

**AMERICAN
BLACK AND TAN
YOUTH BOOKLET**

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Objective

Promote youth involvement at the local club level and in the American Black and Tan Coonhound Association.

Goals

- A. Involve youth in local club activities.
- B. Promote the youth/hound bond
- C. Instill sportsmanship
- D. Be knowledgeable of the history of the American Black and Tan Coonhound Association.
- E. Be knowledgeable of the Nite Hunt Rules of the UKC
- F. Be knowledgeable of the Bench Show Rules of the UKC
- G. Participation in hunts and bench shows at the local level.
- H. Own or handle a registered Black and Tan Hound in hunts or bench shows.

How to reach the above goals:

- A. Youth will be sponsored by a family member or friend into a local club. Youth will help with various jobs that he or she is able to perform. Youth will keep journal of his/hers activities and have club president sign off on the accuracy of the journal.
- B. Youth will work either with his/her own hound or a family or friend's hound and keep a record of feeding and exercise program.
- C. Participate in either local hunts or bench shows and write a short essay on how you were helped or you helped someone.
- D. Read the history of the American Black and Tan supplied by the Association.
- E. Read the Official Nite Hunt Rules of the UKC and hunt format; have a person knowledgeable in their interpretation discuss any questions you might have.

- F. Read the Official Bench Show rules of the UKC and bench show format; have a person knowledgeable in their interpretation discuss any questions you might have.
- G. Participate in local club events.
- H. Own or handle a registered Black and Tan Hound in Black and Tan sponsored hunts or bench shows and keep a record.
- I. Read "Project Booklet" supplied by American Black and Tan Coonhound Association. Any youth who completes the following booklet will be given a free youth membership in the American Black and Tan Coonhound Association.

Goals

This material was adapted from *The Care of Dogs and Puppies, Black and Tan Coonhounds* by Katherine Nicholas.

Special thanks to Chirpie Birdsall, Dick Cannode, Janet Sue Kirkes, and the United Kennel Club for their help.

Personal Information

Name _____

Age _____

Address _____

Adult(s) who helped with your project:

Veterinarian _____

Dog's name _____ Male ___ Female ___ Age ___

Is your dog registered with: UKC__ PKC__ Other_____

Registration number_____

Dog's weight_____ Height at withers_____

Who owns the dog you worked with? _____

Address _____

(do not need if you own dog)

Dog License Number_____

Date of Immunizations for:

Distemper_____

Hepatitis _____

Leptospirosis_____

Last Rabies Immunization_____

List any other immunizations your dog has had in the past year

Attach photograph of your dog with you.

Guide

This guide's purpose is sequentially study each section of the youth booklet and in turn to help young people learn how to select and care for a hound. **As you begin each section follow the instructions given.**

Sections:

Date (write the date you did each task)

_____ **Sportsmanship**

Read pages 7 and 8

_____ **Story of the Dog**

_____ Read the section on Story of the Dog (pages 7&8)

_____ Read the section on Dog Domestication (page 8)

_____ **History of the American Black and Tan Hound**

_____ Read the section on History of The American Black and Tan Coonhound (Pages 9&10)

_____ Read some articles on the Black and Tan Coonhound Sources:

- a. Library
- b. Magazine articles
- c. Old Black and Tan yearbooks

_____ **Your Responsibilities as a Dog Owner**

_____ Read section on your responsibilities (pages 10&11)

_____ Discuss with an adult how to handle these responsibilities

Adult's initials (List some responsibilities on page 57)

_____ **The Black and Tan as a Companion**

_____ Read the section on the Black and Tan as a Companion (page 11)

_____ On page 52 of this booklet write some things you and your dog do together

_____ **Selecting the Right Hound**

_____ Read the section on Selecting the Right Hound (pages 11,12 and 13)

_____ Draw a chart showing the ancestry of your hound's UKC pedigree, single registration pedigree, etc. (do this on page 53)

_____ Write a one page paper on why you chose your hound (do this on page 54)

Preparing for your hound

_____ Read section on preparing for your hound (page 13)

_____ Discuss with an adult how you are going to prepare for your hound.

Adult's initials

Describe type of doghouse you have (do this on page 55)

Describe type of bedding you use and why (show photograph of dog house and write paragraph on bedding (do this on page 55)

Feeding your hound

_____ Read Section on feeding (pages 14 and 15)

_____ Discuss with an adult how to choose feed for hound based on what adult's initials type of exercise or work it will be doing

Keep a daily record of how much and how often you feed your hound.

Form in back of book (Daily feeding chart page 49)

Give an approximate 6 month cost of feed for your hound (include on Daily Feeding Chart, page 49)

Preventative Dental Care

_____ Read section on Dental care (pages 15 and 16)

External Parasites

_____ Read article on External Parasites (page 16)

_____ Discuss with an adult how you would control external parasites

Adult's initials

Internal Parasites

_____ Read section on Internal Parasites (pages 16 and 17)

_____ Ask and adult how they handle internal parasite problem

Adult's initials Attach a picture in back of book of two different internal parasites (can get from local veterinarian) (do this on page 56)

Diseases Preventable by Vaccination

_____ Read section on Hound Diseases (pages 17,18, 19)

_____ Take a dog to the veterinarian to get its annual vaccinations

Vet's initials Write a list of what vaccinations a hound should have and when it should receive them. (do this on page 56)

Basic Training of your Hound

_____ Read section on Basic Hound Training (page 19 and 20)

Teach your hound the meaning of the word "no"

_____ Show an adult the proper way to correct a hound

Adult's initials

Bench Showing

_____ Read section on Bench Showing (page 20, 21, 22)

_____ Attend a bench show at your local coon club

Adult's initials

_____ Help out your local coon club during a bench show

Adult's initials

Grooming

_____ Read Section on grooming (pages 22 and 23)

_____ Show an adult the proper way to groom and bathe your hound

Adult's initials

Pleasure Hunting

_____ Read Section on Pleasure Hunting (pages 23 and 24)

Breeds of Coonhounds

_____ Memorize the 7 breeds of UKC recognized Coonhounds

Nite Hunts

_____ Read the section of Nite Hunts (pages 24,25, and 26)

_____ Attend a nite hunt at your local coon club

Adult's initials

_____ help out at your local coon club during a nite hunt

Adult's initials (on page 58 list some ways you helped out at your local club during a nite hunt and bench show)

American Black and tan Coonhound Association Youth Hunt

Rules

_____ Read section on ABTCHA Youth Hunt Rules (pages 26 and 27)

Official UKC Breed Standard for American Black and Tan Coonhound

_____ Read (page 27)

History of the American Black and Tan Coonhound

_____ Read (page 27)

_____ **Standards** (read pages 27,28, and 29)

_____ **Characteristics of the Breed** (read page 29)

_____ **Relative Importance of Body Parts for All Coonhound Breeds**
(page 29)

_____ **Terms** (read pages 30,31, 32)

_____ Review terms section and take test. (pages 33-36)

Try to connect words with meanings without looking (Correct yourself)

(Each page is a separate quiz)

Sportsmanship

Sportsmanship is many things to many people; however it should be the same thing to everyone. Sportsmanship is you playing by the rules regardless of the outcome of the contest.

In any contest there is only one first place. How someone wins that award determines if that person is a true sportsman. If one has to cloud the rules to achieve the goal of first place, that person has in reality cheated. Most people would not like to think of themselves as a cheater nor would they want others to think of them as one.

Unfortunately in the world of coon dog competition some people feel they can not win without bending the rules. These are the people we all hate to draw out with. Sometimes the temptation is that we feel we have to bend the rules to compete with them. In reality these are the people to whom we must show our sportsmanship. A true sportsman never lowers his standards of honesty and fair play to compete with anyone.

I have hunted with true sportsmen in the nite hunts. They called their own dog. They would tell the judge to minus their dog when it deserved to be minused. They never had to ask another cast member to do the same. There was no need for a judge except to keep the score. Each man shined the tree and found each other's coon.

Each hunter complimented the other's dog when they did something well. To them it was the experience of the hunt and the comradeship of fellow hunters that they enjoyed. When the hunt was over they shook hands and hoped to meet again in friendly competition.

I've hunted in some nite hunts where the competitors would not even ride with one another. They were so intent on winning that they continually told the judge what the other man's dog was doing wrong. There were several arguments and tempers lost. When the hunt was over, each went his own way and stated he hoped he didn't draw out with those poor sportsmen again. Which one would you want to hunt with? Only you can determine if you become the type of hunter in the first cast or the second.

Story of the Dog

As we look at the dog, wolf, coyote, fox, cat, and bear we see some similarities, yet they are different. Scientists believe they all came from one ancestor, the Miacis. The Miacis was not as large as many of our large dogs today but was about the size of a large house cat. It had a long body, long tail, short legs, keen eye sight and probably was a forest dweller.

As time passed scientists believe the descendants of the Miacis became specialized into different types of animals each getting its food in different mannerisms. One of these families evolved into what we today call the canine family.

The coonhound is a dog and therefore is a member of the canine family. It gives birth to young' it nurses its young who may or may not have hair. The dog runs or walks on its toes. Dogs claws do not retract.

Hounds have strong jaws and sharp teeth. They grasp and hold on to their food. With their sharp teeth they can easily cut and tear their food. Dogs grow two different sets of teeth. They have a set called "milk teeth" which last about 14 to 16 weeks and a second set of 42 permanent teeth. Hounds do not have enzymes that enable it to break down starches. Nor do hounds have teeth that enable them to chew. Hounds gulp and swallow their food.

One thing that makes the hound unique is its ability to use its nose. A hound depends chiefly on its nose and its ability to smell to find its prey. It is said that a hound's olfactory nerves when compared to a human's would be like a large open napkin compared to a postage stamp.

Hounds and dogs in general are "social" animals. They enjoy living in highly organized societies. Wolves live in packs and obey pack laws, which include helping each other for the good of the pack. This may explain why most hounds enjoy hunting together.

Dog Domestication

The dog is a domestic animal. This means the dog can be tamed, and is willing to be obedient to its master. The dog was probably the first animal to be domesticated by early man. Probably 15 to 20 thousand years ago, man domesticated the dog.

Early man knew and understood dogs. It wasn't long before they began to select certain dogs to do certain jobs. They developed races of dogs based on their abilities and instincts.

As certain dogs began to show certain traits and aptitudes, early man began to develop them into races. Dogs that were good at herding were developed into shepherds; dogs that were good at running and catching game were developed into hounds.

Dogs can be housebroken. It is believed this is because of the early Miacis which were den dwellers. Dogs from puppies through adults leave their place of dwelling to relieve themselves.

Summary

Scientists believe that dogs, wolves, bears, and casts all came from the Miacis. The hound developed into a chasing animal. Its keen sense of hearing and smelling made it an ideal companion for hunting and protection. Hounds have "nose brains" which allow them to trail by scent with diligence and patience.

History of the American Black and Tan Coonhound

The beginnings of the breed as we know it today can be traced to a period shortly before the Civil War in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. They were called American Foxhounds and had exceedingly long ears. They were large dogs slow and sure. Earliest history of this breed traces back to 1810.

In the Spring of that year a group of "Old Virginians" left their winter quarters near Marietta, Ohio and journeyed to the Darby Plains of southern Union County, Ohio. A fine, large, black and tri-colored female hound accompanied the expedition. The hound, Glory, was the mascot of the expedition and the favorite of every one in the colony. The following year a second hunting party arrived from Virginia with several more black and tan hounds of the same type. In time most every settler in the area possessed an "Old Glory" hound. Simon Shirk did much to develop this strain of hounds. Later his son-in-law, Holmes Lingo, went on to found the Old Glory Kennel north of Mt. Victory, Ohio. These were the first dogs to actually be bred as tree hounds in America. In the 1932 *Bloodlines* it was noted that this kennel was the oldest institution in America devoted exclusively to breeding super coonhounds. This strain of hounds were first registered as foxhounds because there were no coonhound registries. As time passed and fox became less prevalent and less abundant, hunters began to run these dogs on raccoon. Eventually, thousands were using them exclusively on coons and selling them as coonhounds.

Another of the oldest recorded breeders of Black and Tans was O.B. Clark of Sherburn, NY. Clark started his breeding program as a boy of 17 near the end of the Civil War. Mr. Clark's Hounds were foxhounds and he bred and sold thousands of them.

Due to a lack of participation on the part of other fox hound breeders this strain was also taken over by coon hunters. In addition to Mr. Clark, Dr. E.E. Hinds of Ruthland, VT in 1927 promoted the Black and Tan as a foxhound. Dr. Hinds later advertised the virtues of his hounds as coonhounds and in fact kept two strains, one for fox and one for coon.

Another breeder of that era, Mr. Earl Gossett of Bannock, Belmont County, Ohio, advertised his hounds as fox and coonhound until he introduced the breeding of the Wagner blood into his dogs some years later.

Although the Wagner hounds, bred and highly advertised by Hans Wagner's Midnight Melody Kennel were to be a moving force in the 1930's and beyond, another strain of the olden type of Black and Tan emerged from southwestern Michigan under the direction of Orville Dunham. Dunham, who said in 1944 that he had been breeding Black and Tans for over 25 years, bred dogs of the same type as those bred by Hinds and Gossett. Records show that he registered dogs in the early 1920's. Dunham used the kennel name of Grand Mere, a well known name to Black and Tan Historians. History has well recorded the success of Hans Wagner and the evolution of the Black and Tan to the "medium eared" dogs of today. Ira Cooley of Indianola, IA was one of the first to describe the Black and Tans as medium-eared and they were

referred to in that way to distinguish them from the “olden tyme” hounds that we read about earlier. In June of 1940, in the *Bloodlines* magazine, the name **American Black and Tan Coonhound** appeared in the list of new registrations.

The American Fox and Coonhound would be heard of no longer. The reference to Black and Tan hounds as foxhounds would never appear again. From the Wagner strain to the popular strains of today the breed has evolved, the body style and acceptable colorization has changed. Different breeders have taken different paths to obtain a great hound that has stood the test of time and emerged a winner in the hearts of hunters and show people everywhere.

Summary

The American Black and Tan Coonhound is considered the Traditional American Treehound whose recorded history goes back over 190 years. Our Black and Tans are the accumulation of the work of early and present day breeders. The breed is versatile and is being used to hunt many species of both big and small game today.

Your Responsibilities as a Dog Owner

As an owner of a hound you should realize the commitment you must make to that hound. You must provide proper feed, water, and care for a living animal. Owning a hound takes both time and money. If you are not able to do these things you should not get into the business of having a pet. Along with the financial cost, there are many hours involved with keeping your dog groomed, cleaning your kennel or area where your dog lives, feeding and watering, and training your hound either in the woods or on the bench or both.

If you are considering starting with a puppy you should remember that puppies take additional time. Puppies must be kept out of many areas since they chew anything and everything. The selection of a puppy is a very serious thing for the houndsmen. You should consider what you want in a hound; do you want a companion, a great coonhound, a great show dog? You should set your goals before you go looking and don't settle for the first cute puppy that you see. Owning a dog involves great responsibility to the dog. Remember you are talking about an animal that could live as long as 12-15 years.

Caring for a hound means checking your hound every day for any problems, and if problems arise, taking care of them immediately, and if you can't handle the problem, taking your hound to a veterinarian.

As a hound owner you also have a responsibility of allowing your hound to do what it was bred to do, hunt. It may take many trips to the woods before your hound begins to hunt, then you must hunt him as often as possible to sharpen his skills.

We also have responsibilities to our neighbors when we own a hound. If you live in close proximity to other people, you should know it is annoying to have dogs using their yards as a restroom. They also do not appreciate dogs that bark

excessively or uncontrollably. Hounds should be taught they need to stop barking around the house when you acknowledge the reason for their barking.

The Black and Tan as a Companion

A person unfamiliar with the Black and Tan Coonhound might question making it a family pet. Although hounds are usually thought of as working dogs, this breed is considered by many to be suitable as a family dog.

The two principal reasons for adding a dog to one's family are the desire to have one for its companionship and to have one for the children to enjoy as they grow up. The Black and Tan makes a great companion with whom to share one's life and home with. They are quiet, nondestructive, and respectful. They make great watch dogs. They adjust themselves to your family's lifestyle.

Black and Tans have endless patience with children and make great guardians and playmates for children. They adjust well to other family pets.

The hound aspect of the Black and Tan's personality and his eagerness for excitement can lead to many hours in the woods for the dog and his master.

Black and Tans are hardy, healthy dogs that want to please. Many live up to 15 years with proper care.

Selecting the Right Hound

Houndsmen have several choices when selecting a hound: male or female, a big bone or small dog. They can start with a puppy, a young non-started hound, a young started hound, an older experienced hound, etc. Before you decide to purchase a hound, ask yourself; am I committed to training a hound, how much money do I have to invest in a hound, what happens if I invest a lot of money in a broke coonhound and it gets killed? For your future happiness select the type of hound that you and your family can live with. Remember no matter what type of hound you purchase or how much you pay, you must be satisfied with that purchase or you will lose interest in your hound.

Another selection you must make is whether you want a mixed breed or a purebred hound. There are good hounds in both but a purebred will probably cost you more. There are 7 breeds or purebred coonhounds recognized by the United Kennel Club. If you want to compete in UKC events you must have one of the seven coonhound breeds (Black and Tan, Bluetick, English, Plott, Redbone, Treeing Walker, and Leopard).

Some registries will allow mixed breeds to participate but you must register them with that registry as one of the seven known coonhound breeds.

The biggest problem with selecting a mixed breed puppy is that you don't know what you're going to get when it becomes an adult or what it will look like. With a registered hound you will know what your dog will look like when it is grown and probably what traits it will possess. There is nothing to the idea that purebred hounds are smarter than mixed breeds or that mixed breeds are healthier than

purebreds. A hound's behavior is largely influenced by its training and environment. When you develop an interest in competing in hunts or shows, obedience trials, or breeding, you may do so only if you own a pedigreed hound. For that reason, the rest of this paper will concentrate on pedigreed hounds.

A three generation pedigree show the genetic make up of a hound's ancestors. When selecting a hound you should probably weigh the strengths of the parents most, then the grand dam and grand sire. A single outstanding hound far back in the pedigree cannot significantly influence your hound's performance. You should be leery of breeders who try to sell hounds on the merits of the grand sires rather than on the performance of the parents. A good rule of hand is seek breeders with honest reputations. When you buy a purebred hound the owner of the hound will supply you with a bill of sale. This paper should contain a three generation pedigree with registration numbers of the sire and dam, a place to put the date you purchased, and a place for you and the seller to sign. Your hound will not be registered in your name until you send them to the proper registry. It is important to get these papers when you pay for your hand. A good idea is "no papers, no money".

If you intend to compete in the breed shows, you will need to familiarize yourself with the breed standards of your breed. Hounds in breed shows are judged on their conformation to the standards set by its Breed Association. The American Black and Tan Coonhound Association sets its breed standards and they are published in our Breed Album printed every year and in the Official UKC Coonhound Rule book.

Study your breed standards, attend shows, and learn about the tyupes of hounds different breeders are producing.

If your intention is competing in nite hunts, obedience trials, or field and water trials it is still important to study your breed standards. A thorough knowledge of the sport should be gained before you go looking for a hound. Talk with people who have developed a champion. If possible observe the parents in action. Go with the hound on several events, in fairness to the hound and yourself. Hounds are like people as they have good days and bad days.

On the subject of male or female selection. A female comes into her estrus twice a year. This could be a problem if you are not able to confine her. Even if you keep her in the house she will bleed wherever she sits. She will nto be able to hunt or show for approximately 21 days each time she comes into season. A decision must be made as to whether you're going to raise puppies; remember puppies are expensive to raise properly. Stud fees can be high. You'll need extra room for puppies to play.

A male does not come into heat, but unless he is confined he will go for miles seeking females who are in heat. Males are more aggressive in nature and tend to urinate on everything. Whenever you purchase a hound, try to get its immunization and health records. If there are no written records, ask the seller if he or she knows what immunizations the hound may have. If a dog's immunization is

unknown or is not current, take your new hound to your veterinarian. Hounds may carry unwanted parasites; It is a good idea to quarantine your new hound until it has been examined by a veterinarian so it does not spread these parasites to your other pets.

Preparing for your Hound

Before you actually bring your hound home, you need to prepare for its arrival. Some of the things you need to consider are; will your hound be kept in a garage, in a dog box in the yard, in a kennel or boarded somewhere else?

Many young dogs do better if they are allowed to spend some time in your house.

They learn better manners. They also learn commands faster than if they are inside and have limited contact with humans. Hunting dogs are no exception to this rule.

If your intention is to keep your hound outside only, consider building a warm dog box as well as having a dog run. You need to know that it is not necessary to build a large doghouse for your dog. Remember, it will probably be heated with the heat from your hound and the bigger the box, the harder for it to keep warm. Also making dog runs too large is a mistake. Not only would it be costly but grown hounds seldom exercise on their own. An ideal run would be less than 10 feet by 10 feet. The floor of your run can be made of pea gravel or concrete. You will want to have something that can be easily cleaned and will not stay wet.

Containment of your hound is also important. The best fencing material is chain link at least 6 feet high. This will prevent your hound from jumping or climbing over. Problem climbers can be restrained by putting material over the top of your run. If you cannot afford a fence pen, your next best solution would be some sort of tie out. One type is when you string a heavy wire from two objects about 20 feet apart. A ring is put on the wire with a chain attached and the other end is attached to your hound's collar. This allows the hound to move about more freely. You should never leave your hound tied to this set up unsupervised. Problems include tangling, choking, other dogs attacking, or your hound getting loose. Your hound would also be exposed to weather elements such as heat, rain, and snow. Dogs should never be tied short to his box. This may lead to behavioral problems.

Other items you will need for your new hound are a collar with a name tag for identification if he becomes lost, lead strap, water and feed bowls, brush and comb for dry cleaning your hound, shampoos, chew toys, etc. It might be advisable to go to a kennel that has hounds and see what they have along these lines. Sometimes you can use old pans for your water and feed pans. Remember, just like you, your hound would prefer to eat and drink out of clean pans.

Feeding your Hound

Proper feeding is a major factor in your hound's health. Hounds require a daily ration of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and fresh water in adequate amounts. When you fail to provide the above you may cause nerve or muscle problems in your hound, skin problems, diarrhea, fatigue, as well as other diseases, and impairments in your hound.

Puppy Feeding

When you purchase a puppy, ask the breeder to furnish you with about a week's worth of food he has been feeding your puppy. You will need to keep your puppy on some type of food designed especially for puppies. If you decide to change your puppy's food from what the breeder was feeding, you will need to add a little of the new puppy feed each day, increasing the amount each day until after a week he is eating the new brand of puppy feed. Dry dog food will be the least expensive but will need a little water or milk added according to the instructions on the bag. Puppies require extra protein, calories, vitamins, and minerals.

Commercial Dog Food

Modern technology allows you to feed your hound properly and with ease by using commercially prepared food. Commercially-prepared dog food come in dry, semi-moist, or canned.

Dry food can be either meal or chunks and is the most economical for most houndsmen. Semi-moist is in the form of a burger and the wet food is canned dog food.

Semi-moist and wet feeds also pose the problem of higher sugar content and have some form of dye in them.

A good dry commercial dog food is probably the best way to feed a hound because it contains all the nutrients in a balanced diet. It is also easier to maintain a dog's health on dry commercial dog food.

Proper Feeding

Various things complicate what is proper feeding of a hound including age, health, size, disposition, amount of activity, lactating females, etc. Because of the differences in various brand names of food you need to check labels. Most hounds perform best when they are not too heavy or too thin. It is a general rule of thumb not to feed more food than your hound will clean up in about 15 to 20 minutes. Most handlers feed twice a day. Any uneaten food should be taken away and discarded. You should always have plenty of water for your dog.

The Hound in Training

There are different times of the year when you will want to have your hound in top physical shape. During the gun law and maybe during the nite hunt season you will be requiring much more out of a hound. Hounds in training expend much more energy than an inactive hound. It is not unusual for a hound to lose weight during this time of extended performance. If this happens you should investigate switching your hound's diet to one that offers higher protein and more fat. Dogs that are housed outside with no heat should carry a little more weight during the winter to help them keep warm.

Feeding Bones and Table Scraps

Dogs like to chew bones. Hounds have strong jaws and can snap small bones easily. This poses a problem; bone splinters can become lodged in the throat and choke a dog or they can be digested and become lodged in the dog's intestines. When you want your hound to have something to chew, you might get him some rawhide bones or rawhide pig ears.

You may also give them large knuckle bones or leg bones to chew. Chewing large bones serves two purposes. It helps clean his teeth and he may get some calcium out of the bones.

Scraps of food from your table and doggie snacks can have a different effect on your hound than you anticipated. Hounds who are fed from the table or are given snacks could become finicky eaters and overweight. Hounds should not be allowed to be around the table at your meal time whether indoors or outdoors.

Preventive Dental Care

Chewing

All dogs need to chew. Puppies need to chew on something that will cause them to lose their puppy teeth and encourage growth of their permanent teeth. Young dogs need resistance chewing to help with the growth of permanent teeth and ensure normal jaw development. Tooth and jaw development continue until a dog is well past a year old. Adult dogs need to chew to clean their teeth, to massage their gums, and to relieve tensions. Chewing also helps in the reduction of tartar.

Importance of Prevention

It is important to realize that about 75% of all canine dental problems serious enough to require a veterinarian's assistance and 98% of all teeth lost are caused by periodontal disease.

Periodontal disease requires the attention of the dog owner. Periodontal disease is caused by a number of factors. Old age, a diet of soft or semi-soft foods, tartar

build up, constant chewing of hair, and the eating of its own stool are some factors.

Dog owners are responsible for their dog's health and tooth care. The easiest way to provide proper dental prevention is to give your dog a thermoplastic polymer chew toy.

Parasites

External Parasites

Most hounds, at some time or another will get external parasites. External parasites are critters such as fleas, lice, ticks, and mange. Fleas are bloodsucking parasites. They can cause anemia, transmit tapeworms, and other diseases. They contribute to skin diseases and cause irritation to your hound. Fleas are brown in color and are transmitted by hopping from one hound to another or be on the ground and attach themselves to your hound when he lies down. Their eggs are white in color.

Flea powders, soaps, and shampoos will kill fleas but not their eggs. Your veterinarian can sell you products containing fipronil that will kill fleas and eggs for up to three months. Ridding your kennel of place where you dogs sleep is the best prevention.

Lice are blood sucking parasites. They bury their mouths into the skin of a hound. This causes irritation to the skin causing scratching by your hound to rid himself of them. A high concentration of lice could cause anemia due to loss of blood. Lice eggs are light colored and waxy.

Medicated soaps and powders are effective in the control of lice. Repeated treatments every week for three or four weeks should break their life cycle.

Ticks attach themselves to hounds when they run loose in tall grass or woods. Ticks are most prevalent in the warmer months. They are small brown and flat in shape. Once attached to your hound they sell from sucking blood, turning gray in color. Ticks can cause anemia, Lyme disease, or Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Both Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever can be spread to humans.

The proper way to remove ticks is to dab rubbing alcohol on the tick, causing it to release. Try and make sure the mouth parts come off with the tick. If not take tweezers and remove the mouth parts. Normally the place where the tick is removed will heal quickly.

Sarcoptic mange is caused by mites which burrow into your hound's skin. This causes severe itching and thickening of the skin. This parasite can spread rapidly from hound to hound and even be transmitted to humans. If you suspect mange you should have your veterinarian examine your hound and he will prescribe the proper treatment.

Internal Parasites

Round worms, hook worms, whip worms, and tapeworms are all considered internal parasites. Heart worms are also internal parasites and are common in most

areas of this country. Worms can also be passed from mother to puppy.

With the purchase of a new puppy or hound you should take a stool sample to your veterinarian for examination. Your veterinarian can explain when the best time to take this stool sample is. Worm cycles and worm age determine when the eggs will be most visible. If parasites are found, your veterinarian will prescribe medications to make your hound healthy. This medication acts by either killing the worms or causing them to go into a stupor releasing their hold and thus being passed with the bowel movements. Unnecessary worming can cause damage to your hounds' stomach and bowels. Consulting a veterinarian when you suspect worms is always advisable.

Round worms are the most common of the internal parasites. A roundworm's eggs hatch in the intestine and are absorbed into the intestines. They move through the body tissues and are eventually absorbed back into the intestine where the mature worms lay eggs and the cycle repeats itself. If you suspect roundworms look for spaghetti like worms 1 to 3 inches long in your hound's stool. Hookworms are generally found in young dogs, but an older dog can have them. Hookworms can be passed from mother to puppy. Hookworms are small, white and hairlike in shape. When they are passed by a hound, his stool will generally be a bloody diarrhea type stool. Hookworms suck blood from the wall of the intestine and this could cause your hound to be anemic. In puppies hookworms can sometimes be life threatening.

Whip worms live in the large intestine and cecum. They are small in length and white in color. When your hound has them his hair coat can become rough. He may have diarrhea and stomach discomfort.

Tape worms attach themselves to the lining of the small intestine of your hound. They are long and flat and flow freely in the intestine. They break off and are passed by your hound and look like rice in his stool. Tapeworms are usually found in older hounds. Tapeworms can come from fleas or from ingestion of rabbits or mice. Prevention of tapeworms is best controlled by controlling fleas and rodents around the kennel.

Heartworm disease has moved from the southern United States to about all of the United States. Heartworms are parasites of the heart. Adult heart worms occupy the chambers of the heart and larger vessels. They are spread from hound to hound by the mosquito. The heartworm's larva (microfilariae) are released into the blood and sucked into the mosquito where it develops for a period of 2 weeks and then is injected into another hound when the mosquito sucks blood from that hound.

They pass through the hound's blood and lodge in his heart. This process takes about 6 months. The microfilariae can be detected by your veterinarian drawing blood and putting a dye in and putting it under a microscope. Symptoms of heart worm are shortness of breath, shallow cough, and getting tired easily. Heartworms can be prevented by drugs available from your veterinarian.

Diseases Preventable by Vaccination

It is important to realize a proper vaccination program is of utmost importance to the health and long life of your hound. Distemper, hepatitis, Leptospirosis, parvovirus, and rabies may all be prevented by vaccination. Veterinarians recommend vaccinations for distemper, hepatitis, and Leptospirosis at six to eight weeks followed by booster shots at regular intervals. Older hounds should receive booster shots annually. Rabies vaccinations should be given at age three to four months, with annual booster shots.

Coronavirus (Corona)

Coronavirus is a highly contagious viral infection of the stomach and bowels. Symptoms are vomiting and diarrhea. Puppies are especially susceptible to this disease which can be fatal. It is believed this virus is caused by bird droppings.

Distemper

Distemper is a disease which is contagious and causes a large number of deaths in hounds. Symptoms are runny eyes and nose. The discharge is clear to yellow. The dog will sometimes show a loss of appetite and depression. Vomiting and diarrhea may occur. As the disease progresses, the hound's symptoms progress to nervous twitching of the muscles and mild to severe paralysis. If these signs appear there is not much hope of saving your hound.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis is a viral disease attacking the organs of the hound. Symptoms include fever, vomiting, diarrhea, respiratory problems, liver and eye damage, and extreme depression. This disease causes rapid death in puppies. Older hounds that recover face a long convalescence due to liver damage. This disease cannot be spread to humans.

Leptospirosis (Lepto)

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease. Symptoms are fever, refusal to eat, vomiting, and an increased thirst. These symptoms can come on very rapidly. This disease is often fatal to a hound.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is transmitted by the deer tick. This is a common disease in Ohio. If this disease is found in your area, you should have your hound vaccinated against this disease.

Canine Parvovirus (Parvo)

This disease is spread from hound to hound contact. The source is fecal

waste. Symptoms are vomiting, and diarrhea five to seven days after exposure. At the beginning the fecal matter will be light gray. Sometimes the first sign will be fluid fecus streaked with blood. The dog will dehydrate rapidly. Symptoms are depression, loss of appetite, and a higher temperature. Puppies are especially prone to this disease. If it is in your kennel you should isolate and separate all puppies as quickly as possible.

Rabies

Rabies is a virus that can affect all warm all warm blooded animals. The infected animal will salivate because it cannot swallow. This virus is released through the salivary gland and is transmitted through a bite or open wound. Animal affected will generally act in an erratic manner. The disease is always fatal, so a preventive vaccination is a must. If a person is bitten by a rabid animal, they must be treated immediately.

Hound Diseases Transmittable to Humans

Diseases that your hound might have can be transmitted to humans but if you use common sense it is unlikely. Since nearly all diseases from your hound are spread by direct contact with the infected animal or its wastes you simply need to take precautions. Clean the law and kennel area of droppings. Keep small children away fro areas where there might be a danger of infestation. Do no permit hounds or puppies to lick the hands and faces of people. Avoid direct contact with infected hound or their waste by having and wearing latex gloves.

When you suspect your hound might have a parasite or infection quarantine him and get him to a veterinarian as soon as possible. The old adage, "and ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" should be adhered to when your health or your hound's health is involved.

Basic Training of your Hound

Training facilitates the relationship of your dog to you. A dog that is trained can be taken anywhere and behave itself. "Training" is what transforms your dog from an uncontrollable animal into a peaceful pet.

Training should begin as soon as you get your dog. Training sessions should be short in time and take place several times a day. Training begins with lacing the collar on your dog and then teaching him to lead.

One of the first things you should teach your hound is the meaning of the word, "NO". Hounds really do not understand the word but they understand the manner in which it is spoken. It is important to use one-word commands whenever possible. Your hound will listen to the tone of your voice.

The word, "NO" is important because you should use it when your hound makes a mistake in his manners. You will find the word "NO" very useful.

When you use this word, you must enforce it. Also you must be consistent in demanding the behavior you expect in your hound. Your hound will get mixed signals when you correct him one time for a bad habit and let it go the next time.

When travelling with your hound try to keep it on its regular diet. Try to feed the same food and water. New and different foods may cause digestive upsets. Most hounds prefer the same diet day after day and resist a change. Remember dogs must go to the bathroom so have frequent stops and allow them to relieve themselves.

When physical correction is necessary, slap your hound sharply under the chin with your open hand. This will serve as a sudden jolt to its nervous system, and the dog will associate it immediately with having done wrong. If you slap it under the chin, it can not see your hand coming.

It is especially important that you make the correction immediately after or when it is committing the crime or it will not understand and only think you are being mean.

When correcting a hound always go to it and make the correction. If you call it to you and then make the correction, your hound will quickly learn not to come to you as it leads to trouble. Use the word, "NO" and scold it as you slap it. How hard and how much depends on how bad it has been.

Bench Showing

The Ideal Show Dog

An ideal show dog must have a good head and ears. It should have a good bite and its teeth should be in proper alignment. It should have dark eyes and a square muzzle. The dog should have good angulation (joint alignment in both the front and rear legs), good legs with feet that face forward, tight feet with short toes, good color, and have a good disposition. The dog must pay attention and be alert to your handling.

Picking the Show Hound

If you think you're going to reach into a litter of puppies and pick out a great show hound, think again. You have two options when getting interested in showing coonhounds. You can buy a puppy (1-3 months of age) or you can buy a hound that has already been shown or possibly even one that has a degree. This second option means investing a lot more money. Coonhound puppies are an expensive deal. First you are probably going to pay a couple of hundred dollars. Then, after a few months if your puppy has some structure faults (a fault that will not go away), he can't be shown and now he really becomes an expensive puppy.

Remember coonhounds were bred to run and trail game, not be show dogs. You must teach them to do that.

Starting with a Puppy

If you decide to go the puppy route here are some things that might help you become successful in choosing your puppy. Get a well bred puppy, something that you're going to want to go to the woods with or the bench. Feed the puppy a well balanced nutritious food. Keep your puppy on a regular worming program. Bathe your puppy often and keep his toenails short. Develop an exercise program. This could include running your puppy, swimming, and just taking him to the woods and letting him exercise. Your goal is to develop flab into muscle and to increase muscle mass.

Teach your puppy early to lead. At first a puppy will want to fight the leash but diligence and praise will soon have him walking. Teach it to walk with its head up. Placing your lead just behind the ears will give you the best control. Remember to praise your puppy when he does what you want. You should practice gaiting and leading daily.

Working the Hound on the Bench

Whether you start the puppy or an older hound the same process should be followed. On the bench, teach one thing at a time. Teach your hound to jump on the bench. Teach your hound to be still while on the bench. Teach your hound to hold his head up in a natural position. Next, head up and feet pointing forward. Once this is accomplished begin working on the hind quarters. Teach your hound to hold its tail up. Work on the back feet and legs; set them square. Work on some phase of bench training every day; never quit until something positive happens so that you can praise your hound. Puppies have a hard time standing rigid, so don't work them as hard or long as you would work an older hound. Remember, patience and perseverance are needed if you are going to be successful in bench shows. Once you get your hound to do the above then the real work starts. You must be mentally and physically ready to work yourself and your hound so that you both represent yourselves in the ring to the best of your ability. Whenever you are going to a show both you and your hound should be well groomed.

The Handler

A sloppy handler detracts from the hound. When you and your hound come into the show ring you create an impression both on the judge and the audience. Whenever you are going to show your hound, the hound and the handler should be neat and well groomed. Always present a clean animal to the judge. In order to be the best handler possible you need to attend dog shows and observe how other experienced handlers operate. Watch their demeanor and how the judge responds to that. Ask questions if you see something you don't understand. Use a light practical collar or choke chain and a light leash when showing your hound. Using such this type of collar and lead will show that your hound is "show ready".
When your

hound is set up and looks good, quit fussing with the dog. Fussing with a hound once he is on the bench draws attention to him as well as yourself. If your hound is nervous he cannot show his best. When you enter the ring remember you are asking for the judge's opinion. Try not to get upset if the judge does not pick your hound. Everyone showing thinks they have the best hound there. Respect the judge and the other contestants. Things do not always go as you would like, but you should show good sportsmanship. There can only be one winner.

Grooming

Grooming keeps your dog's coat healthy and allows you to daily inspect your hound. Never enter an ungroomed dog in a bench show.

All coonhounds are short haired dogs and therefore need little in the way of grooming.

The equipment needed to keep your hound looking its very best is available at your local pet supply store. Grooming items will include:

- Nail cutters

- Nail file

- Ear cleaner

- Shampoo

- Shampoo rinse

- Brush (both for wet shampoo and dry brushing)

- Coat conditioner or gloss

Head and Feet

When grooming your hound start with the head. Start with the eyes. Check to see if there is any foreign matter in them. Hounds by their very nature have a tendency to pick up seeds and other small objects when hunting. Objects left unattended in the eyes could cause problems later on.

Next check your hound's ears. Be careful with them they are sensitive. If you feel your hound's ears need cleaned use a solution of boric acid to clean them. Dip a cotton swab into the boric acid and gently clean the ear. You should never use sap and water to clean your hound's ears. If your hound is having a problem with his ears have your veterinarian treat them.

The standard of your hound calls for feet that are catlike, compact, and well padded. Your hound's feet should be checked after hunting to see if he has injured his pads or toenails. You should pay attention to your hound's toenails. Toenails should be clipped or filed to shorten them. Toenails that are split should be taken to a veterinarian for treatment. Toenails that are too long will cause your hound toes to spread.

Bathing

A dirty dog or a dog that has a foul smell needs a bath. There are many varieties of dog shampoos. There are shampoos for wet baths, for semi-dry baths, and for dry baths. When using a wet shampoo, wet your dog all over then lather your dog being careful not to get soap in his eyes or ears. Rinse your hound and towel dry. When using a dry shampoo sprinkle the shampoo on a dry towel and wipe your dog from head to tail. Always wipe your dog in the direction that his hair is lying.

Brushing

Daily brushing of your hound both makes him look good and stimulates his natural oil to give your dog a healthy coat. Always brush your dog in the direction his hair is lying. Brushing can be done with a hound glove or a semi-soft brush.

Check List for Bench Show

1. UKC Easy Entry card or Bill of Sale paper for entering the show
2. Entry Money
3. Copy of directions to get to club hosting bench show
4. Comb and brush
5. Show collar and leash
6. Dry shampoo and rags to spot clean your hound
7. Toe nail clippers, toe nail file
8. Water and water bowl
9. Dog snack
10. Tie out stake and chain

Pleasure hunting

The Ideal Pleasure Coonhound

An ideal pleasure coonhound is one that is able to strike a coon (and coon only), trail (pursue the coon at a human's fast walking pace), tree (bark 70-100 times a minute) and be loud enough that he can be heard for five miles in any direction on a windy night. Everyone wants a hound that trees every track it strikes with the coon on the outside. It will tree with any hound and never raise its voice in anger, even if the other hound is chewing its ears off. When you call the hound in, it will be at your feet before you call his name twice. A good hound is one you can brag on and it will never let you down when you show him off to your buddies. Personally, no one has ever hunted with this type of a dog but I'll bet every dog trader has one tied out back he could sell you. In reality a pleasure hound is one that makes

mistakes but it does enough good things that you overlook its faults. This is a hound that wants to do its best to please you. It probably didn't cost you an arm and a leg but it is worth more than you gave for it. You probably would like to have a pup out of this hound and so would the hunters that hunt with you.

Types of Hounds

There are really only two type of hounds in this world, good ones (or ones that are going to get good) and bad ones. If you own the first kind you're happy. If you own the second you're never happy. The sex of the hound has no bearing on whether it is a good or bad hound. Life is too short to own a bad hound.

Registration Papers

Below are the 7 recognized registered breeds of coonhounds:

- American Black and Tan Coonhound
- American Leopard Hound
- Bluetick Coonhound
- English Coonhound
- Plott Hound
- Redbone Coonhound
- Treeing Walker Coonhound

Over the course of history of the coonhound each breed has been able to determine their own standards. These standards have brought these seven breeds towards a coonhound that is similar in stature, yet each breed of coonhound still retain characteristics unique to their breed.

Nite Hunt

Nite hunts are hunters competing to put championship points on their coonhound. Different coonhound registries offer through local clubs or Breed Associations scheduled hunts so that hunters who have registered their coonhounds with them, have an opportunity to hunt their coonhounds against other coonhounds. The winners of these competitions generally are awarded prizes (either trophies or cash) as well as points toward making their coonhound a Champion or Grand Nite Champion.

When a coonhound becomes a Nite Champion or Grand Nite Champion it is

supposed to signify that his dog is better than a coonhound that doesn't have a championship degree. This is not always the case. There are many great coonhounds that were never entered in a nite hunt. This is why it is always best to purchase a puppy out of coonhounds that you have hunted with and like their qualities.

Nite Hunt Organization

Nite hunts at least UKC nite hunts were organized in the following manner. You can enter a coonhound in a class called "registered". This includes any male or female of any age that has not received a champion degree. Dogs are divided into casts of 4, (number of dogs entered divided by 4), remaining dogs to hunt in three dog cast. These hounds compete under a set of rules called *Nite Hunt Honor Rules*. All cast winners with plus points are then ranked from highest to lowest and the ten highest cast scores are awarded places 1st through 10th. The higher your hound scores as a cast winner, the more points you get towards making your hound a Nite Champion. It takes one 1st place win and another 60 points to become a Nite Champion. After a registered hound accumulates enough points to become a Nite Champion he then must compete with only Nite Champions under a more stringent set of Nite Hunt Honor Rules. He must win five casts to become a Grand Nite Champion.

The Night Hunt Competitor

Before you become a competitor in nite hunts you will need to do a lot of homework. You will need to study the Nite Hunt Honor rules and know what your responsibilities are as well as those of others involved in the nite hunt. You will need to spend hours with your hound so that you can call him without making mistakes. You should get together with some hunters who have participated in nite hunts and have some practice hunts using the nite hunt rules. After you have several practice rounds take the scorecard and you be the judge and judge the cast. When you feel like you know how to handle yourself, go on some hunts at your local club as a spectator. If you like the thrill of competition then load up your hound and get involved.

Travelling to a Dog Competition

Consider your hound when you are travelling. If you haul your hound in a dog box remember that in the summer that box can get really hot. If it not unheard of for someone to arrive at a hunt on a hot day and find their hound near death because of the heat. Always stop every couple hours and let your hound exercise and relieve himself. Give him all the water he wants.

Checklist for Nite Hunts

1. UKC Easy Entry card or Bill of Sale paper for entering the nite hunt
2. Entry Money
3. Copy of directions to get to club hosting nite hunt
4. Collar and leash
5. Water and water bowl
6. Dog snack
7. Tie out stake and chain
8. Don't forget your hound

American Black and Tan Coonhound Association Youth Hunt Rules

Date of hunt

Thursday night of Black and Tan Days

Handler Eligibility

Any youth, male or female, 8 years old but not 18 years old the Thursday night of the hunt (proof of age may be required)

Dog Eligibility

Any registered B&T Coonhound

Rules for Youth Hunt

UKC Nite Hunt Honor Rules as they apply to registered dogs

All hunts last 120 hunting minutes

The number of cast members will be divided into the 120 minutes and each cast member will carry and just the cast for his portion of the hunt.

4 cast members – 30 minutes each

3 cast members – 40 minutes each

2 cast members – 60 minutes each

An adult will drive and monitor the cast, (no parents can act as monitors on a cast t heir son or daughter is on)

Any questions on the cast will be voted on by the cast members. If ther is still a question the monitor may give his understanding of the rule. If still a question, it will be taken back to the MOH.

Each cast member may be accompanied by one spectator but they must furnish their own transportation; the cast member may ride with his spectator.

Monitor may dismiss any participant or spectator if they become unsportsmanlike, final say. NO arguments.

Placement

Cast winner will be the highest scoring dog with plus points. Highest scoring cast winner will win the youth hunt.

Cost

Free to youth whose parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, sponsors, etc. who are on the grounds at Black and Tan Days Thursday night.

Official UKC Breed Standard for American Black and Tan Coonhound

This standard was framed for the purpose of furnishing suggestions for breeding to the breeders in their aims toward improving the breed to higher ideals and to try and establish an international breed on this particular hound strain of bloodlines to look alike and have universal conformation. It will be noted that this standard has been in existence for more than 60 years and the hounds that we are following to day are the result of the loyal, dedicated, hard work of those that have preceded us.

HISTORY

The Black & Tan is one of many tracking breeds that were developed in the southern United States. The breed can trace its immediate ancestry to the American Foxhound and the Virginia Foxhound of colonial days, with probably the introduction of some Bloodhound stock. This latter would not only explain the coloration of the Black & Tan, but its tendency toward being larger boned than other breeds, its long ears and its famous cold nose.

The American Black & Tan can probably be traced to the English Foxhounds, and before that to the Tolbot Hounds and St. Hubert hounds of France. These hounds were first brought to England following the Norman invasion in the eleventh century. The American Black & Tan was the first coonhound breed to be admitted into the registry with UKC. When they were first registered in 1900, and for several years after that, they were registered as American Black & Tan Fox and Coonhound.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Black & Tan Coonhound is a working hound that trails his quarry completely by scent. He is strong and sturdy without being coarse or cloddy. He is balanced, agile and sound, with the ability to cover ground easily, efficiently and tirelessly in the pursuit of game.

CHARACTERISTICS

Active, fast, bright, kind, confident and courageous, with open trailing and treeing instinct and ability.

HEAD

Carried well up, very slightly domed and broad between the ears, never narrow.

MUZZLE - Well-balanced with the other features of the head, medium square, with flews sufficient to give a square appearance. Nostrils large, open; black in color, never butterfly or pink.

TEETH - Scissors bite preferred, even bite acceptable.

EYES - Prominent, hound-like, pleading expression. Dark brown or black, not lighter than hazel. Eyelids firm and close (no drooping).

EARS - Set medium low, well attached to head and devoid of erectile power, should reach approximately to end of nose when drawn out. Should hang gracefully, inside part tipping toward muzzle, should not be too pointed at tip, slightly oval, soft and velvety, hanging in a roll when head is raised.

NECK

Not too thick, nor too long, but graceful and strong; minimum of dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

SHOULDERS - Muscular and sloping; indicating speed and strength.

FORELEGS - Straight, smooth forearms, muscular, straight at knees, perfectly in line with upper leg.

BODY

CHEST - Deep, moderately wide, showing large lung space.

BACK - Short and slightly arched, well muscled and strong. This is one important part of the breed. A good rule to breed to is the same distance from root of tail to shoulder as height at shoulder.

HINDQUARTERS

HIPS - Smooth, round, proportionately wide, flanks gracefully arched, muscular at the loins.

HIND LEGS - Strong and muscular above hock. Slightly bent at hock and stifle, not cow hocked, free of dewclaws.

FEET

Tight and well padded. Toes short to medium and close knit. Neither cat-footed nor splay-footed. Foot to be proportionate to the size of the body.

TAIL

Heavy, strong at root tapering there, rather long without brush, carried free, well-up, saber like.

COAT

Smooth haired, fine, glossy, but thick enough for protection.

COLOR

Predominately deep, rich black, with tan trim covering not more than 10-15 percent of body. Small pumpkin seeds over the eyes. A little white on breast is not a fault, but no white elsewhere.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

SIZE - Slightly more at shoulders than at hips. Males: 23-27 inches. Females: 21-26 inches.

WEIGHT - Dogs being shown slightly under weight due to hunting will not be penalized. This is a working breed and should appear as such. Males: 50-75 pounds. Females: 40-65 pounds.

ELIMINATING FAULTS

(A dog with an Eliminating Fault is not to be considered for placement in a bench show/conformation event, nor are they to be reported to UKC.)

Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches. Females under 21 inches or over 26 inches. (Entries in Puppy Class are not to be eliminated for being undersize.)

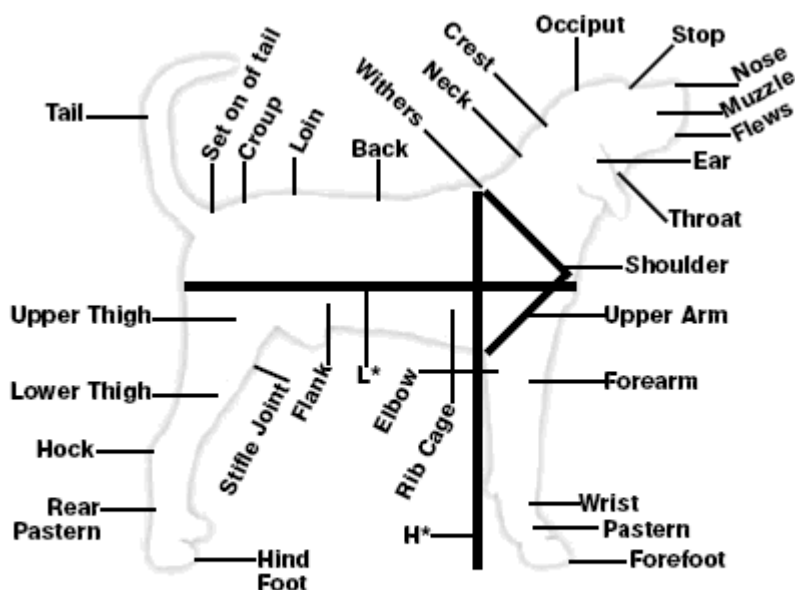
DISQUALIFICATIONS

(A dog with a Disqualification must not be considered for placement in a bench show/conformation event, and must be reported to UKC.)

Undershot or overshot. Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid. Viciousness or extreme shyness. Albinism. Deaf. Blind.

Relative Importance Of Body Parts For All Coonhound Breeds

To aid in the judging of coonhounds, the following illustration is presented as a guide to assist the Judge. It must be remembered that balance is the most desired quality to seek in evaluating dogs. It is the way those parts work in unison that make up the proper working hound. **Remember: the whole dog is more important than the individual parts!**



L* Point for determining length of dog
H* Point for determining height of a dog

HEIGHT STANDARD

Measuring the height of a dog consists of a perpendicular line from the floor to the top of the shoulder or withers. This point at the top of the shoulders is where the neck appears to meet the shoulders. The dog's legs should be directly under him and not leaning forward or backward. The handler/owner may assist the Judge in posing the dog and steadying him. The actual measuring will be done by the Judge in a Bench Show. The Judge's decision is final for the show he is judging.

If either a male or female is over or under the official UKC height standard for **the following breeds (American Black & Tan Coonhound, English Coonhound, Plott Hound, Redbone Coonhound, Treeing Walkers Coonhound)** it is to be considered an **Eliminating Fault**. A dog with an **Eliminating Fault** is not to be considered for placement in a bench show/conformation event, nor are they to be reported to UKC.

The dog should not be asked to leave the bench if it is over or under the height limit. **Dogs in the Puppy Class are not to be eliminated for being under the minimum height requirement for their breed standard.**

Terms

Angulation – Angle made by bones at a joint as “shoulder angulation” or “hock and stifle angulation.”

Bowtie – Bowtie looking brown spot on chest of Black and Tan

Brisket – The chest or rib cage between and just behind the front legs.

Canine Teeth – The four sharp pointed cutting teeth, sometimes called tusks. Upper canines are called the “eyeteeth”.

Chops – Lower cheeks

Close-coupled – Dog with short loin and back.

Conformation – The structure and form of a dog as defined by its standard.

Cow hocked - A dog whose hocks turn toward each other.

Croup – the area of the back from hip bones to the point where the tail joins the body.

Dam – the mother of puppies

Dew claws – Extra toe and nail set above the normal toes of the foot.

Dew lap – Loose fold of skin under the throat of some dogs.

Down in the pastern – Said of a dog whose pastern is weak, making a pronounced angle between the paw and the front knee.

Fiddle Front – Bowed front legs, with elbows out from the body, knees close together and toes pointed out.

Flews – Loose hanging upper lips.

Front – the chest and legs of the dog when viewed from the front.

Gait – Method of faster walking.

Haw – The red membrane or third eyelid.

Height – The perpendicular measurement of the dog from the ground to the highest points of the shoulders or withers.

Hock – Joint formed by second thigh and metatarsus.

In breeding – Breeding closely related animals, such as mother to son, father to daughter

Incisors – Front teeth of each jaw between the canines.

Knee – Hind leg joint between the tibia and the femur. (also called stifle).

Leather – The ear flap.

Litter – Puppies born to a bitch at one time

Loins – The sides between the ribs and hipbones.

Monkey Faced – When a Black and Tan is tan from his nose to above his eyes, with the absences of pumpkin seeds.

Muzzle – the jaws, lips, and nose

Occiput – bump at the top rear of the skull.

Out at the Elbows – Elbows turned out from the body.

Pad – Horny cover of the paw cushion.

Pastern – part of foreleg between the knee and foot, or between the hip joint and pad of the hind leg.

Pumpkin seeds – Brownish dogs above Black and Tan's eyes.

Tea Cup Tail – One that turns in a circle above a dog's back.

Sickle tail – tail curved out and up in a semicircle fashion

Smooth coat – Short, flat coat.

Snipy – Narrow, weak muzzle

Splay foot – A flat foot with toes spread, little cushion, and often with nails growing crooked.

Squirrel tail – Curving forward over the back.

Stern – The tail of a sporting dog or hound.

Stifle – the joint formed by the upper and lower thighs. The dog's knee.

Stop – The area between the eyes and between the skull and muzzle.

Sway-back – A concave top line between the withers and hips.

Tri-color – Dogs of three colors; black, tan, and white.

Tuck-up – Abdomen drawn up tight to the loin.

Undershot – Lower jaw longer than upper jaw. Projecting lower teeth beyond the upper. Opposite of overbite.

Withers – Top of shoulder blades at junction of neck.

Term Quiz

Angulation	Bowtie looking spot on chest of B&T
Bowtie	Angle made by bones at a joint as “shoulder angulation” or “hock And stifle Angulation”.
Fiddle Front	Lower Cheeks
Canine Teeth	The mother of puppies
Chops	The area of the back from the hip Bones to the point where the tail Joins the body
Close Coupled	Loose hanging upper lips
Conformation	Extra toe and nail set above the Normal toes of the foot.
Cow hocked	Dog with short loin and back
Croup	The four sharp pointed cutting teeth Sometimes called tusks. “eyeteeth”.
Dam	Bowed front legs, with elbows out from the body,knees close together and toes pointed out.
Dewclaws	The structure and form of a dog as defined by its standard.
Dew lap	Loose fold of skin under the throat of some dogs.
Down in the Pastern	A dog whose hocks turn toward each other. Said of a dog whose pastern is weak, making a pronounced angle between the paw and front knee.

Flews	The chest or legs of the dog when view from the front.
Front	Loose hanging upper lips
Hock	The sides between the ribs and hipbones.
Height	When a Black and Tan is tan from his nose to above his eyes, with absence of pumpkin seeds.
Gait	The chest or rib cage between and just behind the front legs.
Leather	Joint formed by second thigh and metatarsus.
Monkey Faced	The perpendicular measurement of the dog from the ground to the highest point of the withers.
In breeding	Method of fast walking
Haw	The ear flap
	The red membrane or third eyelid.
	Breeding of closely related animals such as mother to son or father to daughter

Knee	The jaws, lips, and nose.
Incisors	The sides between the ribs and hipbones.
Litter	Hind-leg joint between the tibia and femur. (also called "stifle")
Loins	Elbows turned out from the body.
Out at the Elbows	Front teeth of each jaw between the canines.
Muzzle	Puppies born to a bitch at one time.
Pastern	Tail curved out and up in a semicircle fashion.
Pumpkin Seeds	A flat foot with toes spread, little cushion, and often with nails growing crooked.
Sickle tail	Part of the foreleg between the knee and the foot, or between the hip joint and pad of the hind leg.
Smooth coat	Brownish dots above Black and Tan's eyes.
Snipy	One that turns in a circle above the dog's back.
Splay foot	Short, flat coat. Narrow, weak muzzle.
Stern	The tail of a sporting dog or hound.
Stifle	The joint formed by the upper and lower thighs. The dog's knee.

Stop	A concave top line between the withers and hips.
Squirrel Tail	Bottom jaw longer than upper jaw.
Sway back	Projecting lower teeth beyond the upper. Opposite of overbite.
Tri color	The area between the eyes and between the skull and muzzle.
Tuck-up	A flat foot with toes spread; little cushion.
Undershot	Curving forward over the back. Abdomen drawn up tight to the loin. Dogs of three colors; black, tan, and white.
Withers	top of shoulder blades at junction of neck.

UKC® Coonhound Bench Show Rules

Revised May 1, 2008

- *1. Only UKC registered dogs may compete in a UKC Licensed Bench Show. All UKC licensed Coonhound Bench Shows must be open to all of the **seven** coonhound breeds.
2. UKC Licensed shows **MUST** appear in the "Upcoming UKC Licensed Events" listing in *COONHOUND BLOODLINES* in order for the event to be approved and Championship points awarded. Events must be listed in the issue published the month before the event is held.
3. The local club management has the right to refuse entry to any dog or handler. However, no handler shall be barred on basis of religion, race, color, national origin, age or sex.
4. No Bench Show entries are to be taken after the advertised deadline for any reason. The show shall start as soon as possible after the advertised deadline.

5. The Registration Certificate (purple or yellow) or the UKC Easy Entry™ card must be presented to the entry takers to enter a dog in a UKC Licensed Bench Show. Clubs found to be accepting Bench Show entries without the Registration Certificate or UKC Easy Entry™ Card will be placed on probation. If repeated violations occur, the club will lose the right to hold UKC licensed events.
6. No copies of a Registration Certificate, Pedigree, Championship Degree or UKC Easy Entry™ Card will be accepted.
7. Dogs which, according to the owner's records, have completed the requirements for a UKC Show Champion or Grand Show Champion may be entered in the next level of competition even though they have not been officially notified of their new title by United Kennel Club. See section entitled "Event Information" for details.
8. Unless previously approved by UKC, only one UKC Licensed Bench Show Judge shall judge a UKC Licensed Bench Show. A panel of Judges cannot be used. Judges shall have read and be familiar with "UKC Bench Show Procedures". The Judge will follow the rules and regulations covering the show, and sign the official UKC report for show winners and award Championship points. Judge must sign report immediately following show.
9. The Judge's decision is final. The Judge shall give reasons after each class. Any exhibitor may question the Judge concerning their decision after the completion of the class in which the exhibitor's dog is entered. Such questions shall be presented in a sportsmanlike manner.
10. A UKC recognized Bench Show Champion or Grand Champion may not compete in open competition once they have received their Championship or Grand Championship Degree. Champions may compete in the Champion of Champions class only. Grand Champions may compete in the Grand Champions class only.
11. Receipts shall be issued for winners of Class, Breed, Best Male and Best Female of both the Registered and the Champion of Champions portions of the show. These receipts are for the owner's personal records and do not replace the official report.
12. The Judge shall have the right to disqualify any owner or handler for misconduct, or any dog for growling, snapping or fighting. If a dog is disqualified for growling, snapping or fighting, it must be reported and sent along with the Bench Show Report to UKC Detailed policy may be found in the section "Scratched for Fighting".
13. Any person intimidating, threatening or injuring a Bench Show participant, Judge, club officer or UKC representative will be barred for no less than one (1) year up to life from any UKC licensed event. Details on this particular rule can be found in the section on "Misconduct and Discipline".
14. Any person found administering or having administered unprescribed drugs to any dog will be barred indefinitely from registering dogs and participating in UKC events. Club or association may require blood testing of any dog by a licensed veterinarian.
15. Absolutely no alcoholic beverages, firearms or unprescribed drugs will be allowed on the grounds or while participating in the show or in the buildings the day of a UKC licensed event.
16. A Judge has the right to request that a handler or spectator be removed from the show site for unsportsmanlike behavior.

17. Handlers are responsible for their conduct and personal appearance.

18. If a dog is shown in the wrong class, no Championship points will be awarded. It is the responsibility of the owner to see that their dog has been entered and shown in the correct class.

19. Dogs must be benched. The bench on which the dogs shall be shown must be two (2) feet high and eighteen (18) inches wide with the top covered with indoor/outdoor carpeting or some similar non-slip surface. Individual benches of a minimum length of 44 inches are recommended. If the benches do not meet these standards, the Judge shall still allow the show to be held, but should instruct the club to correct the problem and notify UKC that the benches do not meet the standards.

20. A Bench Show Report shall be filled out and signed by the two club officers and the Bench Show Judge. A total of three different signatures are required. One copy shall be retained by the club for one year, one copy by the Judge and one copy sent to UKC. The host club and Judge are responsible for the report being accurate, neat and properly filled out, showing the complete names of the dogs, correct UKC registration numbers, names of owners and handlers and their addresses. The United Kennel Club, Inc., accepts the report of each show as an accurate and true report of the Bench Show.

21. The club sponsoring the show will forward with the report the fee of \$1.50 per dog entered in the Bench Show. Reports must be submitted to UKC within ten (10) days of the event or a penalty charge of \$20.00 will be made. An additional charge of \$20.00 per month will be made for reports that are 30 days past due.

22. The following is NOT allowed:

- a. Dyeing or in any manner changing a dog's hair color.
- b. Altering of nose, eye or lip pigment color.
- c. Surgery to cover a genetic or structural fault, such as ears, eyes, muscular or skeletal.
- d. Grooming, grooming tools, spray bottles or wiping cloths are not allowed in the ring.

NOTE: If the show is held outside on an extremely hot day, a handler may spray water in the dog's mouth to cool the dog down. This can only be done if the Judge approves prior to the dogs entering the show ring.

23. No bait, clickers or toys allowed in show ring.

24. Working dogs are not to be penalized for scars or injuries caused by hunting.

25. Female dogs in season shall not be shown.

26. Dogs will be disqualified if male is castrated or female is spayed.

27. A male shall be disqualified if monorchid or cryptorchid (lacking two normal, descended testicles in the scrotum).

28. A dog will be disqualified if it is determined to be deaf or blind.

29. Dog will be disqualified if overshot or undershot. Overshot or undershot is defined as dog having visible gap between upper and lower teeth.

30. Dogs must be evaluated both while gaited and shown on the bench. In order to properly evaluate the coonhound, the dog must be compared to the standard on the bench to assess its conformation and gaited to determine the efficiency and athleticism of the dog's locomotion.

UKC® NITE HUNTS 2009/2010 OFFICIAL NITE HUNT HONOR RULES

** Denotes rule change made for 2009/2010*

In addition to the rules on the scorecard, the Official **2009/2010** UKC Coonhound Rulebook and the most recent Coonhound Advisor columns in *COONHOUND BLOODLINES* contain additional rules, statements of policies and interpretations of UKC rules pertaining to the conducting of UKC events. All event activities, rules, policy applications and interpretations are subject to the final decision by UKC in its sole judgement and discretion.

***1.** One night only. No entries will be accepted after the listed deadline for any reason. All casts must hunt the time indicated in Upcoming Events Listing in *COONHOUND BLOODLINES*. If a two-night hunt, hunting time **MUST** be same both nights. Before beginning a hunt, a Time Deadline for completion of hunt will be announced and posted in plain view of all hunters. Time deadline of hunt and return of scorecard to MOH/HD will be indicated on front of all UKC Scorecards. Dogs must be divided into the least number of casts possible in accordance with the Nite Hunt cast breakdown sheet. Dog must open before declared struck or treed. One handler to each dog. Any handler unable to complete hunt must pick up his dog. Judge shall give permission for another handler to complete hunt. All dogs, including Champions, to hunt entire hunt unless scratched. Casts are not to be drawn until after entries close at the listed deadline. Those in entry line at deadline will be entered. Authority of the Judge begins when he is officially designated and receives the scorecard. The authority of the Judge ceases when the scorecard is turned in to the MOH/HD.

2. POINT SYSTEM:

(a) 100 points for dog that opens first; 75 points second; 50 points third; 25 points fourth. If a dog is turned back in on a trail that is being worked, he gets the next available position. If all positions are taken, he gets 25 points. All dogs must be off leash in order for any dog to receive 100 strike points.

(b) 125 points for dog declared treed first; 75 points second; 50 points third; 25 points fourth.

(c) Points may be split for position, when called positions cannot be determined.

***3. POINTS WILL BE PLUS:**

(a) When dogs strike and tree and coon is seen: (1) by a non-hunting Judge, or (2) by a majority of the cast when hunting Judge is used. (3) Only one tree is counted even if more than one coon is up the tree.

(b) When dog is declared struck and treed and coon is seen other than in tree, dog declared treed to receive strike and tree points. Dogs not declared treed, strike points only. If dog catches coon, strike points only.

(c) One set of strike points in case of split tree, and each will be counted as separate trees for tree points.

***(d) Dog(s) that are shut out (not struck before first dog is declared treed) must still be declared struck. They are eligible for tree points if they are declared treed within the five minutes. If they are at tree shut out on when judge arrives, strike points are deleted. For all other situations they are accountable for their strike points.**

***4. POINTS WILL BE MINUS:**

(a) For running, treeing or molesting off game.

(b) When dogs tree and (1) a non-hunting Judge or (2) a majority of the cast when hunting Judge is used, can plainly see no coon is there.

(c) When dog has been declared treed and dogleaves tree. (If he goes on the trail just his tree pointswill be minus). If dog returns to tree within the five minutes he will receive the next available position on tree, unless all dogs have been declared treed.

(d) If dog declared treed, after five minutes has elapsed no additional dog can be declared treed at that particular tree but if they come in to tree will get minus on track and nothing on tree if coon is seen.

(e) When a dog quits a trail that is being worked and comes in, he will be minused, Judges decision; or if none of the declared struck dogs open within 8 minutes, the strike will be considered finished and minused. However, if the dog goes back on the trail, he will get the next available position. Once a position has been scored it becomes available again; however, a dog cannot be struck "in" over a dog's position that is being held. (If all positions are taken, dog will receive 25 points for going back, but these points will be minused every time he comes out. He is not to be tied or encouraged to go back.)

(f) After a dog is declared treed, at least one of the dogs declared treed must bark at least once every two minutes until cast arrives at the tree, or be minused. If no dog barks in two minutes, tree declared open.

(g) Dogs treeing, but not declared treed, when Judge arrives, will be minused on tree points on "off" game or slick tree. Points will be determined by next available position in the case of one dog, or split available tree points in the case of two or more dogs. Dogs shut out on strike on slick tree or "off" game will receive minus tree points only.

(h) Dog(s) declared struck and determined to be babbling will be minused their strike points. Babbling is defined as when a dog opens three times or has been struck where no track is evident.

(i) If a handler strikes or trees the wrong dog, the Judge will award points called and minus them. These points will then be open for all dogs.

(j) First offense failure to strike a dog on or before the third bark, after the first minute each time dog(s) is released will result in those points being awarded and minused.

***(k) Any dogs declared treed after five minutes expires and tree is closed; call will be accepted as a split tree. If dog is on closed tree when judge arrives, tree points will be minused. Strike points scored in accordance with 4(d).**

5. CIRCLED AND DELETED POINTS

Circle points:

(a) When dog strikes and trees up a tree or a hole in the ground where there could be a coon, yet Judge does not see coon and no off game is seen. (No tree climbing.) NOTE: In case of running coon in hole or place of refuge other than a tree, handler may call dog treed. However, if not called treed, cast may proceed to general area, and track can be considered finished if dogs, by actions either tree barking or otherwise, show to the satisfaction of the Judge, coon to be there. One dog must show end of trail. For dogs declared treed in hole or tile, see Rule 3(b) or 4(c), if applicable.

(b) No dog to receive minus points for coming into tree after Judge arrives unless a coon is seen and the dogs treeing are awarded plus points.

Delete points:

(c) If dogs are trailing when time is out.

(d) If Judge has to call time out in accordance with Rule 8.

(e) No points, not even circled points, will be awarded when dogs return to tree that had previously been scored, cast may go to tree without dogs being declared treed, if majority of cast agree, when hunting Judges are used.

(f) When Judge orders dogs to be called off because of live-stock or nearness to highway, building, etc.

(g) When dog that is shut out comes into tree shut out on.

(h) When dog trees on a tree previously scored.

***6. DOGS WILL BE SCRATCHED:**

(a) If a dog has a total of 400 minus points, regardless of how many plus points the dog has.

(b) Fighting or attempting to fight during the authority of the Judge. Dog's name, UKC number and owner's name will be reported to UKC on Nite Hunt report form. No handler will be allowed to scratch his dog to avoid dog from being scratched for fighting. When the aggressive dog is known, scratch the aggressor only. If not known, scratch dogs involved.

- (c) Attempting to fight is defined as follows: when dog(s) are interfering with other dog(s) during the authority of the Judge by aggressive behavior.
- (d) Failing to make any attempt to hunt within any 30 consecutive scorecard minutes.
- (e) On second offense if handler fails to strike his dog on or before the third bark, after the first minute, each time dog(s) is released. (This rule is to be rigidly enforced.)
- (f) On second offense if handler calls another handler's dog.
- (g) If a handler is drinking or if he seems to want to stir up trouble.
- (h) Bitches smelling strong enough to attract dogs or a dog that is just bad to bother bitches while other dogs pay them no attention.
- (i) If dog is continuously silent on trail.
- (j) For delaying completion of cast for one hour after time out is called in accordance with Rule 8.
- (k) In Nite Champion and Grand Nite Champion casts, dog is scratched for running, treeing or molesting off game during the authority of the Judge.
- (l) For use of any device used to control or locate dog prior to cast completing hunt time. (Locating device may be used during time outs.) Lighted collars are not considered to be a locating device and are allowed.
- (m) If handler hollers at or physically abuses the dog.
- (n) Club must set an overall time limit and cast will be scratched for violation.
- (o) For running or molesting stock. (Only one offense.)
- *(p)** If handler fails to return to MOH/HD after cast becomes separated.
- (q) If handler fails to declare treed a dog obviously treeing (Judge's decision) for a period of five minutes. Dog may be declared treed while five is running but not after the five has expired. Judge must verify dog to be at a tree before it can be scratched.

7. NON-WORKING DOG:

If dog is not working as part of cast and is holding first strike or second strike, etc., all strike points will be open to other dogs after coons have been treed and seen in two separate trees, or one hour of hunting time has elapsed.

8. TIME OUTS:

Judge or majority of cast if hunting Judge is used, may call time out in accordance with the following:

- (a) When dogs are getting on highway, trail onto posted land or trail into a place where there is danger to dogs or hunters.
- (b) When other hunters get too close. If dogs get with another group of dogs.
- (c) If new ground must be found to finish cast and more than 15 minutes is required or have to move to new area by vehicle, call time out immediately.

(d) In case of accident or sickness.

(e) If cast becomes lost.

(f) If dog(s) declared treed, 10 minutes of hunting time may be demanded to search tree, or place of refuge, which is not a time out. No plus points will be awarded if coon is seen after 10 minutes shining time has elapsed.

(g) Time out will be called when dog(s) are trailing and out of hearing distance in different directions.

(h) Dog(s) declared treed, before time out is called, will be scored.

(i) Time out may be called to go from one split tree to another if all dogs are declared treed and more than 15 minutes is required to travel between trees. If dog leaves tree and goes back on track, time in continues.

NOTE: IF time out is called then time is out, and if dog should tree, it would not count except in accordance with 6(k). NO TIME IS TO BE CALLED OUT TO SEARCH A TREE OR WHEN DOGS ARE TIED TO BE LED AWAY FROM A TREE. (THIS IS A PART OF THE HUNT, UNLESS MOVING TO NEW AREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH 8(c).)

9. HANDLERS:

The handler's duties are to know their dog's voice and nature. Also, to advise Judge of any of the dog's peculiarities before hunt begins and to tell Judge when dog opens and when dog trees. It is the handler's responsibility to check time and score before signing scorecard. If dog is scratched (or leaves cast for any reason), hunt time used, other dogs' scores and handler's signature must be recorded on scorecard.

*10. JUDGES:

The Judges are picked by the sponsors because they believe them to be honest and capable of keeping score just as it is given to them by handlers. They will show no favors to any dog or hunter and will inform handlers of score and time recorded, if requested. Club will have the option of Hunting or Non-hunting Judges on all casts for each division. Non-hunting Judge may be assigned to any cast at the discretion of MOH/HD and/or club officials. If hunting Judge scratches his dog he can continue to judge the cast as a hunting Judge, or pass the card to another member of the cast. Remaining cast members, though scratched, retain all voting privileges. If only one cast member remains, member must return to MOH/HD for a Non-hunting Judge to complete cast. Deadline may be extended if necessary for the cast involved.

*11. HANDLERS AND JUDGES:

No trees to be climbed or cut. No coon to be killed. Where dogs split up Judge will go with handler to the dog that trees first. If a split tree is obvious (Judge's decision), split tree must be declared. Separate time must be kept on each tree unless all dogs are declared treed. Permission will be given for other handlers to go to their dogs on split tree; otherwise cast must remain together unless time out is called. Split tree cannot be shined until Judge arrives. After five minutes, first dog's tree may be checked and that dog kept on leash until tree is scored, then he must be turned loose with other dogs that are opening on trail and will receive 25 points credit or discredit as deserved, or next available position. **However, if dog(s) are already treed, handlers have the option to release dog(s) so long as at least one dog is still out trailing.** No credit allowed for dog brought to tree. All handlers must stay with Judge at all times unless given permission by Judge to leave. Judge will be first to arrive at tree. Judge must maintain pace attainable by all members of cast. Scorecards to be carried by Judge (or non-hunting scorekeeper if all cast members agree) and must be scored in plain view of all. If there is a question in the woods, refer to Rule #18. Situations not questioned and notated at the time Judge's decision is made, will not be considered.

***12. MASTER OF HOUNDS (MOH) / HUNT DIRECTOR (HD):** MOH will hear each viewpoint and have last say. Remember, handler may state his case plainly, but if unreasonable, **his dog may be scratched by Master of**

Hounds, Judge or Panel. Scorecards must be finished in the woods and no changes later except where a question arises and is noted in the woods. MOH/HD must be at the clubhouse at all times. All scores must be posted after the posted deadline or when all scorecards are in possession of the MOH/HD. MOH cannot enter a dog in a UKC Licensed Nite Hunt where he or she is serving as MOH. Their dogs cannot be entered by a handler.

***13. SCORECARDS:** Scorecards must be finished in the woods and signed by each handler or his dog will be scratched. A scorecard may be signed still with the right of protest. **(Changes can only be made by the MOH. Math errors may be corrected by HD).** This rule must be strictly adhered to. Club Secretary must keep scorecards and make them available to contestants or UKC for one year.

14. COMPLAINTS:

In the event that a situation occurs during a UKC Licensed event involving any question concerning the Rules of United Kennel Club (other than a violation specifically covered by Rule #19) the handler is to go with the Judge and members of that cast to the club to present question. For MOH format events, the Master of Hounds will make a decision based upon the statement of the case provided by the handler, Judge and other members of the cast. For HD format events, the question goes directly to the panel. No complaints will be considered after a period of thirty (30) minutes has elapsed from the time that the scorecard has been turned in. If the matter has not been satisfactorily resolved by the decision of the MOH/panel, a Formal Complaint may be made by any owner or handler of a UKC registered dog entered in the UKC Licensed Nite Hunt. If a Formal Complaint is made, request a UKC Formal Complaint form from the MOH/HD and fill it out. It must be turned in with a fee of \$20 (MOH format only) to the MOH/HD not later than thirty (30) minutes after the posted time of deadline for return of scorecards.

This complaint procedure does NOT apply to situations arising under Rule #19 that deals with intimidating, threatening, or injuring a Hunter, Judge, MOH/HD, Club Official or a UKC Representative. Also, this complaint procedure does NOT apply to alleged irregularity or violation of rules of the United Kennel Club that occur other than during a hunt; an example of such irregularity or violation would be an improper registration and/or transfer of ownership and as to this type of irregularity or violation you should directly contact United Kennel Club, Inc., which will thereafter deal with such situations on a case-by-case basis pursuant to its inherent powers.

15. WINNERS:

(a) A dog must have a total score of plus points, and be a cast winner, before they can receive Championship Points.

(b) The ten high point cast winners from different casts will be judged the first ten winners.

16. TIES:

All ties to be broken for UKC points. Dog will win out over other dog: dog that has the least number of minus points; if still a tie, dog that has the most plus tree points; if still a tie, dog that has the most plus strike points; if still a tie, dog that has the most circled tree points; if still a tie, dog that has the most circled strike points. If still a tie, dogs involved will hunt in one-hour intervals until tie is broken, or flip a coin if all parties agree.

17. GENERAL INFORMATION:

When a dog is declared treed, Judge is not to let anyone go to the tree and start shining in less than five minutes, unless all dogs have been declared treed. This is a courtesy to other handlers and also to see that a dog will hold

his tree. If at all possible, be at the tree within five (5) minutes. If handlers are so far from tree that it will take more than five minutes to get to tree, they are to start walking toward tree, but stopping all along to let other handlers see if their dog is treeing. Judge is not to let any handler keep holding him away from tree just to let dog get to tree after five minutes are up. Dog must hold the tree for five minutes, unless all dogs in cast are declared treed. If one dog in cast, or one dog remaining in cast, dog must hold tree for five minutes. Dogs declared treed within hunting time, are eligible for scoring. When hunting time is up, cast can go directly to tree. Dogs at tree must be leashed. Judges are not to let hunters call dogs off a trail without counting those points minus. No encouragement or discouragement of any kind to dogs. Dog should not be minused tree points if he comes back a short distance to meet handler if dog goes back in and trees satisfactorily. Judge should be informed of such peculiarities before hunt. No squalling nor any action deemed to be interfering with dog(s) to be done during the first seven minutes of shining time unless all dogs declared struck are at tree and leashed. Individual holding first tree controls shining of tree for first two minutes. No scoring aids to be used other than light or mechanical squallers. Two spectators per handler will be allowed on all casts. Spectators may not shine tree. Handler's dog(s) will be scratched for rule violations by their spectators. ALL HUNTERS, JUDGES, AND/OR GUIDES MUST BE DRAWN PUBLICLY FOR THEIR CAST. Owners having multiple entries will have dogs drawn to separate casts if possible.

***18. (a) The decision of a non-hunting Judge may only be questioned in the field at the time the decision is made. The non-hunting Judge's decision cannot be overturned in the field by a majority vote of cast members. It will be scored with a question mark (?) and reviewed by the MOH/panel. A decision made by a non-hunting Judge may only be overturned by the MOH/panel.**

(b) The following procedure must be followed when using Hunting judges on a cast, regardless of category.

1. The host club must designate a Hunting Judge for each cast from the entries received.

2. The Hunting Judge has complete authority and will be responsible for scoring all situations.

3. Should a situation arise where a handler questions a call that was made, or a call that should have been made but wasn't, that handler may ask to have his question voted on by all cast members that remain with the cast at that time.

***4. Each handler must vote or their dog will be scratched. It takes a majority vote to overturn judge's decision. Any handler that is not satisfied with the outcome retains the right to place a question mark (?) on the card and present his question to the MOH/panel. For HD format events, \$20 must be deposited with HD before the panel will hear the question.**

***19.** Any person intimidating, threatening, or injuring a hunter, Judge, MOH/HD, Club Official or UKC Representative will be subject to sanctions under the Inherent Rights and Powers of the UKC Details and procedures for handling this situation are available from UKC; however, UKC reserves unto itself, in its sole judgment and discretion the right to take such action and impose such sanctions as it deems appropriate.

***20. Any person caught using any device used to control or locate dog during hunting time, will be barred indefinitely. GPS locating device may be turned in the on position during hunting time but only if transmitter is left in vehicle. Transmitters for electronic training collars must be left in vehicle and may not be used by handler or spectators until dog wearing device is scratched and all other dogs are recovered for re-casting. (For time out periods see rule 6(l).) Lighted collars are not considered to be a locating device and are allowed.**

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(ALL LICENSES for UKC LICENSED Events shall be granted or withheld in the sole discretion of United Kennel Club, Inc.)

**PARTICIPANTS 13 YEARS OF AGE AND
UNDER ENTERING A NITE HUNT MUST BE
ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT OTHER THAN
CAST MEMBERS THEY DRAW.**

**ANY PERSON CAUGHT ADMINISTERING
ILLEGAL DRUGS TO ANY DOG WILL BE
BARRED INDEFINITELY FROM REGISTERING
DOGS AND PARTICIPATING IN UKC EVENTS.**

**ABSOLUTELY NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
GAMBLING, FIREARMS OR ILLEGAL DRUGS WILL
BE ALLOWED ON THE GROUNDS OR WHILE
PARTICIPATING IN THE HUNT OR IN THE
BUILDINGS THE DAY OF A UKC LICENSED EVENT.**

UKC® Youth Coonhound Series Official UKC Licensed Youth Championship Rules

Effective June 1, 1995

GENERAL RULES

1. HANDLER ELIGIBILITY:

Nite Hunt - Two (2) age divisions:

A: 5-12 years old

B: 13-17 years old

Bench Show - One (1) age division:

5-17 years old

Handler may be required to present proof of age to the entry taker. Only one handler per dog allowed. Handler must be enrolled in school or have completed the requirements for graduation from high school.

2. RULES FOR RUNNING THE EVENTS: UKC Nite Hunt Honor Rules, as they apply to Nite Champions and Grand Nite Champions (even though Registered dogs are hunting), in effect for the year the event is run, with special revisions as required. Only adult, non-hunting Judges, 18 years or older, will be used. Two spectators will be allowed per dog. Spectators cannot, by word of mouth or action, assist handler or dog in any way. Judge can order the removal of a spectator from the cast and the woods for any reason. Children shall not be judged by their parents or members of their immediate family.

UKC Coonhound Bench Rules apply to all licensed Youth Event bench shows. The height of show benches may be modified to accommodate youth handlers at the club's discretion.

3. Any person intimidating, threatening, or injuring a hunter, Judge, Master of Hounds, club official or UKC Representative: (a) Will be barred for one year up to life from participating in any way (including, but not limited to owner, handler, back-up handler, Judge, guide, spectator, licensed Master of Hounds and licensed Bench Show Judge) in any UKC licensed event; (b) Shall be disqualified from having any of their dogs receive any Championship points for one year up to life; and (c) Shall be barred from Registering any dogs in their name with UKC for one year up to life.

UKC reserves unto itself, in its sole judgement and discretion, the right to take such action and impose such sanctions as it deems appropriate.

NITE HUNT RULES

1. DOG ELIGIBILITY: All United Kennel Club Registered Coonhounds, including Nite Champions and Grand Nite Champions, are eligible for running in this event. They will be drawn out together as one class. Owner or certified handler must have in his/her possession the dog's UKC Registration Certificate or UKC Easy Entry™ Card.

2. PLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS: Dog must have a total score of plus points and be a cast winner before being considered for placement. The ten winners will be selected from the top ten cast winners with a total score of plus points from both age divisions. Sponsors may award trophies, but no Championship points will be awarded to cast winners in the top ten having no plus points.

3. CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS: Championship Points will be awarded to cast winners with plus points as follows: a. Registered Dogs - 1st and 2nd place; 40 points and a 1st place win. 3rd through 10th place; 30 points. b. Nite Champion Dogs - 1st through 3rd place; a win toward Grand Nite Champion.

4. There will be a UKC Licensed Master of Hounds in charge of each event. The host organization will be responsible for obtaining a UKC licensed Master of Hounds. The Formal Complaint Procedure will be in effect at all licensed youth Nite Hunts. If a Formal Complaint is filed, follow the Complaint Procedure on page 64 of this Rulebook.

UKC's Inherent Rights and Powers will also be applicable as required.

BENCH SHOW RULES

1. HANDLER ELIGIBILITY:

Bench Show - One (1) age division: 5-17 years old. Handler may be required to present proof of age to the entry taker. Handler must be enrolled in school or have completed the requirements for graduation from high school.

2. Championship points are award for the Youth Championship Series Bench Show in the same manner as with all UKC Licensed Bench Shows. A UKC Licensed Bench Show Judge is required. UKC Coonhound Bench Rules apply to all licensed Youth Event bench shows. The height of show benches may be modified to accommodate youth handlers at the club's discretion.

3. Dogs may not be entered in a Youth Championship Series show and a regular UKC Licensed Bench Show hosted by the same club on the same day.

4. All handlers will be required to gait and handle the dog without assistance.

5. All UKC policies concerning entering dogs in UKC Licensed Events shall apply to the Youth Championship Series Bench Shows.

The **UKC Youth National Championship** was established in 2001 and is held each summer for the purpose of fostering and promoting youth activity in the coonhound sport. The highlight of the event is the Qualified Round on Saturday open to those kids who placed at a Youth State Championship event during the previous year. Four Continuing Education Tuition Prizes are awarded to the top four kids/hounds placing in this round. Only those youth age 17 and under at the time of the National Championship, regardless of the child's age upon qualifying, are eligible to compete.

Friday night at the Youth National Championship features a last chance qualifying hunt for Saturday's Qualified Division. The Youth National Championship Bench Show is held during the day on Saturday. There are actually two separate divisions for the Saturday night hunt; a Qualified Division for those kids that qualified during the previous year and met advanced entry requirements, and an Open Division for those kids that did not qualify during the previous year. The Open Division is open to day of hunt entries.

The UKC Youth National Championship is without a doubt one of the most positive and enjoyable major events of

the year. The focus for this event is sportsmanship, participation and fun. Thanks to the wonderful families and youth that participate in this sport, we have never failed yet to meet these goals.

Feeding Chart

Times fed Each Day _____
Kind of food _____
Amount of Food per Feeding _____
Cost per Feeding _____
6 month cost of Food _____

Weekly Time Schedule

(keep a log for one month then average your time and put it on the following chart)

Hunting time _____
Benching time _____
Grooming time _____
Play time _____
Kennel Cleaning _____

Weekly Dog Inspection Report

Inspection Date Inspection Date Inspection Date

Condition of Ears
Clean/Dirty

Condition of Eyes
Clear/Mattery

Condition of Coat
Shiny/Dull

Weight
Fat/Skinny/Ideal

Condition of Gums
Pale/Clear/Healthy

Condition of Teeth
Clean/Tartar

Temperament
Friendly/Shy/Aggressive

