

**2025 College Royal™ Dog Show
Advanced Class Scorecard**

Armband #: _____ Dog: _____ Handler: _____

Judge: _____

Exercise	Point Value	Minor Point Deduction (-1 Point)	Major Point Deduction (-2 to -5 Points)	Comments	Score
Advanced Tricks (2)	10	Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Trick Inadequate Difficulty		
Heel Free/ Figure 8 Off Leash	40	Forging/Lagging Cueing for Sit at Halts/No Sit Extra Commands/Treats Crooked Sit	Luring No Change of Pace (-10) Breaks Heel Interacts with Posts		
Drop From Heel	25	Forging/Lagging Extra Commands/Treats Sniffing/Detour on Recall Crooked Front/Sit	Fails to Drop (-10) Breaks Down Fails to Recall (-10) No Front/Finish		
Recall Over Broad Jump	20	Extra Commands/Treats Sniffing/Detour on Recall Crooked Front/Sit	Breaks Wait Fails to Recall (-10) No Front/Finish		
Moving Stand for Exam	25	Forging/Lagging Extra Commands/Treats Sniffing/Detour on Recall Crooked Front/Sit	Breaks Stand Fails to Recall (-10) No Front/Finish Cookie Exam (-10)		
Directed Jumping	25	Sniffing/Detouring Extra Commands/Treats Does not Sit Crooked Front/sit	Fails to send out Fails to jump Luring No Front/Finish		
Position Changes (Sit, Stand, Leave, Down, Sit)	25	Extra Commands/Treats Slow to Respond Creeping Forward	Wrong Position Moves > Body length Breaks Stay		
Attitude	10	Dog Inattentiveness Dog Lacks Willingness to Perform	Verbal Corrections Unsportsmanlike Conduct		
Subtotal	180				
Scent Detection	20	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform (-10) Incorrect Box (-10)		
Total	200				
Non Qualifying Behaviour		Physical/Verbal Abuse Dog Aggression Unsportsmanlike Behaviour Soiling the Ring Dog Out of Control/ Leaves Ring			

2025 College Royal™ Dog Show
Advanced Class Scoresheet

Judge: _____

Scent Detection Exercise (20 Points)

Armband	Minor Deduction (-1 Point)	Major Deduction (-2 to -5 Points)	Score
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
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	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	
	Forging Extra Commands	Fails to Perform Incorrect Box (-10)	

2025 College Royal™ Dog Show
Advanced Class Judges' Notes

Summary of Exercises:

1. *Individual Exercises*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Advanced Tricks | (10 points) |
| ii) Heel Free/Figure 8 Off Leash | (40 points) |
| iii) Drop From Heel | (25 points) |
| iv) Recall Over Broad Jump | (20 Points) |
| v) Moving Stand for Exam | (25 points) |
| vi) Directed Jumping | (25 points) |
| vii) Position Changes | (25 points) |
| viii) Attitude | (10 points) |

2. *Group Exercises*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| i) Scent Detection | (20 points) |
|--------------------|-------------|

Rewards and Encouragement:

- Handlers may verbally reward and encourage their dogs during exercises. No point deductions should be incurred for this as long as it does not constitute an extra command
- Handlers may reward after/between the exercises with verbal and physical praise, treats, and toys. Toy rewards are allowed in the ring but cannot leave the handler's hand. Treats may only be given in between exercises without penalty. Handlers may have treats on their person during exercises but cannot be fed to the dog without penalty.

Exercises:

Advanced Tricks – 10 points

This exercise is designed to highlight the dog's natural abilities and the fun aspects of dog training. Tricks should be of a suitable difficulty for the advanced class. Props are allowed as long as they can be carried with one hand (i.e. hoops, bars, balls, frisbees). The handler can show 2 tricks and the best trick is marked.

Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)

- Extra Commands – This is defined as recuing the trick more than once or excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.

Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)

- Inadequate Difficulty - The trick should be of appropriate difficulty to dogs capable of performing the rest of these exercises. Tricks like shake a paw, spin, etc are not difficult enough for this level of obedience.

- Fails to Perform Trick – If the dog fails to perform the trick to the judge's satisfaction a major fault can be applied.

Heel Free/Figure 8 Off Leash– 40 points

The dog shall walk close to the handler's left side, without forging, lagging or crowding, permitting the handler freedom of motion at all times. At each order to halt, the handler will stop and the dog should sit smartly at heel. It is permissible after each halt, before moving again, for the handler to give the command or signal to heel.

Heel Free:

This exercise should also have a 2 halts where the dog must sit in heel position. In addition, this exercise should contain a left turn, right turn and a right about turn. When executing the slow and fast paces, the handler and dog must significantly change pace from normal. When executing the about-turn, the handler will always do a right about- turn. All turns must not be excessively wide.

2025 Heel Pattern: Forward, Halt, Forward, Left Turn, Slow, Normal, About Turn, Halt, Forward, Right Turn, Fast, Normal, About Turn, Halt

Exercise Commands: "This is your heel free exercise, are you ready?" "Forward" "Halt" "Forward" "Left Turn" "Slow" "Normal" "About Turn" "Halt" "Forward" "Right Turn" "Fast" "Normal" "About Turn" "Halt" "Exercise Finished"

Figure 8 Off Leash:

Posts for this exercise will be the ring stewards/volunteers who will stand approx. 8 feet apart. Teams will start this exercise in between the two posts, approx. 6 feet back from the center of the figure 8, across from the judge. Upon command, the team will complete a full figure 8, going around both posts, then be asked to halt, then complete another full figure 8 before being asked to halt again before the exercise is finished. Handler may start by going around either post, and expectations are the same as the Heel Free exercise.

Exercise Commands: "This is your Figure 8 exercise, you may go either direction, are you ready?" "Forward" "Halt" "Forward" "Halt" "Exercise Finished"

Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)

- Forging/Lagging – The following errors should be considered a forging or lagging error. The dog fails to change direction with handler. The dog fails to keep up with the handler when he or she changes pace. The dog walks ahead of the handler.
- Extra Commands/Treats – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. Handlers may re-cue behaviours if the dog has lagged or forged without penalty. Handlers may also re-cue following halts, changes of pace or change of direction without

penalty. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job. In the advanced class, handlers are not allowed to give treats during the exercises.

- Cueing For Sit at a Halt/No Sit - It is expected a dog automatically sits when the handler comes to a halt. If the handler must ask the dog to sit or if the dog does not sit, a minor deduction is applied. As the deduction is applied regardless, it is likely in the best interest of the handler and dog, if the dog forgets to sit, that the handler then ask the dog to sit anyway in hopes that during the next halt the dog will remember
- Crooked Sit - The dog sitting at an angle to the handler when halting.

Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)

- Breaks Heel – This is defined as the dog leaving heel position by more than a forge or lag.
- Luring – Luring is defined as a cookie or toy being present in the hand of the handler and being placed on the dog's nose in order to coerce the dog into performing the behaviour.
- No Change of Pace (-10) - This is defined as the team not exhibiting a clear change of pace when asked for by the judge.
- Interacts with posts - during the figure 8 if the dog interacts with the human posts for the figure 8, either by touching them, trying to jump, or sniffing excessively.

Drop from Heel – 25 points

This exercise will highlight the dog's ability to respond quickly to commands even while in motion. The handler will begin with the dog sitting in heel position. On the judge's order, the handler will command or signal the dog to heel forward at a normal pace. After the handler has proceeded about 1/3 of the ring, on the judge's order, the handler will command and/or signal the dog to drop. On further order from the judge, the handler will give the dog the command and/or signal to stay in the down position. The handler will then walk to the end of the ring and turn to face the dog. On the judge's order or signal, the handler will command or signal the dog to come and complete the exercise as directed.

Exercise Commands:

“Are you ready?”, “Forward”, “Drop your dog”, “Leave your dog”, “Call your dog”, “Finish”, “Exercise Finished”

Minor point deductions (-1 Point)

- Forging/Lagging – The following errors should be considered a forging or lagging error. The dog fails to change direction with handler. The dog fails to keep up with the handler when he or she changes pace. The dog walks ahead of the handler.
- Crooked Front/Sit - Dog sits crooked when they come to front, or after the dog has finished and returned to heel position

- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog’s name or other commands in order to maintain the dog’s attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.
- Sniffing/Detouring – If the dog is slow to respond, sniffs the mats or does not come in a straight line, but otherwise completes the exercise, then a minor point deduction may be applied to the score.

Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)

- Fails to drop (-10) - The dog fails to drop within a reasonable amount of time
- Breaks down - The dog breaks the stay during the ‘leave your dog’ portion of the exercise
- Fails to recall (-10) - If the dog makes no move to come when called or does not return to the handler then a major point deduction is applied.
- No Front/Finish - If the dog fails to come and sit in front of the handler after being called, or if the dog fails to perform a finish where they return to heel position

Recall Over Broad Jump - 20 Points

The handler will begin at least 8ft back from the jump, with the dog in heel position. Upon the judges’ direction, the handler will leave the dog and walk around the left side of the jump to the other side and face the dog. The judge will cue the handler to call the dog. The dog will go over the jump, coming to the handler and sitting in front position. The judge will finally direct the handler to finish the dog.

Exercise Commands: “Are you ready?” “Leave your dog” “Call your dog” “Finish the dog” “Exercise Finished”

Minor Point Deduction (-1 Point)

- Crooked Front/Sit - Dog sits crooked when they come to front, or after the dog has finished and returned to heel position
- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog’s name or other commands in order to maintain the dog’s attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.
- Sniffing/Detouring – If the dog is slow to respond, sniffs the mats or does not come in a straight line, but otherwise completes the exercise, then a minor point deduction may be applied to the score.

Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 Points)

- Breaks wait - The dog breaks the stay during the ‘leave your dog’ portion of the exercise
- Fails to recall (-10) - If the dog makes no move to come when called or does not return to the handler then a major point deduction is applied.

- No Front/Finish - If the dog fails to come and sit in front of the handler after being called, or if the dog fails to perform a finish where they return to heel position

Moving Stand for Exam - 25 Points

The handler will begin with the dog sitting in heel position. On the judge's order, the handler will command or signal the dog to heel forward at a normal pace. After the handler has proceeded about 1/3 of the ring, on order from the judge, the handler, without pausing, will command and/or signal the dog to stand, continue forward about 3.05-3.66 m (10-12 ft), then turn and face the dog. The judge will approach and examine the dog, touching only the dog's head, shoulder, and back. On the judge's order or signal, the handler will command or signal the dog to come and then the judge will direct the handler to finish the dog.

Exercise Commands: "Are you ready?", "Forward", "Stand your dog", "Call your Dog", "Finish", "Exercise Complete"

Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)

- Forging/Lagging – The following errors should be considered a forging or lagging error. The dog fails to change direction with handler. The dog fails to keep up with the handler when he or she changes pace. The dog walks ahead of the handler.
- Shifting during exam - Excessive shifting during judge's exam such as flinching or stepping away from the judge.
- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.
- Sniffing/Detouring – If the dog is slow to respond, sniffs the mats or does not come in a straight line, but otherwise completes the exercise, then a minor point deduction may be applied to the score.

Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)

- Fails to Stand - The dog does not execute a moving stand
- Breaks Stand - The dog breaks from stand position before, during, or after the judge's examination
- Fails to Recall – If the dog makes no move to come when called or does not return to the handler then a major point deduction is applied.
- Luring – Luring is defined as a cookie or toy being present in the hand of the handler and being placed on the dog's nose in order to coerce the dog into performing the behaviour.

Directed Jumping - 25 points

The handler will begin with the dog sitting in heel position. When prompted by the judge, the handler will send the dog to a mat approx. 20 feet ahead of them. When the dog reaches the mat the handler will cue the dog to sit or down. The handler will then send the dog over a jump located 10' - 15' from the handler and either to the right or the left of the mat. The judge will instruct what jump the dog should do first. The dog should return to sit in front of the handler, who will then finish the dog when prompted. The handler will then reset and send the dog out a second time, go over the other jump, come front, and finish again. NOTE: distances for this exercise are only estimates.

As the dog reaches the mat, the handler may ask the dog to sit. As the dog is going over the jump, the handler may turn the face the dog so it is easier for the dog to get a straight front.

Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)

- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.
- Dog does not sit - If the dog completes the send out to the mat but does not sit or when cued
- Sniffing/Detouring – If the dog is slow to respond, sniffs the mats or does not come in a straight line, but otherwise completes the exercise, then a minor point deduction may be applied to the score.

Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)

- Fails to Send Out - The dog does not go out to the mat.
- Fails to go over jump - The dog fails to go over the jump, but does recall to the handler
- Luring - This is defined as a treat being present in the handlers hand and being used to lure or guide the dog
- No Front/Finish - If the dog fails to come to front position after jumping, or if the dog fails to complete a finish

Position Changes - 25 points

The principal features of this exercise are that the dog stays where left, responds correctly to each position change as indicated by the judge on one command and/or signal and remains in the final position until the handler has returned to heel position. The handler will go to a clearly defined mark approximately 10' from the dog.

2025 Sequence: Sit, Stand, Leave, Down, Sit

Commands: “Are you ready?”, “Sit your dog”, “Stand your dog” “Leave your dog”, “Down your dog”, “Sit your dog”, “Return to the your dog”, “Exercise Complete”

Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)

- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog’s name or other commands in order to maintain the dog’s attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.
- Dog Slow to Respond - This is defined as the dog pausing for an extended time before responding to the command. Dogs that perform begin to perform behaviours immediately after the command but are slow in their movements should not be penalized.
- Creeping forward - Throughout the position changes, a dog that creeps forward minorly shall receive a minor point deduction. Creeping forward a greater distance than the dogs body length is a major deductions

Major Point Deductions

- Creeping Forward over the body length of the dog - If during the course of performing the position changes the dog creeps forward over the distance of the dogs body, a point deduction of -5 should be applied.
- Breaks Stay - If during the exercise the dog breaks their stay or returns to the handler, a point deduction of -10 should be applied. The handler may attempt the exercise again, but only once.
- Fails to change position / changes to wrong position - If during the exercise a dog fails to change position or changes to a wrong position, a point deduction should be applied.

Scent Detection - 20 Points

Scent Detection relies on a dog’s natural talent of scent discrimination to detect a scent hidden in a box. This exercise will happen *separately from other exercises* so as to limit contamination in the ring with the scent, *therefore this exercise will happen first*. Dogs will come in one at a time, and before entering will not be able to see the ring so as to not know what box has the scent in it. Handlers will start with the dog in heel position, then ask the dog to search down a line of four boxes. Based on the dog’s reaction, the handler will guess what box has the scent it in, and the judge will confirm if their guess is correct. Once all dogs have gone, we will then call back in the first dog to start doing the rest of the exercises as normal.

Handlers are allowed to give extra commands for the dogs to search, but not allowed to give extra commands to keep the dog’s focus or keep the dog from wandering.

Minor Point Deduction (-1 Point)

- Forging - For this exercise, forging will be defined as the dogs sniffing areas other than the boxes or around the boxes.
- Extra Commands - Handlers are permitted to ask the dog repeatedly to search, but are not permitted to give extra commands that do not involve searching (trying to get the dogs to refocus, to not move to another side of the ring, etc.)

Major Point Deduction (-2 to -5 Points)

- Fails to Perform (-10) - This is defined as the dog not wanting to work at all and having no interest in searching.
- Incorrect Box (-10) - This is defined as the handler guessing the incorrect box that has the scent in it

Attitude – 10 points

Dog training should be fun, and as a result, this component of the beginner scoring is designed to reward teams that work well together. This is given at the judge's discretion. 5 points should be awarded for the good working attitude of the dog. Inattentiveness or unwillingness to perform exercises should be treated as a minor point deduction. 10 points should be awarded for the happy upbeat demeanour of the handler, verbal corrections or poor sportsmanship should be faulted as a major point deduction.

Non-Qualifying Behaviour – Automatic Disqualification

There are some behaviours that are contrary to the spirit of College Royal and as such the dog and handler will be asked to leave under the following conditions.

- Physical or Verbal Abuse of a Dog – This includes yelling, hitting, swatting, grabbing the dog's muzzle, and handler-initiated leash corrections.
- Dog Aggression – Aggression towards other dogs, the handler or the judge is grounds for disqualification. The judge may use their judgement to determine if behaviour is aggressive in nature. Snapping, lip lifting, biting, growling or lunging with the intent to harm are all considered aggressive behaviours. Jumping up on judge or handler or lunging at another dog with the intent to play is not considered aggressive. It is up to the judge whether the team is allowed to attempt the remaining exercises.
- Unsportsmanlike Behaviour – At the judge's discretion, any action by the handler that is deemed contrary to the spirit of the College Royal Dog Show may result in disqualification.
- Soiling the Ring – Urinating or defecating in the ring.
- Dog Out of Control/ Leaves the Ring – An out of control dog is one that excessively jumps on the handler or judge, lunges at the end of the leash, or is uncontrollably loose in the ring. Leaving the ring is defined as the dog making an attempt to leave the ring by either jumping over or rushing the gate.