

## Rules for decoys of Globalring-trials.

### 1. Goal

- To become a similarity in the work of the decoy.
- This has to be a guide for future decoys, for judges and everyone else interested in Globalring sports.

### 2. The role of the decoy in Globalringtrials.

The major task of our decoys is the collaboration with our judges. Together with the judge they must be able to classify the dogs for their work merited on the field.

Therefore the decoy has always to be:

- absolutely impartial.
- will never inflict, in any manner, physical pain upon the dog.
- will always work like the Judge(s) instructed him.
- must know the trial rules very good !

### 3. The “costume” or suit.

Because we want to have a non-static decoy in Globalring, the suit has to allow the decoy to move very well. He can use the normal required suit for NVBK-ring but also the “French”-suit is allowed with the necessary protections on both arms and legs in JUTE ! By this means he will be able to move more, but bites above the jute will cause no injury to the decoy. The protections in jute can be short and cut-out in the knee segment, or they can be large like required for NVBK-ring decoy. If the decoy takes part of a Globalring trial, all of his equipment will be in perfect shape.

Shoes: Because we have multiple weather conditions in one day in our country, it is very important the decoy is equipped with the right shoes. This can be football-shoes with only plastic studs or working-shoes with a lot of grip.

“Baton” or stick: we prefer the “baton” is made out of bamboo, spliced in 4, so he makes the right noise. You can also use multiple fine bamboo sticks put together with tape. The length of the stick is approximately 60 cm.

Revolver: For category 1 dogs we use 6mm calibre, so the young dogs get used to shooting in the trials. For category 2 and 3 we use 9 mm. The organising club can provide the revolvers or the decoy can use his own material.

#### 4. Behaviour of the decoy.

The helper or decoy will present himself in the best conditions for a trial. He will obtain a perfect health and a good physical condition so he can work for the last dog in the trial in the same conditions like the first dog. The decoy will never give any comment whatsoever on the field or to the public. He only talks to the judges when asked. The use of his voice during the trial will be mentioned by the judge, for example during the defense or guard of an object.

#### 5. Rules during the work.

##### \*Attacks:

The decoy will attract the dog by using his "baton" or yell with his voice, like the judge asked. The goal is to aim the dog in the right direction for the attack, surely when the competition is on a large field with many obstacles.

The decoy will never esquivate (esquive) the dog when he wants to bite. Only when he loses his grip or passes the decoy on the entrance of the attack, the helper is allowed to put the dog aside with every means, obstruction, intimidation, accessory, ... When the dog, at the

entrance of the attack,takes the baton or accessory in his mouth,the decoy will let loose the obstacle. The decoy stops working only after the conductor calls his dog by whistle or voice. He NEVER stops working when the judge rings the bell.

For leg-biters the decoy will always stay with his knee minimum 30 cm above the ground.

When the judge want a “charge” towards the dog in an attack,only 2 passes are allowed.

When the dog takes the accessory in his mouth by the entrance of the attack,the decoy will let loose and let the dog re-bite again without “esquive”.

When the helper falls to the ground during bitework,the advantage will always be given to the dog.

For category 1 dogs it is necessary to present the arm or leg for an incoming dog. This allows dogs coming from IPO- or ringsport to play in Globalring easier.From category 2 on it is possible that judge and decoy decide to do an attack with no arm presented. The working of the decoy stays the same all trial long for every dog.

In the fleeing attack the decoy will shoot 2 times when the dog is biting. The fleeing attack can be held diagonal on the field or straight. The Judge decides what is possible and witch sort of attack is safe as well for dog as decoy. If the dog bites the arm of the gun,the helper will change the gun

from one hand to another. For the stopped attack the decoy takes the same route as the fleeing attack, but he don't have to shoot.

\*Search.

The position of the decoy in the cachet will be neutral. He can present his arm or not, he can put his arms on a natural way besides his body. The decoy will not move in the cachet as long as the dog is in front of him. At sign of the Judge the decoy will start his conduct or transport. He will walk in a normal way, not using his hands to intimidate the dog. It is FORBIDDEN to put a dog into a whole when fleeing. There is no shot fired during this exercise. After every fleeing attempt the decoy will wait for the sign of the Judge to continue his route on the field. When the dog bites during transport the helper will continue his way until the Judge ends the exercise. The decoy will only use once an obstacle in the field to help him with fleeing. It is the judge who points out the obstacle, the other 2 attempts he makes on his own without an obstacle. The second decoy will be hidden in the rest area for the decoys during this exercise. When the dog finds the second decoy, it's him who makes the transport then.

\*Defense of handler.

In the defense of handler the decoy may do all the things the Judge wants him to do like speaking and yelling,running,shooting,.....

For the handshake,it is always the decoy who gives his hand first to the conductor of the dog. The contact will always be made with both arms on shoulder height. The contact will always be brief and clearly made. After contact,the decoy stays still for 2 seconds before he starts to work. Dogs who do not bite within 2 seconds loose all points for the defense. On the “out” command the helper will be immobile because the dog has to guard him for a bout 5 seconds. The second decoy will be neutral during the biting,like the Judge told him.

\*Guard of an object.

The second decoy will always stay 10 metres away from the dog while his college is working. The decoy enters the 5 metres circle on a neutral way. Once he enters the 2 metres he will and can do almost anything he wants to grap the object. When the decoy uses an accessory to intimidate the dog,it is clear the dog must be able to pass the accessory for biting the decoy. The accessory cannot be used as a shield to block the dog. When the dog bites the decoy,he will wait 2 seconds before working backwards.

When the decoy is able to grasp the object and the dog comes after him to bite, he will drop the object on the spot the dog bites him. If the dog bites in the object, it is allowed for the decoy to pull out the object out of the 2 metres, before the Judge rings off the exercise. If he steals the object he will not use it as an accessory.

Rules for decoys of Globalring,

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