



2007 TDAA Petit Prix Judges Briefing



Standard

All standard classes in the Petit Prix will be judged under superior standard rules. However, a standard course time for each level will be computed. To qualify, you may not have any faults and must be under SCT for your respective level. Remember to advise the score table if you finish a standard title during the Petit Prix and need to move to the next level.

Superior Standard Rules

Knocked bars: The dog shall be assessed a fault if the top bar on any jump is dislodged during the dog's performance. Knocked bars will not be reset. If the jump is repeated at a later point in the course, the dog should be directed through the jump uprights.

Off Course: The dog will be faulted for an off course if he commits to an obstacle out of sequence (including the wrong end of a tunnel, taking a jump or tire in the opposite direction as indicated by the judge, or ascending a contact in the wrong direction). Committing to obstacle means lifting for a jump or tire, placing all four paws within a tunnel or chute opening, placing all four paws on the table or a contact obstacle, running through any part of the weave poles if the dog attempts a weaving motion, weaving in the wrong direction. (A dog is deemed to have a weaving motion if it crosses the center line of the weave poles more than once.) An off course shall also be assessed if the dog jumps over the fabric or rigid portion of the chute or the ramp of a contact obstacle. Repeating an obstacle (including returning to a down ramp after completing a contact) shall be deemed a wrong course.

Contacts: If the dog touches a contact which is the next obstacle in sequence (requires only 1 paw) but leaves the obstacle before reaching the top of the aframe, the pivot point of the teeter or the middle plank of the dogwalk, he will be assessed a refusal. There is no 4 paw safety rule. The dog may (and should) be redirected to the obstacle. If the dog is not redirected to the obstacle, a failure to perform will be assessed. If the dog reaches the middle plank on the dogwalk and leaves the obstacle, he will be faulted for failure to perform. The dog should not be redirected to the obstacle. If the dog tips the teeter but does not cause the teeter board to contact the floor, he will be faulted for a fly-off.

The dog must place at least one paw in the down contact zone on all contact equipment. Failure to do so will result in a fault for a missed contact. The up contact zone will not be judged unless the dog mounts the contact from the side. Failure to touch the contact zone after a side mount will be faulted as a missed contact.

A refusal will also be assessed if the dog stops or turns away from a contact obstacle after heaving clearly begun the approach or by running past the run-out plane of the obstacle. The run –out plane is the back edge of the ascending contact zone. The dog may be redirected to perform the contact.

Weaves: The dog must enter with the first pole on his left and weave left to right the length of the poles. If the dog incorrectly enters the poles (in the wrong direction or after the first pole) or gets a correct entry but misses a pole, he will be assessed a fault for a missed pole. There will only be 1 fault for any weave pole performance. A missed pole may be corrected at the point of error or by beginning the poles at the start. However, if the dog misses a pole 3 times, he will be assessed a failure to perform and asked to move to the next obstacle.



2007 TDAAGAA Petit Prix Judges Briefing



Tunnels: If the dog enters the correct end of the tunnel, but turns around and exits the same end, there is no fault. However, the dog must be redirected to the correct entrance and the tunnel completed or a failure to perform will be assessed.

Table: The dog must ascend the table and perform the obedience position directed by the judge. The judge will begin a 5 second count once the dog assumes the correct position. If the dog breaks position but remains on the table, the judge will stop counting until the dog resumes the correct position. The count will resume at the point of interruption. If the dog leaves the table prior to the end of the 5 second count, he must be redirected to the table and resume to required position. The judge will begin counting anew and assess a fault for leaving the table. Only one fault will be assessed for leaving the table. However, if the dog leaves the table 3 times, a failure to perform will be assessed and the dog should be directed to the next obstacle. Leaving the table prior to the conclusion of the count and not returning shall be a faulted as a failure to perform.

Down: requires the dog's haunches and elbows to be in contact with the table.

Sit: requires the dog's haunches but not elbows to be in contact with the table.

Stand: requires all four of the dog's feet to be in contact with the table (the dog need to remain completely still, but walking around the table or lifting two feet in the air shall be a broken position)

Handler faults: The handler will be faulted for touching the dog or equipment if it aids in the dog's performance or directs them to the correct obstacle (including touching the dog in the weave poles). Incidental contact that does not benefit the dog will not be faulted. The handler will be faulted for knocking a bar only if it occurs before the dog must take the jump as part of the sequenced course.

Schedule of Faults:

5 Faults: missed contact, wrong-course, teeter fly-off, missed weave pole, banking a jump or tire, knocking a bar, refusal, leaving the table early (must return and complete)

5 faults to elimination: advantageous touching of dog or equipment, excessive delay at start, outside assistance

Elimination: failure to perform (including 3 missed weave poles and 3 occurrences of leaving the table) excessive handler assistance or touching

Excusal: unsportsmanlike behavior, aggression, dog ceases to work or leaves ring with no sign of returning, fouling the course