting dog as defined in the fore-going, except that it must hunt with greater speed and at a much greater range if the terrain permits, with greater degree of independence, and covering the course in a forward moving pattern so as to locate any game on the course.

10.5.2 It should respond to handling but should show an indication of using its own judgement in negotiating the course to find birds and should not wait for the handler to direct it as to where to go.

10.5.3 Style and intensity on point are essential and must be steady to wing and shot.

10.5.4 An All-Age dog will not be placed that has not had bird contact and has not been shot over.

10.5.5 At least 30 minutes shall be allowed for each brace.

11 TRIAL PROCEDURES

11.1 Field Trial Marshals

11.1.1 The Field Trial Committee may appoint one or more Field Trial Marshals. It shall be the duty of one Marshal to assist the judges and to carry out instructions including regulating and controlling the gallery, making sure that the gallery is kept separate from and behind the judges, and that no one in the gallery talks to the judges while the dogs are down. Other Marshals may see to it that braces are ready when called and assist the Field Trial Committee in all other matters necessary for the smooth and expeditious running of the trial.

11.2 Drawing & Bracing

11.2.1 (70-03-22) The dogs shall generally be run in braces and each dog in the brace must have a separate handler. The dogs must be easily identifiable by the judges. The judges may require the dogs to wear different coloured collars. If required, the top dog will wear either an orange or red collar. The bottom dog

will wear either a yellow or lime collar. Different coloured collars may be allowed at the discretion of the judges.

11.2.2 If every dog entered in a stake at a licensed field trial has a different handler, the bracing of the dogs in that stake shall be established by a straight drawing and the braces shall then be run in the order drawn.

11.2.3 If two (2) dogs with the same handler are entered in a stake at the licensed field trial, such entries shall be segregated for the drawing for bracing so that no two (2) dogs handled by the same person can be drawn for the same brace. The running order for all complete braces shall then be determined by a separate drawing after the bracing has been established. If during the drawing for running order, any handler is drawn to handle in more than two (2) consecutive braces in the same stake, and if there is a later brace to be drawn in which that handler has no dog, the later brace may be moved up to run following the second consecutive brace, so that the handler would not be required to run in more than two (2) consecutive braces. However, this shall not apply if an alternate handler has been named.

11.2.4 The bracing and running order established by either method shall not be changed except under the following circumstances:

(a) In cases of a scratch or absentee the brace mate of the absent dog shall be run with the dog from the next incomplete brace or, if there is no other incomplete brace, with the bye dog.

(b) If the foregoing procedure results in the bracing together of two (2) dogs handled by the same person, the two (2) odd dogs shall be re-braced consecutively with the two (2) dogs in the last brace in the stake in which that handler has no dog.

11.2.5 Any new brace or braces so created must be run in the running order drawn for one of the two (2) dogs in the brace as the Field Trial Committee may decide. If there is no bye dog and no other incomplete brace, the brace mate of a scratched or absent dog shall run last as the bye dog.

11.2.6 If a bye dog remains after all the braces have been run, its brace mate shall be selected by the judges at their sole discretion from among the dogs that have run in that stake. Alternatively the judges may, if the Field Trial Committee agrees, run such a bye dog

without a brace mate. The judges shall also decide whether or not any brace mate they select for such a bye dog shall be under judgement, and if under judgement, for what portion or portions of the heat. The judges' decision shall be publicly announced before the brace is started.

11.3 Courses & Birds

11.3.1 Stakes at licensed field trials may be run on any of the following types of courses, all of which must include sufficient acreage, adequate cover for birds, and suitable objectives to represent local hunting conditions:

(a) Single Course with Bird Field consisting of a back course and a bird field which has sufficient cover to hold birds and which is of adequate size to permit a dog to hunt naturally without excessive hacking. A bird field must not be less than five (5) acres and ten (10) acres is recommended. At a licensed trial no less than two (2) birds must be released for each brace in first series in all stakes except Puppy Stakes. Additional birds may be released either in the bird field or on the back course.

(b) Single Course without Bird Field consisting entirely of a course without any specific bird field, on which birds are released in suitable places around the course. At a licensed trial no less than two (2) birds must be released for each brace at a suitable place on the course in all stakes except the Puppy Stakes.

(c) Multiple Courses consisting of a series of courses on which each brace starts where the last brace was picked up. On such a course it is assumed that there is adequate natural or released game.

11.3.2 The same requirements for released birds that apply to other stakes at a licensed trial shall also apply to Puppy Stakes unless the premium list specifies that no birds will be released in the Puppy Stakes.

11.3.3 No released bird shall be picked up on the course or in the bird field unless dead or crippled.

11.3.4 Regular stakes at a licensed trial shall be run only on recognized game birds. The birds should be strong, healthy, full feathered and clean except that in Puppy Stakes non-game birds may be used if specified in the premium list.

11.3.5 Birds should, if possible, be released in natural cover rather than in artificially created cover. They should not be placed in holes nor in such cover as will impede their ability to fly or run. Birds may be rocked or dizzied but not to such an extent as to affect their ability to fly. Game stewards should wear gloves. Successive birds should not be released in or near the same spot.

11.3.6 Back-course birds may be planted by planters on foot, horse or ATV. If ATV's are used, birds may not be released from the vehicle. ATV's and/or horses are not allowed in the bird field for bird planting.

11.3.7 The premium list for a licensed trial shall specify the type of course and species of game to be released in each stake.

11.4 Running & Handling

11.4.1 The duty of having a dog ready in place when required for judging rests solely with its handler or owner. All dogs should be ready on the grounds well in advance of the scheduled times for braces so that the judges will not be held up in case of an absent brace. If a dog is not present at the place where it is to start within five (5) minutes after it is called for by the judges to run in any series it must be disqualified. The judges are responsible for keeping the time.

11.4.2 No more than one brace shall be run on a course or any part of a course at the same time, irrespective of whether the dogs are in the same stake or in different stakes.

11.4.3 In a stake on a single course with bird field the time of each brace shall include no more than 8 minutes in the bird field, except in Puppy Stakes when the time in the bird field shall not exceed six (6) minutes. The time shall start when the first dog has entered the bird field except that the first dog may be disqualified if it has cut the specified course in order to reach the bird field. If this occurs, time starts when the second dog enters. Otherwise, the judges or the Marshal if instructed by the judges, shall see to it that both dogs in each brace are directed to the bird field as near to the same time as possible. If one dog has strayed or is otherwise held up on the course, the brace mate and its handler may ordinarily proceed on the course and enter the bird field unless otherwise directed by a judge.

11.4.4 Time shall not be called when a dog is on point in the bird field unless specified in the premium list.

11.4.5 In a Derby Stake, if the second dog is not on point or backing, the handler may without penalty, hold or otherwise control the dog if there is any likelihood that it will interfere with the dog on point.

11.4.6 A dog that is on point, roading, or obviously on game when time is up, shall be allowed a reasonable time to complete its work.

11.4.7 Judges may discourage continuous or excessive noise or loud vocalizing by handlers in any stake and particularly in Shooting Dog Stakes. Failure to heed the judges' instructions may result in disqualification.

11.4.8 Intimidation, blocking, or the use of any training aid, (i.e. flushing whip, lead, etc.), or other means to restrain the dog from breaking at wing or shot, shall be severely penalized.

11.4.9 Collaring (controlling the dog by the collar), is a procedure that is permitted under certain conditions unless the premium list clearly specifies that no collaring is allowed in a particular trial. Collaring, when permitted, shall be allowed only when redirecting a dog following a clearly demonstrated acceptable performance following point, or following a clearly demonstrated back (honour) of brace mate. A judge may also instruct a handler to collar and move on a dog whose brace mate has established point but for which the brace mate's handler is having difficulty in locating a bird.

11.4.10 With the exception of tracking collars, collars to be worn in competitive stakes must be of a type solely used for purposes of identification. That is, the normal dog collar with name plate attached or coloured collars used to distinguish between dogs in a brace.

11.4.11 A dog remaining steady to wing and shot with minimum of handling or commands must be given credit in a Shooting Dog or All-Age Stake.

11.4.12 A dog that is out of judgement for a continuous period of more than five (5) minutes or for more than 1/6 of the time specified for the brace if over 30 minutes, shall not be placed unless seen on point by a judge or unless, in the opinion of judges, the dog's absence was due to unusual conditions.

11.4.13 No person shall in any manner assist a handler in controlling his dog or in finding a dog that is lost, unless specific permission is first obtained from a

judge. A dog may be disqualified if it receives direction of any kind from anyone except its handler. In horseback handled stakes, after a dog has been watered or after a dog has been on point and has been steady to wing and shot and after the handler has collared the dog, the handler may give the dog to a scout for the sole purpose of allowing the handler to mount his horse.

11.4.14 No dog shall be picked up during a brace except on direction or permission from a judge.

11.4.15 No dog ordered picked-up for any reason shall later be allowed to continue on the course. No judge has the authority to permit this action for any reason whatsoever.

11.4.16 No one shall be permitted in the bird field at any time during the running of a stake except for the judges, the official guns, the Marshal, and the handlers of the competing dogs while the dogs are in the bird field, and except for the game stewards, to the extent necessary to release birds.

11.4.17 No person shall serve as an official gun in a stake in which he handles a dog or which a dog is owned by him is entered.

11.4.18 Promiscuous firing of guns or blank pistols on the field trial ground is prohibited. The handler of a dog shall fire one blank and no more for each flush of one or more birds.

11.4.19 There shall be no training of dogs anywhere on the course during the trial.

11.4.20 The Field Trial Committee shall not permit severe training, correcting, or disciplining of dogs on any part of the field trial grounds. The Committee shall investigate any reports of such conduct prejudicial to the best interest of pure-bred dogs, field trials, or the CKC. Any person who conducts himself in a manner prejudicial to the best interest of the sport shall be dealt with promptly, during the trial if possible, after the offender has been notified of the specific charges against him, and has been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defence.

11.4.21 The premium list for any approved field trial must specify whether or not handling from horseback will be permitted in any stake or all stakes. Mounted and foot handlers are not to be segregated in the draw. The judges shall see to it that any mounted handler uses his horse only as a means of conveyance on

the course and never as an active aid in handling. If one handler is mounted and the other is on foot, the judges shall set a reasonable pace. Mounted handlers must keep their horse at a walk at all times unless otherwise authorized by the judge. A handler must always dismount before handling his dog on game and before firing. No handler's horse may be brought into the bird field.

11.4.22 (63-05&06-25) At the discretion of the Test committee and a judge a handler with a disability may employ a mobility aid (UTV, Quad, etc.) provided they maintain a pace equivalent to a handler on foot. They must follow the course and obey the judge's directions. The mobility aid should not offer any advantage over other handlers and should be 'parked' when their dog establishes point and the handler must be on foot to flush the bird.

11.5 Shoot-to-Kill Stakes

11.5.1 The premium list must identify any Shoot-to-Kill Stakes and must specify for each stake in which birds are to be shot, whether the shooting will be done by official guns or whether handlers will be required to shoot their own birds. The shooting for all braces in the stake shall be done in the manner specified. It is mandatory that the Judges, gunners, handlers of the working dogs and marshals wear a blaze orange outer garment (vest or jacket) and blaze orange headgear in any shoot-to-kill stakes. This requirement will also apply to any gallery members on the course.

11.5.2 The judges shall have complete authority over all shooting. They may require a change of official guns at any time and they may bar from further shooting in that trial any official gun or gunning handler who does not abide strictly by safe gunning rules.

11.5.3 If the shooting is done by official guns, 2 qualified guns are required for each brace; one to accompany each handler. Provision must also be made for alternative or stand-by guns in case they should be required.

11.5.4 One official gun must join each handler as he enters the bird field, or if a bird field is not used at a designated place on the course, the official gun must always keep himself in the correct position for safety of dogs and persons.

11.5.5 Game should be shot cleanly, in a sportsmanlike manner, in full flight and at a distance that will give the dog a reasonable retrieve. An official gun represents the handler up to the time that game is shot, but he must not interfere in any manner with his work nor direct the work of the dog.

11.5.6 Game flushed by a free running dog or birds that flush wild shall not be shot except on instructions from a judge. A bird shall not be shot on the ground if it does not fly after an attempt to flush by the handler.

11.5.7 Retrieving is required in all Shoot-to-Kill Stakes, except Derby Stakes as specified below, and counts as an important part of a dog's performance. After a shot has been fired, the dog shall not be sent to retrieve by the handler until the dog's steadiness to wing and shot has been positively demonstrated. The handler commands and/or signals the dog to retrieve but may not touch the dog in such a manner to restrain or control it, except he may tap the dog lightly on the head or body to release it in any situation. The dog must retrieve promptly and tenderly to hand. In Shoot-to-Kill Derby Stakes retrieving will also be required unless otherwise specified in the premium list, but the dog is not required to be steady to wing and shot.

11.6 Tracking Collars

11.6.1 Any tracking collar that is legal for use in Canada and is listed online at: www.akc.org/events/field_trials/pointing_breeds/tracking_collars.cfm will be permissible for use in CKC trials.

11.6.2 Only tracking devices approved by the CKC will be permitted. The collar and receiver must be used as received from the manufacturer.

11.6.3 Any pointing breed club choosing to allow the use of tracking collars at its event must include a statement concerning the use of tracking collar in the premium list.

11.6.4 Collars

(a) The hand-held "locating" receiver shall be kept in the possession of the judge, or his designee.

(b) The hand-held "locating" receiver may only be used after the dog is determined out of judgment and no longer eligible for placement.

(c) The use of the tracking collar is optional for both clubs and handlers. For no reason should the running of a stake be held up due to the lack of available equipment.

(d) Judges must be informed by the Event Trial Secretary of the rules regarding the use of tracking collars to ensure uniform practice.

(e) Any person using a locating receiver to locate a dog currently in judgment, and prior to official authorization of its use by one of the judges, shall be disqualified from further participation in that stake; the dog is also disqualified.

(f) The owner/handler is responsible for providing the tracking collar if they wish to use a tracking device.

(g) If the handler elects to use the transmitting collar on his or her dog, only one other identification-type collar is permitted to be on the dog. The tracking collar shall remain on the dog during the entire heat; if a handler elects to remove the tracking collar, that dog shall be considered out of judgment.

(h) Offenders shall be disqualified from the trial.

11.6.5 Bell Collars

(a) Bell Collars are allowed in cover field trials.

11.6.6 Two Collar Rule

(a) Except as provided in provision b), noNo more than two collars may be worn by a dog. All collars must be worn around the dog's neck. Only one of the collars may be a tracking collar. If the handler elects to use a tracking collar it shall remain on the dog during the entire time the dog is under judgment. If the handler elects to remove the collar the dog shall be considered out of judgment

(b) A dog may also wear one flea and tick collar in addition to the other two collars. The flea and tick collar must not be modified and must be used as it is received from the manufacturer.

11.7 Belly Protectors

11.7.1 The use of belly protectors shall be allowed. The belly protector shall be subject to inspection by and approval of the judges.

12 CHAMPIONSHIP STAKES

12.1 Title Awards

12.1.1 The CKC will issue an official certificate reflecting the championship stake to the dog winning any of these events. The points earned by the dog (based on the number of dogs defeated) will be added to the dog's file towards the dog's AFTCH or FTCH title depending on whether the championship stake is an Amateur or Open championship.

12.2 Championship Stakes

12.2.1 Permission will not be granted to conduct a particular Championship Stake more than once during a calendar year.

(a) **National Championship with Bird**

Championship must be run on a game bird commonly hunted with Pointing dogs in the particular province in which the Championship Stake is to be conducted.

(b) **Regional Championship with Bird**

Championship must be run on a game bird commonly hunted with Pointing dogs in the particular province in which the Championship Stake is to be conducted. The four separate regions are as follows: (1) British Columbia; (2) Prairie Provinces; (3) Ontario and Quebec; and (4) Atlantic Canada.

(c) **Provincial Championship with Bird**

Championship must be run on a game bird commonly hunted with Pointing dogs in the particular province in which the Championship Stake is to be conducted.

12.3 Stakes

12.3.1 **National**

National Open All-Age

National Amateur All-Age

National Shooting Dog

National Amateur Shooting Dog

12.3.2 **Regional or Provincial with Bird**

Woodcock Amateur and Open

Pheasant Amateur and Open

Ruff Grouse Amateur and Open

Blue Grouse Amateur and Open

Quail Amateur and Open

Chicken (Sharptail Grouse) Amateur and Open

i.e. National Champion Pointing Dog 1974

i.e. British Columbia Blue Grouse Amateur Champion 1974 Pointing Dog

i.e. Alberta Single Course Pheasant Champion 1974 Pointing Dog

12.3.3 Such other Championships as the CKC may determine for dogs of all Pointing breeds, registered, or eligible for registration.

12.4 Declaring Champion

12.4.1 It will be entirely up to the officiating judges to decide whether a winner of the stake will be declared and whether there shall be other placements.

12.5 Awarding Points

12.5.1 Dogs awarded placements in an unrestricted senior Championship stake will also be awarded points towards the appropriate titles of Field Trial Champion or Amateur Field Trial Champion using existing schedule of points set out in Section 9.4.

12.6 Length of Braces

12.6.1 The Championship series of braces must be at least 45 minutes in length. There may be as many additional series and for as long a time as the judges may deem necessary.

12.7 Champions Must be Shot Over

12.7.1 No dog shall be placed in a Championship Stake until shot over when birds are flushed to its point or as directed by the judges. Shot to be fired by the handler of the Pointing dog only, with gun of not less than .32 calibre or equivalent (e.g. 209 primers) except in a Shoot-To-Kill Stake.

12.8 Eligibility

12.8.1 The club or clubs holding a championship event is empowered to stipulate in its premium list the rules of eligibility for entry of a dog in a Championship Stake.

12.9 One Course Regional or Provincial Championship

12.9.1 All dogs shall be run over the same course.

12.9.2 At least three (3) game birds must be liberated for each brace of dogs.

12.9.3 It is recommended that the single course be sufficiently large and the running so arranged that no one brace of dogs will have to cover the same ground a second time in the same heat.

13 PROTESTS

13.1 A protest against a dog may be made by an exhibitor, handler, any member of the CKC, or a member of the club or association holding the event in the following manner:

(a) A protest should be lodged with the Event Superintendent before the closing of the event and must be in writing, on a form provided by the CKC (or facsimile thereof). A hearing shall be held prior to the departure of all parties. No protest will be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit. This deposit shall be returned if the protest is sustained. If the protest is not sustained, the deposit will be forwarded to the CKC with the Event Committee's report.

(b) If the protest cannot be filed at the event because of circumstances requiring medical and/or veterinary attention, or if the dog has been removed from the grounds, or if the owner and the dog leave the grounds immediately following the incident, the protest may be submitted directly to the CKC within 10 days of the event. All such protests shall constitute complaints under the CKC's By-laws and the provisions of same shall apply.

(c) If the Protest is filed directly to the CKC, reasons should be provided as to why the Protest could not be filed with the Event Superintendent.

13.2 Where the Field Trial Committee consists of more than five (5) persons, the president of the trial-giving club shall name five (5) members of the Field Trial Committee to act on any protest received by the trial-giving club.

13.3 Written copies of all decisions on protests must be forwarded immediately to the Discipline Committee of the CKC. The Discipline Committee may take such action as it deems fit in connection with such protest, provided no appeal is submitted to the CKC within ten (10) days of the date on which the decision of the Field Trial Committee was rendered. Such action may include barring the dog from future CKC approved events, imposition of an administrative fee, and/or cancellation of awards. The fact that the Field Trial Committee did not sustain a protest in no way inhibits the right of the Discipline Committee to take such action as it deems advisable.

13.4 An appeal to the Discipline Committee of the CKC from the decision of the Field Trial Committee where a dog has been protested must be forwarded to the CKC within ten (10) days of the date on which the decision was rendered, together with a deposit.

13.5 If a trial-giving club fails to hear a protest as prescribed above, or in the opinion of the Discipline Committee improperly handles a protest, the Discipline Committee shall have the authority to take such action as it deems fit and necessary, and it may at the same time take disciplinary action against the officials of the trial-giving club concerned.

14 COMPLAINTS

14.1 A complaint against a person regarding a violation of the rules and regulations relating to pointing field trials must be in writing, on a form issued by the CKC (or facsimile thereof), and must be accompanied by a deposit. A deposit is not required on a complaint alleging that a judge officiating at an

pointing field trial held under these rules and regulations has been subject to indignities of any kind during the progress of the trial.

14.2 A complaint should be lodged with the Field Trial Committee Chair no later than 15 minutes after the completion of the trial, or should the complainant choose to do so, a complaint may be submitted directly to the CKC within ten (10) days of the trial. All such complaints shall constitute complaints under the CKC By-laws and the provisions of same shall apply.

14.3 Any complaint against the club holding the trial or any of its officials must be submitted directly to the CKC within ten (10) days of the trial. All such complaints shall constitute complaints under the CKC By-laws and the provisions of same shall apply.

14.4 A complaint shall be restricted to any of the following:

(a) An act of omission or commission on which is based an allegation of a violation of the Pointing Field Trial Rules & Regulations;

(b) Any act on which an allegation of misconduct is based;

(c) The alleged failure of an officiating judge to excuse or remove from competition a dog for which a provision for excusing or removal from competition appears in these rules and regulations.

14.5 Where the Field Trial Committee consists of more than five (5) persons, the president of the trial-giving club shall name five (5) members to form a Field Trial Committee to act on complaints received by the trial-giving club.

14.6 Upon receipt of a complaint the Field Trial Committee of the trial-giving club shall conduct an investigation as soon as possible, and within 14 days of receipt of such complaint, shall conduct a hearing in accordance with the procedures set out in the Procedure for Conducting a Field Trial Committee Hearing as provided in these rules and regulations.

14.7 The Field Trial Committee shall promptly forward the complaint, the deposit and a record of the hearing together with its recommendation on the disposition of the complaint to the CKC. Copies

of the record of the hearing and the Committee's recommendation will be forwarded to the parties concerned at the same time.

14.8 When a complaint is received against a judge by the trial-giving club, the club will hold a hearing while all parties are still in attendance. The report and all statements given by all parties will be forwarded to the Discipline Committee along with the deposit from the complainant. The Field Trial Committee will not render a decision but will collect all pertinent information.

14.9 Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in these rules and regulations, the procedure specified herein for dealing with complaints shall govern.

14.10 Disciplinary action will be taken against any official and the trial-giving club of which they are an official when it is established to the satisfaction of the CKC that an attempt was made to discourage the submission of a complaint.

14.11 Disciplinary action will be taken against a trial-giving club which fails to properly deal with complaints as provided in these rules and regulations.

15 DISCIPLINE

15.1 The Discipline Committee may take disciplinary action against any club, member, person, partnership, company or organization of the CKC for any act of omission or commission which violates any section or sections of the rules and regulations for CKC Pointing Field Trials. Such action will be taken as provided for in the By-laws of the CKC.

15.2 No person shall abuse a dog on the grounds or premises of a trial, or conduct themselves in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of the event.

15.3 Any club, member, person, partnership, company or organization availing themselves of the privilege of participating in any capacity or manner whatsoever at a field trial shall, by such participation, be deemed to have agreed to the authority of the CKC and its Board as conferred on the CKC by its By-laws and all other rules and regulations adopted by the CKC.

15.4 At its discretion and subject to the appeal process, the Discipline Committee may cancel any or all wins earned by a dog owned by a person debarred, deprived, suspended or expelled of all privileges of the CKC when such wins were earned following the date on which such act occurred that resulted in disciplinary action.

15.5 The administration to a dog competing at a field trial of a drug or substance in any form, which alters the nervous system by stimulation, sedation or tranquilization shall be considered as misleading the judge and will be considered misconduct. The person or persons responsible will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with this section.

15.6 Any person, who does anything calculated to attract, distract or otherwise interfere in any way with the attention or deportment of a dog under judgement may be disciplined by the Discipline Committee in whatever way it considers in the best interests of the club, or the judge may take summary action.

15.7 It shall be the duty and obligation of the trial-giving club to see that a judge, club official, volunteer or competitor at a Field Trial is not subject to indignities. The Field Trial Committee Chair shall promptly report to the CKC any infringement of this regulation, and the CKC shall have the authority to take such action as it deems fit on receipt of a report indicating that this has occurred. A copy of this regulation shall be prominently placed in every premium list and catalogue.

16 PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING A FIELD TRIAL COMMITTEE HEARING

16.1 It is essential that the defendant be given the opportunity to be present during the whole hearing and to testify and present his own witnesses. If a defendant refuses to attend or defend himself, the hearing may proceed without him. In notifying the defendant of the hearing, it is essential that he be informed specifically of the nature of the charges against him and that a record of such notice be made.

16.2 The complainant must also be informed of the hearing and allowed to be present throughout the whole hearing.

16.3 Both the complainant and defendant should be informed that they may be represented by legal counsel or an agent at the hearing if they choose, however this is not necessary.

16.4 The Chair is to call the meeting to order and then announce: "We are proceeding by reason of our appointment to the Field Trial Committee by (name of trial-giving club)."

16.5 The Chair shall identify all persons present and the reason for their presence (i.e. complainant, defendant, witness) and then ask the witnesses to withdraw until required to give evidence. After giving evidence a witness may be excused.

16.6 The complaint is to be read except that if the complainant and defendant agree, it may be necessary to relate only the substance of the complaint as set out on the Official Complaint form.

16.7 The Chair is to ask the defendant whether he wishes to admit or deny the complaint as it has been read or stated.

16.8 The complainant is to give evidence on the complaint. He may then be questioned by the defendant. At the chair's invitation, any member of the Committee may question the complainant. If the complainant has brought witnesses, such witnesses may then give evidence individually. Each witness may be questioned by the defendant or any member of the Committee. Each witness is to leave the hearing after evidence has been given.

16.9 Upon completion of the evidence given by the complainant and any witness appearing on his behalf, the defendant may then give evidence and may then be questioned by the complainant or any member of the Committee. If the defendant has brought witnesses, such witnesses may then give evidence individually. Each witness may be ques-tioned by the complainant or any member of the Committee.

16.10 The Chair may then call any other witness which the Committee considers appropriate to the proper hearing of the complaint.

16.11 The complainant may then have the opportunity of summing up the complaint and the evidence presented in support thereof. The defendant shall have the opportunity of summing up his defense and any evidence presented in support of his defense.

16.12 The Chair shall announce that the Committee will be submitting a report on the hearing together with its recommendation on the disposition of the complaint to the Discipline Committee of the CKC and the parties concerned. All but the Committee members shall be dismissed so that the matter may be considered.

17 PARTICIPATION

17.1 The participation in any manner or in any capacity at a competitive event held under these rules shall be considered a privilege accorded to any person by the CKC and such privilege may be extended and withdrawn by the Discipline Committee.

17.2 Any person availing himself of the privilege of participating in any manner, shape or form and in any capacity, including that of a spectator at a competitive event held under these rules shall, by such participation, be deemed to have agreed to the authority of the CKC and its Board.

17.3 No person who has been expelled, deprived of privileges, suspended or debarred by the CKC may enter a dog, compete, exhibit, judge, act as agent or handler for any competitor, take a dog into any competition or be connected in any capacity with competitive events held under these rules.

17.4 A club holding a trial under these rules shall not engage, in any capacity, a person who is under suspension or expulsion, debarred or deprived of privileges by the CKC.

17.5 Any person who has lost the right to participate in events in their country of residence shall not, while such a loss of participation is in effect, participate in any Canadian Kennel Club approved events. Any wins by a dog that is exhibited or handled by such individual shall automatically be cancelled.

18 LIABILITY

18.1 The CKC shall not be responsible to any member, person, partnership, club or corporation for any loss, damage or injuries arising at or by reason of any event held under any rules adopted by the CKC.

18.2 Every owner or authorized agent for the owner of any dog entered in a CKC event is required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog behaves properly at the event, and in particular to prevent the dog from threatening, menacing or biting a judge, another dog, or any other person in attendance at the event. Failure to take such reasonable steps may result in disciplinary action against such owner or authorized agent under the By-laws, which may result in the imposition of any of the penalties provided for in the By-laws.

19 AMENDMENTS

19.1 These rules are subject to amendment by the Board.

19.2 Amendments to these rules may also be proposed by a person, association, club, representative group or body by presenting such proposal to the Board for its consideration. In such circumstances, the Board will forward the proposal to the Pointing Council for its consideration and input, prior to the Board making its final decision.

19.3 Any amendment to these rules shall be approved by a simple majority vote of the Board.

19.4 The effective date of any approved amendment shall be set by the Board.

19.5 The Board, at its sole discretion, may choose to perform a non-binding poll of the membership to attain general input prior to making a final decision on any proposed amendment to these rules.

19.6 Upon the Board making its final decision with respect to any amendment to these rules, the membership shall be advised by placing a notice in the Official Section as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible.

20 GUIDELINES FOR JUDGES

20.1 Judges presiding on the day of an approved field trial do not merely represent themselves as individuals. They represent the entire sport of field trialing and, in particular, the standards of the CKC.

20.2 Judges alone decide what shall be entered in the permanent records of the CKC. The entries which are recorded there may form the basis for the breeding plans of serious breeders and other field trialers in the years ahead. Thus, it might be said that judges, by their decisions, influence breeding trends and the course of a breed's development in future years.

20.3 When viewed in this serious and challenging manner, it is easily recognized that a judge who has the future of the breeds at heart can give the slightest thought to personalities – to the effect of his decisions on any particular handler. Nor can the judge afford to close his eyes to faults affecting performance in the field, which may be passed on to future generations.

20.4 If one keeps in mind the integrity associated with the sport and the breeds, it should not prove difficult to develop the prime requisite of any judge – that is, absolute impartiality. This is a quality which requires two further characteristics found in all good judges; exemplary personal character and absolute honesty. Lacking these, good judging is not achievable.

20.5 The presence of desirable qualities are not in and of themselves sufficient to ensure good judging. Any judge must be thoroughly grounded in fundamental knowledge of the requirements of field trial performance. This is something which cannot be obtained from books, lectures or seminars. Personal experience with dogs in the field is an absolute necessity. A thorough knowledge of the rules and procedures for the breed is a necessity. A thorough knowledge of the rules and procedures for the breed and stakes being judged is mandatory. Only a knowledgeable and well prepared judge can perform with confidence. Lack of confidence will result in indecision, hesitation and a performance which will be seen by experienced trialers as incompetence in the role being assumed.

20.6 It is often the judge who lacks experience and is unsure of the rules who attempts to do the impossible task of trying to please everybody. This is the

judge who feels called upon to do someone a favour or respond to a plea for special consideration. This is the judge who does not realize that the true field trialer is the one who knows the rules, asks no special favours and accepts the judge's decision without question.

20.7 The truly competent judge will never hesitate to refer to the running rules of a particular trial. This judge will have read them thoroughly, knows where to look for the section which he feels need some clarification and will explain it to a competitor for the good of the sport.

20.8 It is unfortunate, but true, that some competitors attempt to bluff or bully a judge. The experienced, knowledgeable and confident judge has no problem with these situations. Such a judge quickly establishes who is in command and discourages any such future actions.

20.9 When incidents of this sort occur, or when anything happens at a trial which comes within the notice of the judge and which would make a bad impression on a newcomer to the sport who saw it, the judge should immediately report the incident to the Field Trial Committee, so that it can be dealt with on the spot. The dignified judge will not attempt to treat the incident as a personal matter. What's more, he has no authority to accept an apology from one who has attacked the dignity of his position – because such an attack is damaging not only to the judge, but to the interest of everyone else connected with the sport.

20.10 It is absolutely necessary that the trial-giving club invite only those persons who possess the necessary qualifications and personal attributes. While it is possible to set down precise quantitative requirements, it would be reasonable to assume that a person possessing the necessary personal qualities would also have had considerable experiences of record in field trial participation. Possibly one would look for at least three (3) to five (5) years of active, regular participation at all levels (i.e., puppy, derby, shooting dog and open stakes). One would expect that a competent person would have competed with dogs which showed the necessary training and qualities to be winners in their stakes, not only once, but with a reasonable degree of regularity. One has to know a quality performance in order to judge it at any competitive level. Beware of clubhouse "lawyers": those who do most of their trialing at the

truck tailgate after running their own brace. You will find your top potential judges among those whose dogs have performed admirably and who also have watched most of the braces being run. They have built the foundation upon which the formal rule requirements can be built.

20.11 It is recommended that those aspiring to the role of the judge do so through sanction trials, fun trials, etc., and wherever possible, be paired with a recognized and more experienced judge. The opportunity to share in the knowledge, view, outlook, etc. of the experienced judge is a very real privilege and learning situation.

20.12 In rare cases, judges may actually violate the rule of procedures or otherwise conduct themselves in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of the sport. When this happens, it is the duty of any field trialer to report the occurrence to the Field Trial Committee and the Committee is required to investigate the matter and to deal with it in accordance with the rules and to report in detail to the CKC.

20.13 The future of the sport is going to depend on the extent to which its judges really know good work in the field; know the rules and procedures and judge strictly in accordance with them; demonstrate complete impartiality in their decisions and act in a manner befitting their position.

21 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acting Birdy Demonstrating the presence of game.

Alternate Handler A second person designated on the official entry to handle a dog in a field trial.

Attacking Dog A dog willfully attempting to do physical harm to another dog.

Backing See Honouring.

Birdless A dog completing its brace without finding game. Except in Open Puppy Stakes, birdless dogs are generally eliminated from consideration for placement.

Blinking Birds Scenting but deliberately avoiding game.

Brace A pair of dogs (2 dogs).

Break Away The point at which a course begins.

Bumping Birds Scenting and then causing game to fly without establishing point.

Bye-Dog A dog drawn as the last dog in a stake without a brace mate.

Call Back An opportunity afforded a dog by the judges after completion of its initial run. This is done to give a dog an opportunity to compete further, or to allow a dog to demonstrate a stake requirement, such as retrieving or honoring.

Cast The direction and range demonstrated by a dog while seeking game.

Collaring The act of grasping a dog's collar to control it or cast it in another direction.

Course The designated route on which the dogs will perform.

Course Objectives Variations in the terrain and/or vegetation cover which could hold game.

Cover The vegetation on course.

Delayed Chase Running in the direction of flushed game after either pointing, honoring or stopping to flush instead of obeying the handler's command to cast off in a different direction.

Fetch One of a number of commands that can be given to a dog to release it to demonstrate a retrieve.

Find Game located when a dog is hunting.

Gallery Observers of a field trial.

Game Upland birds, except in Open Puppy Stakes where pigeons can be used.

Gun-shy Afraid of gunfire.

Hacking Verbal intimidation of a dog.

Handler The person handling a dog in a trial.

Heeling Off The act of verbally causing a dog to walk at a handler's side.

Honouring When a dog stops immediately or within a few steps, usually in a pointing stance, upon observing a brace mate on point.

Interference When a dog willfully hinders or impedes the performance of a brace mate.

Line Running Running in a straight away manner without quartering or seeking objectives.

Mark The characteristic of a dog to watch, or mark, the fight and/or fall of a bird.

Order Up a Dog The judges' command to a handler to remove his dog from the course upon completion of judging or for an infraction that disqualifies the dog.

Pick Up a Dog When a dog is removed from further judgement.

Pointing When a dog indicates the presence and position of game by standing immobile and directing its muzzle toward it.

Pointing Intensity Same as above but with exceptional concentration, power or force.

Pointing Style The degree of intensity, loftiness or elegance a dog demonstrates while pointing.

Quartering To laterally traverse (back and forth) an area of ground while advancing forward.

Release a Dog To send a dog on.

Relocate a Dog To release a dog from a point or honor and move the dog on, usually to relocate moving game.

Retrieve To find and bring back shot game.

Roading a Bird The repeated pointing and relocating demonstrated by a dog while following the ground scent trail of a bird.

Running Order A listing of the bracing and running order of dogs' entered in all stakes in a field trial.

Running Style The manner in which a dog traverses a course, including speed and efficiency in movement.

Scout A person, generally mounted, dispatched by a handler to seek out and report the presence and behavior of a dog under judgement.

Scratch a Dog To withdraw a dog from competition after the drawing but before competing.

Severely Penalize To impose a punishment or handicap upon a dog for a breach of manners or some other serious fault. Generally, a dog that has been severely penalized once during judgement should not receive championship points. A dog that has been severely penalized more than once should not receive a placement.

Shotgun Range The effective range of a shotgun, generally about 20-50 yards.

Stake A competitive category in a field trial. See Section 9.5.

Steady-to-Shot Maintaining a point during the flight of and the shot(s) for a flushed bird.

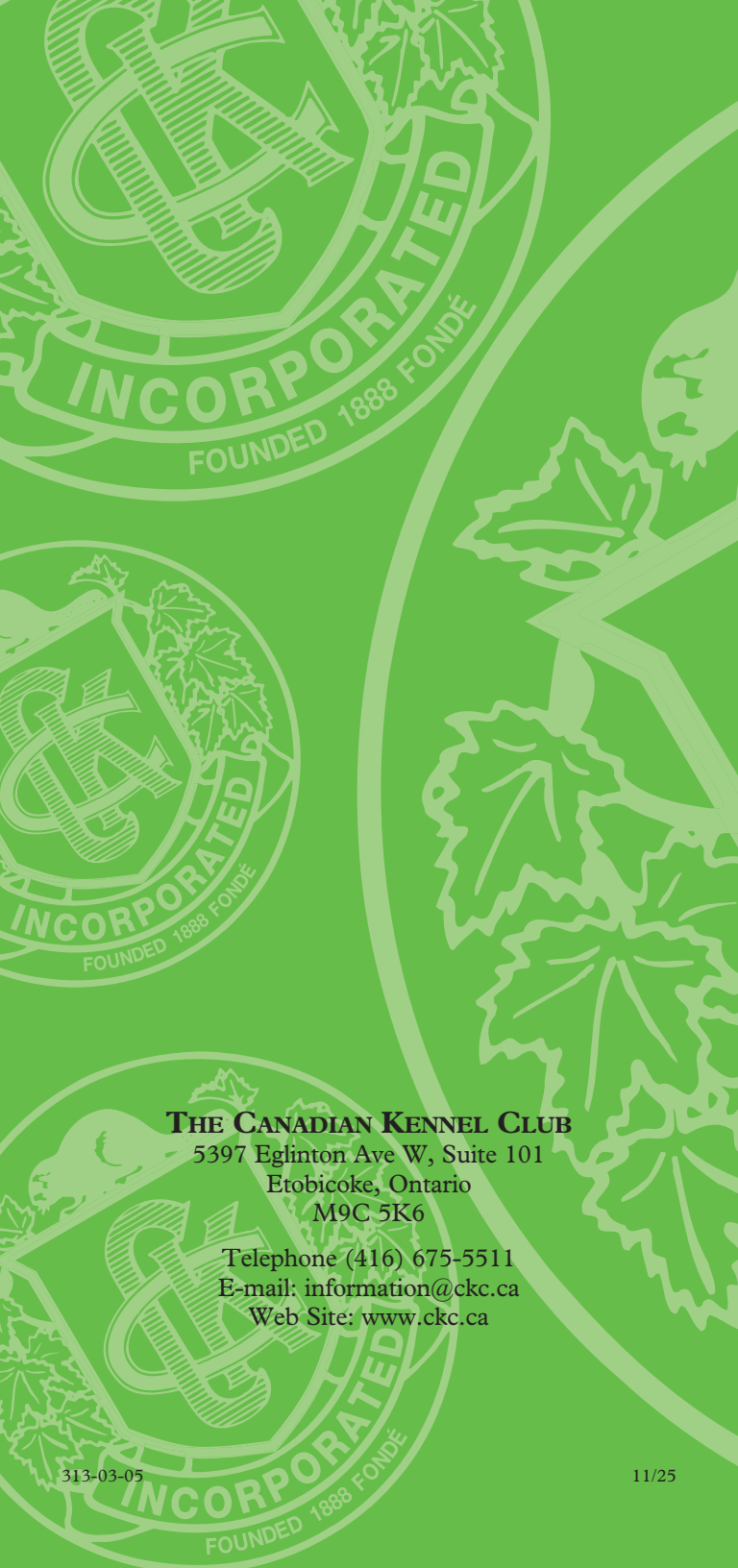
Steady-to-Wing Maintaining a point during the flight of a flushed bird.

Stealing Point A dog that steals a point makes continued movement into the area where the game is present after observing another dog on point, rather than honoring.

Stop-to-Flush When a dog stops after observing the flush of a bird.

Tracking To follow using scent.

Whoa a Dog A command used to cause a dog to stop and stand.



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