

# APPLICATION OF COMPETITION REGULATIONS WITHIN THE SWEDISH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF RABBIT JUMPING

2020 edition



## Contents

### Participation

1. Handlers	2
2. Rabbits	2
3. At competition locations	4
4. Handling of rabbits	5
5. Sportsmanship	6
6. Harness and leashes	6
7. Competition	6
8. Jumping course competition	7
9. High jump and long jump competitions	13

### Arranging events

10. Official events	17
11. Entries and fees	19
12. Competition Courses	20
13. Obstacles	22
14. Judges and timekeepers	24
15. Championship events	25
16. Titles	27
17. Glossary	

### Violation of the regulations

Participants who violate the regulations will be penalised in accordance with the provisions of the present paragraph. In most cases, all of the judges at a competition location may penalise participants who violate the regulations. If this does not occur, participants that discover that any violation has occurred should speak with a judge on location to address the problem. In the second instance, if the problem persists, the violation should be reported to the federation, which will decide what measures should be taken.

Participants who discover that an arranging club is violating the regulations should in the first instance approach the club directly and in the second instance inform the federation. Serious violations should always be reported to the federation.

## **Participation**

### **1. Handlers**

§1) All members of the Swedish Rabbit Jumping Federation (“SKHRF”) or any other SKHRF-approved federation who have attained the age of seven are entitled to participate in official events. Members under the age of 7 are permitted to compete, with the support of an assistant handler in in-official classes. Members aged 7 to and including 9 years of age can have an assistant handler in in-official classes. In the event of any violation, the results pertaining to the offending team shall be struck from the standings. Membership is not required to compete in the mini class.

§2) Handlers that have physical problems that prohibit them from handling the rabbit themselves and need an assistant may apply for an exemption to have a helper.

§3) In the case of a helper being used, they are considered an equal to the original handler before the rules. If the helper is disqualified before the team has started the course and the cause of disqualification is not connected to the team, the helper should be replaced with a new helper or the team can choose to compete without the aid of a helper, if the member is of the minimum age. In the event of both handlers being on the course and being involved in the situation, both members will receive a warning/disqualification. If a situation occurs where only one handler is guilty of an act that leads to a warning/disqualification, only that member will receive consequences.

### **2. Rabbits**

§4) All rabbits regardless of breed are permitted to participate in events. No pedigrees are required.

§5) Rabbits must be at least five months old to participate in competitions or shows except training, which they are allowed to participate at four months old. In all official competitions and shows the rabbits must be at least one year old in order to participate in elite, high jump and long jump, ten months for advanced. In the event of any violation, the results for the rabbit in question shall be struck from the standings. Intentional or repeated violations shall be reported to the federation and can lead to exclusion from future competition events. Violation during any official non-competition shall be reported to the federation.

§6) Rabbits younger than eight weeks old are barred from any competition location. Violating this provision will result in a warning followed by disqualification.

§7) Rabbits younger than three months old may not be present in harnesses/leashes at any competition location. Violating this provision will result in a warning followed by disqualification.

§8) Rabbits must be entirely healthy and free of any contagious disease to participate in and be transported to any competition or show. Violating this provision will result in the rabbit in question being barred from competition until it has become healthy and free of any contagious disease. Should this occur during a competition it will also result in a warning followed by disqualification and all results during the time of sickness shall be struck from the standings. All violations shall be reported to the federation. The decision as to whether a rabbit is fit to compete rests with the presiding judge, during other events the decision rests with the organising club, who is entitled to demand a veterinarian's certificate in the event of any doubt.

§9) No rabbit, regardless of vaccination history, that is known to have been present at a rabbitry during any time that the yard was known to have been contaminated with RVHD (Rabbit Viral Hemorrhagic Disease) shall be allowed to participate in any competition prior to the passing of three months since the yard was established as being free of the contagion. Rabbitries that have had cases of myxomatosis must have been symptom free for at least two months, before the rabbits that have been at the yard at any point during the sickness period can become eligible to compete at official events again. See the Sickness guide for vaccinated rabbits. Any member who suspects the existence of either of the above diseases at their rabbitry must report this to the federation. Any violation of this paragraph must be reported to the federation, which will determine appropriate measures.

§10) No rabbit that may be at risk of being pregnant may participate in any competition or shows. Intentional violations entail immediate disqualification and shall be reported to the federation. Exclusion from future competitions may result. Any instance of a pregnant rabbit competing or in any other way participating in a show or official event due to a mistake shall be reported to the federation. Any results produced by a pregnant rabbit shall be struck from the standings.

§11) Female rabbits that have produced a litter or stillborn babies are barred from competitions and shows for as long as they are lactating. Such rabbits must also be fit and rested following their giving birth. Competition judges are entitled to bar any female rabbit from competition on the grounds that it is unfit to compete. Beyond that the following applies:

- Does that were presumed pregnant but never gave birth may participate in competition or shows at earliest 40 days after the last attempt at breeding, unless a veterinarian's

certificate can be shown assuring the doe not to be pregnant.

- Does may participate in official competitions and shows 8 weeks after giving birth, and 2 weeks after being separated from her kits at the earliest. In the case of the doe being separated from the kits earlier than 6 weeks after birth, she may only participate after having four weeks of rest since the separation.
- Does that live together with a kit/kits may, without separating them, participate at earliest 12 weeks after giving birth.
- After giving birth to stillborns or kits that died early on the doe should be allowed rest for 4 weeks after the birth. The presiding judge may deny the doe participation if they deem her unfit to compete. During shows the decision rests with the arranging club.

§12) Rabbits that have been given any medication with the intent of postponing heat, e.g. birth control for cats, may not compete until after a waiting period of two months from the last dose. In the event of violation, the results for the rabbit in question shall be struck from the standings. Intentional or repeated violations shall be reported to the federation and can lead to exclusion from future competition events.

§13) Rabbits that have received medication, during an operation or for other reasons, are not permitted to participate in official events before the quarantine period has passed after the last dose of medication. Specific rules pertaining to quarantine periods can be found in the Sickness guide. If the rabbit participates within the quarantine period, its results will be struck from the competition. Deliberate or repeat offences are to be reported to the federation and can lead to suspension from official events.

### **3. At competition locations**

Competition locations include course areas, warm up areas, rabbit holding areas and any directly pertinent areas where competition participants and spectators may be present to exercise rabbits or watch competitions.

§14) Tobacco, drugs and/or alcohol are prohibited at all competition locations. Violations by event participants or their family members shall be subject to warnings followed by disqualification. Any spectator using tobacco, drugs or alcohol at any competition location shall be asked to leave.

§15) Event participants are responsible for ensuring that they and their family members do not behave in a disruptive manner at competition locations. Violations will result in warnings followed by disqualification.

§16) Event participants are responsible for ensuring that any animals that they or their family members bring to any competition location do not create any disturbance. Dogs must be leashed and be handled with appropriate precautions to avoid frightening rabbits. Violations will result in warnings followed by disqualification. Any spectators accompanied by a dog or

other animals that may cause disturbances shall be asked to move to a place where their animals will not create any disturbance.

§17) Event participants are responsible for their own and any family members' keeping competition locations tidy and cleaning up after themselves and their animals. Violations will result in warnings followed by disqualification.

§18) Every rabbit over the age of four months must have access to its own caged area during the competition. Violations may lead to warnings followed by disqualification.

§19) Bedding in carry cages should have absorbent properties and ensure the rabbit's good hygiene and comfort. Straw and hay are permitted as bedding. It is not permitted to use fine bedding materials, such as shavings, paper pellets, peat and the like. Judges decide in consultation with the competition's organisers, what is to be seen as fine bedding. Breach of regulations leads to a warning, before disqualification.

§20) The mating of rabbits at competition locations is only permitted following the close of competition for the day or at areas designated by the event arrangers. Violations will result in disqualification of the individuals responsible for both the male and female rabbit being mated.

§21) Rabbits are not to be left unattended or on leashes at competition locations. The owner/handler must ensure that any rabbits not held in cages or pens are suitably attended to. Violations will be subject to disqualification.

#### **4. Handling of rabbits**

§22) Careless handling of a rabbit will result in a warning followed by disqualification. Seriously negligent handling will lead to immediate disqualification. The judges, in consultation with one another, shall decide what constitutes seriously negligent handling. Serious and repeated instances will be reported to the federation. This applies regardless of the time at which the incident in question occurs during the day of competition.

§23) Rabbits shall proceed through courses and jump over obstacles voluntarily. Handlers are prohibited from forcing or carrying rabbits forward over courses, but may lift them over obstacles. Assistance and encouragement may never involve high volume or any subjection of rabbits to stress. Violations will result in warnings followed by elimination. Serious or repeated incidents will be regarded as incidents of careless handling of a rabbit and result in warnings followed by elimination.

§24) Judges are entitled to remove any rabbit that must repeatedly be lifted over obstacles or entirely refuses to move as being clearly unwilling to jump.

§25) Handlers may choose to exit any round in which their rabbits decline to jump, which constitutes voluntary elimination.

§26) Rabbits that exhibit clearly aggressive behaviour repeatedly will be eliminated.

## **5. Sportsmanship**

§27) Handlers must always embody good sportsmanship. Violations will result in warnings followed by disqualification. The judges decide, in consultation with one another, what constitutes poor sportsmanship.

§28) Handlers may not intentionally impair rabbits' scores. Violations will be subject to warning before disqualification. This rule does not apply to high jump and long jump.

## **6. Harnesses and leashes**

§29) Rabbits must always be kept in approved harnesses and leashes (see glossary for explanations) while on the location of a competition or a show. In the event of a violation during an official competition, the harness and/or leash are to be immediately replaced or corrected before the rabbit is allowed to continue participating. Repeat offences lead to warning, before disqualification. Any rabbit wearing a harness while in a carry cage or playpen will be subjected to a warning before disqualification.

§30) Harnesses and leashes that slip to the side or fall off during competition need not be set aright as long as the rabbit is not subjected to any suffering. Any harness that causes any suffering for a rabbit shall immediately be set aright, without the clock being stopped.

§31) Rabbit's leashes may only be used to carefully retrieve and steer rabbits. Leashes must hang loose whenever rabbits jump. Pulling or jerking leashes is prohibited. It is also not permitted to use the leash to yank the rabbit in a U-turn away from the next jump. Violations will result in warnings followed by elimination.

§32) Rabbits may be allowed to participate in show jumping, high jump and long jump competitions without a harness/leash if the course or obstacle is within a suitable enclosure. Presiding judges are entitled to forbid jumping without a harness and leash. Violations will result in elimination.

## **7. Competition**

§33) Participants with complaints about the judging following their own or others' runs shall

immediately, i.e., before the next team starts, contact the presiding judge to address the problem. In the event of any doubts with regard to judging, the final determination always rests with the presiding judge. Judges are not obliged to consider complaints raised at any time other than immediately following a performance.

§34) Presiding judges are entitled to eliminate any team that shows itself unready to start within 30 seconds of being called up. Participants wishing to exchange starting numbers for whatever reason must obtain permission from a judge. Exceptions apply in the case of parallel-course competition, where participants and judges must cooperate to ensure that competition progresses as smoothly as possible.

§35) Only teams that have been called to the warm up area and/or to the competition course may be present at these places. Violations will result in warnings followed by elimination.

§36) Handlers shall strive to stay behind their rabbits throughout the course and to avoid disturbing the rabbits by running close to or past them. The hand holding the leash should be positioned behind the rabbit whenever the rabbit jumps and, within reason, whenever on the course. Violations will result in warnings followed by elimination.

§37) Any rabbit that enters a course and leaps over an obstacle other than during its own run will be eliminated from the class competition in question. If the rabbit is not competing in the class competition in question, it will be eliminated from the class competition it is to take part in if that competition has yet to be completed and is to be run on the same course, even if the course is to be adapted somewhat to the needs of the class in question. However if the rabbit's class has already been accomplished it should not be considered a violation.

§38) Handlers are not allowed to step over obstacles on any course or warm up area. Repeated violations will result in warnings followed by elimination.

## **8. Jumping course**

§39) Jumping course involves two kinds of courses: straight and crooked. The obstacles on straight courses are placed in a straight line. Where space is limited, a gentle curve is permitted. If a straight course still does not fit, despite a gentle curve, it is permitted to use a divided straight course. Crooked courses have obstacles placed in a special order, where no obstacle may be jumped more than once.

§40) Divided straight course is a straight course, divided into two parts via a small, obligatory jump on a 180° turn, that fulfills a similar function to the start/finnish jumps. If the course has an even number of jumps, each part should contain an equal number of jumps. In the case of an uneven number of jumps, one part may contain max one jump more than the other part. The distance between the two parts should be at least as big as the distance between the jumps

on the course and big enough that the rabbits cannot misunderstand which order the jumps on the course are to be jumped. Divided straight course cannot be used to fit two courses in a limited space. In the event of a divided straight course, information should be published in the competition's information. Divided straight course is not permitted during federation events, such as the Swedish Championships, Agrida Cup and the Jubilee Trophy.

§41) Judges must, following approval of a course and prior to the beginning of any class competition, allow the participants to walk the course. They may not be accompanied by their rabbits. Participants shall be entitled to walk a course again in the event that it is changed.

§42) "Start" and "finnish" obstacles must always be present, but are not taken into account in scoring upsets. The small, obligatory jump that signals the division of a divided straight course is also not taken into account when scoring upsets.

§43) Water jumps should be combined with other obstacles on easy class courses.

§44) Teams called to start must wait behind the starting obstacle for the "you may start" signal from the judge before beginning their runs. Upsetting or jumping the starting obstacle before receiving the starting signal will be counted as a false start (see §49). If the rabbit scores any upsets before the judge has cleared them they will count in the result, however cleared obstacles are not counted. Only teams that have been on the course and have gotten the "you may start" signal from the judge is counted in the results, not teams that have solely been on the warm up course.

§45) The rabbit that commits the fewest faults wins. In the event of a tie, the competitor with the shortest time wins. Two teams with the same number of faults and the same time will be tied in the standings.

§46) A course's obstacles must be jumped in the correct order and the correct way. This includes the small, obligatory jump at the turn in a divided straight course. Otherwise a "wrong way" judgement is declared and the team in question is eliminated. For a wrong way judgement to be declared, a rabbit must have jumped an obstacle and touched ground with all four feet. If a team upsets a jump on the course, the team has the right to pass the jump in any way of their choice, without being further penalized, to continue the course.

§47) The start obstacle is not taken into account in judging whether a "wrong way" violation has occurred, but must be cleared in the right direction before a rabbit moves on to the other obstacles on a course and to start the clock. Violations will result in elimination.

§48) The finish obstacle must be cleared in the right direction to stop the clock. Clearing the final obstacle before the rest of the obstacles constitutes a "wrong way" violation and results in team elimination. Otherwise, the final obstacle is not taken into account is determining

whether a “wrong way” violation has occurred.

§49) One fault will be scored against any team that causes any of the following provided, however, that no more than one fault may be scored in connection with any particular obstacle:

Upsetting of obstacles: Upset obstacle parts must be replaced in the correct configuration. One fault shall be scored for each obstacle, regardless of the number of bars/beams knocked over, regardless of whether the cause is the handler, the rabbit or their equipment and regardless of where the team is in the course of a run when the obstacle is upset. It will however only count if the team (including things that might fall out of pockets, such as cell phones) touch the obstacle in some way. Faults shall also be scored if a part of an obstacle falls on another and causes another upset. Pushing over the boundary markings at a water jump is equivalent to upsetting an obstacle.

Lopsided jumps: To clear an obstacle properly, the greater part of the rabbit’s body must be between the obstacle supports through the entire length of the obstacle. Otherwise a “lopsided jump” fault is scored. A lopsided jump fault is not scored if a rabbit jumps entirely outside the obstacle supports; in which case, the rabbit is regarded as simply having missed the obstacle. Only one fault per obstacle may be scored as a result. A rabbit must clear the entire length of a water jump while remaining within the side boundary markings to avoid a fault. It is irrelevant how far or crooked the rabbit jumps.

Takeoff at obstacles: One fault per obstacle is scored if a rabbit plants one or both hind feet between the bars/beams of an obstacle and takes off from that position, regardless of whether the bars/beams remains in position.

Falling into water jumps: The handler, rabbit or harness/leash disturbs the surface of the water. Whiskers do not count.

Lifting over undisturbed obstacles: A rabbit may be lifted over or around individual obstacles (see §23), which results in one fault per obstacle.

Corrections: Teams receive one fault for three corrections, two faults for six, three faults for nine, etc. This applies to all class competitions except for the mini and easy classes.

False starts: A false start (see §44) results in one fault. Repeated false starts in the same round result in elimination.

§50) Individual obstacles that were incorrectly set up, are not upright, have fallen due to the teams impact on the ground or have blown down are jumped again after the run, with no account being taken of corrections or time. Handler may in the second run chose to jump one or more obstacles before the one that needs to be jumped again. Obstacles shall be jumped in the same order and erected the same way as the present round. Any faults on other obstacles before/after the one that is the cause of the second run does not count. A rabbit that refuses to jump an obstacle again within a reasonable amount of time is assigned a fault in connection with that obstacle.

§51) Jumping course competitions are broken down into the following classes: easy, moderate, advanced, elite, veteran and mini. All rabbits must begin in the easy class.

§52) Easy, moderate and advanced classes may be divided into “new” and “ordinary” subclasses. Rabbits that have not previously earned an advancement pin start in the new subclass of the class in question. Any pins won while competing in new subclasses are counted for the purposes of ordinary subclass rankings. Ordinary and new subclasses are to be run on courses of equal difficulty, which need however not be identical in form. Judges and timekeepers that are officiating the “new” classes have the right to start their rabbits in the ordinary class, even if they lack advancement pins.

§53) The veteran class is for older rabbits no longer able to compete in their normal ordinary classes. Veteran class competitions follow the same rules as easy class competitions, except that corrections are scored. Rabbits that have attained the age of six years are entitled to move to the veteran class. Registering a rabbit in the veteran class, following which any return to an ordinary class is prohibited, is a precondition for the rabbit’s competing in the veteran class.

§54) The mini class is for beginners and other rabbits that cannot compete at the level of the easy class. No membership is required. Water jumps may not be used. No rabbit shall be allowed to compete in any other class on the same day it has competed in the mini class. No pins are awarded in the mini class and rabbits that have won a pin in some competition discipline are excluded from competition in this class.

§55) The following conditions apply with respect to the various classes:

Elite class:

A minimum of 12 obstacles (may be reduced to ten due to space limitations in connection with straight course competitions, however never with the intent of fitting two separate courses or into a divided straight course) with a maximum height of 50 cm and a maximum length of 80 cm.

Advanced class:	A minimum of ten obstacles with a maximum height of 45 cm and a maximum length of 75 cm.
Moderate class:	A minimum of ten obstacles with a maximum height of 38 cm and a maximum length of 65 cm.
Easy class:	A minimum of eight obstacles with a maximum height of 30 cm and a maximum length of 45 cm.
Veteran class	A minimum of eight obstacles with a maximum height of 30 cm and a maximum length of 45 cm.
Mini class	Six to eight obstacles with a maximum height of 25 cm and a maximum length of 30 cm.

At least 25% of the jumps in a class, rounded up, should reach a height and length that is at least 3cm lower/shorter than the max height and length.

§56) Rabbits qualify to compete in higher classes in jumping course competitions by collecting advancement points. Straight and winding course competitions are counted separately. Three points must be earned in easy class competitions for a rabbit to move from the easy class to the moderate class. Three points are required to move from the moderate to the advanced class and five points are required to move from the advanced to the elite class. Results from SKHRF accepted federations in other countries, with equivalent rules and regulations in reference to the class-system and jump-measurements are counted and accepted by SKHRF. However, at least one point per class-type must be from within SKHRF, in order to be eligible to “class up” from easy class to moderate class and from moderate to advanced class. To “class up” from advanced class to elite class, at least 2 points per class-type must be from within SKHRF.

Advancement points are awarded in accordance with the following table, which also applies to elite class standings:

<i>Number of rabbits starting</i>	<i>Number of advancement points and placings</i>
3-5	1 point and placing
6-10	2 points and placings
11-15	3 points and placings
16-20	4 points and placings
21-25	5 points and placings
26-30	6 points and placings
31-35	7 points and placings
36-40	8 points and placings
41-45	9 points and placings
46-50	10 points and placings
51-55	11 points and placings
56-60	12 points and placings
Etc.	Etc.

§57) Advancement pins are only awarded to rabbits with an average of two or fewer faults per run. Rabbits with more faults may be entered into the standings according to the pin table (see §56) and receive prizes but shall not be awarded pins. All rabbits with a final result of zero faults receive advancement pins, regardless of their places in the final standings.

§58) Handlers competing in SKAFKH, or foreign federations, may on one occasion per rabbit transfer the class from these federations to SKHRF by applying for this through the federations registrator. Eventual pins, titles and certifications do not transfer. The rabbit must have been in SKHRF's registers for at least three months to be allowed to start in the Swedish National Championships.

§59) No rabbit that advances to a higher class shall be entitled to compete in the higher class in the same competition discipline that same day.

§60) No rabbit that advances to a higher class shall be entitled to compete in any lower class, except with regard to cup competitions, in which teams can continue to compete for cup standings. Such teams shall not, however, be eligible to receive pins in the class in question.

§61) Rabbits participating “outside of competition” are not entitled to receive pins or prizes or to representation in the final standings. Such participation is only permitted in a lower class than a rabbit normally competes in if the rabbit is unable to, for whatever reason, to jump in its usual class. The rabbit’s age is a valid reason. Rabbits in the veteran class are permitted to jump outside of competition in the easy class. Clubs organising events may choose not to allow participation outside of competition. Rabbits are only permitted to jump outside of competition and then compete in their ordinary classes if two different competition disciplines are involved.

§62) Judges are entitled to have their own rabbits participate outside of competition in the classes that they judge. Any such rabbit’s performance must be judged by some other judge, even where the class in question is the class that the rabbit normally belongs to.

§63) Judging forms:

- A. Initial run: the number of faults and elapsed times provide the basis for determination. Applies only to the elite class.
- B. Initial run and run-offs: any two or more teams that score the lowest number of faults participate in the run-off. The combined number of faults and elapsed times from the two runs are computed. Applies only to the elite class.
- C. Initial and final runs: The combined number of faults and elapsed times from the two runs are computed.
- D. Two runs: The combined number of faults and elapsed times from

- the two runs are computed.
- E. Two runs plus final: The combined number of faults and elapsed times from all of the runs are computed.
- F. Minimum of three runs: The combined number of faults and elapsed times from all of the runs are computed.
- SCH. Swedish Championships first round, semifinal and final where at least 25% of the entered teams in the first round must go through to the final. Percentage of teams to go through to the semifinal and final are decided by the organising federation and judges. The final percentage that will go through to the semifinal and final must be announced before the next stage of the class. The percentage must always be rounded upwards to avoid dividing the number of faults.

§64) Judging forms for jumping course competitions shall be determined in advance. Information shall be made available to participants at the time they enter any event. The C judging form shall be employed unless otherwise stated. Judges shall inform participants in advance of the beginning of each class competition of the judging form to be used, the number of participants, if applicable, that would participate in a final round and the maximum allowed time (see §126).

## **9. High jump and long jump**

§65) All rabbits participating in high jump and long jump must start in the non-elite class. To be eligible for high jump and long jump, the rabbit must be at least moderate class level in one of the course classes. Upon meeting the requirements for elite class competition by clearing an obstacle 60 cm high (high jump) or 160 cm long (long jump) on three different competition occasions, a rabbit will be advanced to the elite class.

§66) The lowest entry level height/shortest entry level length is:

High jump non-elite 40 cm

High jump elite 50 cm

Long jump non-elite 80 cm

Long jump elite 120 cm

Entry level height/length in non-elite classes should always be lower/shorter than the minimum required to get a point.

The entry level height/length must be the same for all rabbits competing in the class. The Swedish Championships have somewhat different heights/lengths, see §138.

§67) The starting demarcation for high jump and long jump competitions shall be at least three meters from the obstacle. Teams must remain behind this demarcation before the judge gives the starting signal. In the event of any violation, the team in question shall be given a correction and must return to the demarcation to start over. If the rabbit scores any upsets

before the judge has cleared them they will count in the result, however cleared obstacles are not counted. High jump obstacles shall have starting demarcations front and back, allowing handlers to choose a direction.

§68) Teams shall have three opportunities, immediately following one another, to clear any height or distance. Once all of the participating teams have jumped, the rabbits that have succeeded in clearing the height/distance in question advance to the next height/distance, with respect to which the same procedures are followed. The presiding judge shall determine what the next height/distance will be and skipping any height/distance are not permitted.

§69) High- and long jump classes can be run as class-tests. The same rules are applicable for class-tests as for normal classes, with the following exception: There are no placings in the class and the class ends when the rabbits have jumped the minimum height/length for a point. It should be clear in the competition's description whether the class is a class-test or a normal class. No prizes are awarded for class-tests and the club may charge an entry fee up to the same amount as charged for "outside of competition" competitors. To change from normal class to class-test, the same rules are applicable as for judging form in §91.

§70) All bars are counted in scoring upset faults. If a handler upsets an obstacle after the rabbit's clears it and lands with all four paws on the ground, the jump is counted as successful.

§71) Participation outside of competition is not permitted in long jump or high jump competitions, with the exception of the current judge and timekeepers.

§72) Switching sides, balking or lifting the rabbit so that all four of its paws leave the ground after the rabbit has started to run at the jump are counted as corrections in high jump and long jump competitions. The first correction at the initial height/length shall not be counted. Three failed attempts at a given height or length count as a failure.

§73) A jump broken off by a handler once the rabbit has left the ground is regarded as an attempt.

§74) Pushing off from the rigid front piece or from the space between any two bars with either one or both rear feet is not permitted in long jump competitions. Doing so is called "overstepping" and counts as an attempt.

§75) The standings for high jump and long jump competitions are presented in descending order, one height or distance at a time. The rabbit that clears the highest height or longest distance in the lowest number of attempts wins. If two or more rabbits have performed equally with respect to that height/distance, the previous height/distance is taken into account, etc.

§76) Handlers are entitled to jump their rabbits at lower heights or shorter distances following the close of competition so that the rabbits may finish with a successful jump. This only applies to rabbits that have jumped the height or distance required for advancing to the elite class in non-elite competition or the qualifying height or distance for certificate in elite competition. If an identical obstacle is available beside the competition location, that can be used instead.

§77) Jump-offs in high jump and long jump competitions may be necessary to determine the winners among rabbits that are tied in the standings. Elite class high jump and long jump competitions must always have clear winners of any certificates. The teams placing right behind certificate which are tied in the standings can demand to have a jump-off, since in the case of the certificate being moved down a step only one shall get it, and if it is not possible due to a tie it will be discarded. The presiding judge chooses the starting height/distance in connection with any run-off. Only one height at a time is counted in connection with run-offs, which are won by the rabbits that succeed in the lowest number of tries, regardless of whether all of the rabbits involved clear the height/distance in question. Presiding judge may choose to let the teams jump one jump at a time, rather than three in a row. The judge will decide on their own how to keep track of the time during this – it is not allowed to put a time limit on single jumps. Only rabbits with exactly the same scores advance through a run-off. Separate records are kept of run-off results.

§78) Winning teams that have not been eliminated for upsetting obstacles may choose to continue to jump at a height/distance of their own choosing.

§79) Five attempts within three minutes are allowed in connection with any attempt at a Swedish or world record. Records can only be set at official competitions.

§80) Specified height of long jump obstacles:

- no more than 15 cm or less than 10 cm at the front edge
- no more than 20 cm or less than 15 cm at the 100 cm point
- no more than 25 cm or less than 20 cm at the 200 cm point
- no more than 30 cm or less than 25 cm at the 300 cm point

## **Arranging events**

### **10. Official events**

§81) Official events may only be arranged by associations affiliated to SKHRF. Associations

are only permitted to arrange official competitions within their catchment area. An association that wants to arrange official competitions in a different catchment area, are required to seek permission from the association that the catchment area belongs to. It should also be reported to the federation from both associations. Secondly, the federation can approve requests from associations to arrange competitions outside of their catchment area, if the event is regarded as important enough, or if the location is not currently in use.

§82) Only events of which members have received notice via letters or by an SKHRF approved website may be counted as official.

§83) The competition schedules for official SKHRF events may not be amended following the final entry date except with respect to the order in which the various classes are to compete. At the latest, the classes and judging format must be published 3 weeks before the competition and 14 days before the last day that entries are open. An exception is made for the Swedish Championships, Federation's Meeting show, Jubilee show and any part of the Agria Cup, where the competitions must be published at least one month before they are due to happen. (With the last entry date, the original day is referred to and not the late-entry date.) Any violation entails invalidation of the competition.

§84) Scorekeeping at official events must be based on the approved score sheets of the federation in question. Scores need not be written out by hand but may be entered into computers, as long as the judge approves and signs it either manually or electronically. Competition score sheets are official documents and must be saved by the arranging club for at least five years. Copies of the score sheets from all official elite class SKHRF competitions must be received by the federation within a month of the date of competition. The right of the arranging club to arrange official competitions may be withheld for a month in the event of any violation.

§85) Clubs are required to publish all results on Skuttli (webpage) from all classes, with the exception of mini in which case it's enough to write the teams that placed, at the latest fourteen days after the day of the official competition.

§86) Official class competitions must have at least three starting competitors. There is no minimum for non-elite class high jump and long jump competitions, veteran and mini class competitions. Where there are 1-2 starting competitors in any non-elite high jump or long jump competition, the arranging club may choose to repay all but a maximum of SEK 10 of each starting fee as an alternative to distributing prizes.

§87) No other official SKHRF event may take place during the days in which the Swedish National Championship, Federation's Annual General Meeting and Judges conference are held. No other elite class SKHRF competition may be held on the day of the Agria Cup.

§88) A competition log shall be maintained for every rabbit. If there is no electronic competition log available, the arrangers shall be entitled to void the scores obtained by the rabbit in question.

§89) Long jump and high jump competitions may not be scheduled for the same day by any club. Only one competition for each class may be scheduled for any given day in these competition disciplines. Long jump and high jump competitions should be the last class on any day of an event.

§90) A maximum of two jumping course competitions in any given class, regardless of the competition discipline, may be scheduled for any given day of competition.

§91) Competitions shall be held under daylight conditions or in well-lit premises. Class competitions shall be cancelled in the event that it becomes dark in the course of any day of competition. In the case of multi-day events, such cancelled class competitions may be held on another day of competition following that day's regularly scheduled class competitions. The judging form can even be changed to judgement form A if this facilitates matters (this applies in exceptional cases, in which §60 and §78 can be ignored). This paragraph is also applicable in situations in which conditions other than darkness hinders completion and it's considered absolutely necessary. The federation shall always be notified if this paragraph were used. Fees must be repaid to all participants in the event that a class is cancelled in its entirety.

§92) It's allowed to have non-official classes at official events. The classes shall be evaluated by a judge with a valid license within SKHRF. Non-official classes shall be approved by the board of the federation and guidelines can be found in the federal manual.

§93) Each club may arrange a maximum of two association-exclusive competitions each year. It's not allowed to, in the time-slot of one year, arrange only exclusive competitions. Rabbits must have a registered handler or foster handler that is registered to the organising association, to be eligible to enter an association-exclusive competition.

## **11. Entry and fees**

§94) Active clubs shall use "Skuttli" (<http://skuttli.se>) to announce competitions and register entries.

§95) Rabbits can only be entered in class competitions that they are entitled to compete in as of the entry date. Arranging clubs are required to amend any entry in the event that a rabbit that advances to another class prior to the start in question.

§96) Each club determines the applicable entry and late entry fee conditions, with the

qualification information about these conditions must be made available to participants who contact the club. Registration fees must always be refundable in the event that a veterinary or medical certificate establishing that the team in question is unable to compete is presented or if the rabbit entered, passes away.

§97) The composition of any entered team may not be changed without the club's approval. Any unapproved change in the composition of a team entails that the team in question shall not be entitled to start. Handlers should not be changed unless a special reason is presented.

§98) Rabbits must be registered with SKHRF to compete in competitions. No rabbit entered is entitled to start in any of these classes if entered without a registration number, unless the rabbit has yet to be assigned a registration number. Rabbits must furthermore be registered as belonging to the elite class to participate in elite class competitions. Otherwise, any certificates or points received are subject to retroactive revocation. Exception is in the mini class and foreign teams that do not need to be registered.

§99) For a rabbit to compete under the name of a rabbitry, the rabbitry must be registered with SKHRF, with the exception of visiting foreign teams. Rabbits from a rabbitry with an approved name in SKHRF that have not been reported to the federation may not be registered with the rabbitry's name until the litter is reported.

§100) Rabbits participating outside of competition are entered in the usual way. The fee may not exceed SEK 15. All rabbits participating outside of competition must be listed on the score sheet.

§101) Federation members must have easy access to information about where competitions are to be held and the time of the first start. With regard to major events, letters/e-mails containing necessary information shall be sent to all participants in due time.

§102) Assuming that the most expensive prizes on the prize table are to be distributed, their value should total at least 40% of the receipts for the class in question. (The value of a prize is the original value, not the prize at a sale.) A reasonable value shall be estimated in the case of donated/sponsor prizes.

§103) Any competition for a travelling prize shall comply with the rules for the travelling prize in question. Competing for any travelling prize whose associated rules have not been approved by SKHRF is not permitted.

§104) Any competitor unable to be present when prizes are distributed is entitled to have some other party accept any prizes on the competitor's behalf, provided that the relevant arrangements are made in advance and reported to those in charge of the competition. In other cases, the arranging club must approve any after-the-fact receipt of a prize.

## **12. Competition courses**

§105) Competitors with complaints about a course may not themselves make any changes to it without permission, but must turn to the relevant judge or competition arranger. Violations will be subject to warnings followed by disqualification.

§106) Any participant wishing to walk a course at any time other than in connection with his or her own start, or to fix upset obstacles following another team's run, must first ask permission of the presiding judge. Violations will be subject to warnings followed by disqualification.

§107) Competition courses shall be appropriately enclosed/marked. This applies as well to warm up areas. The distance between the obstacles on any course and the enclosure should be big enough to enable the team to pass by the obstacles on either side without trouble. It is important that precautions are taken to ensure that the audience cannot come so close to the course that they disturb the teams competing on the course.

§108) Winding courses shall involve bends that are as gentle as possible and that provide sufficient space for handlers to move forward on both sides of all of the obstacles. Courses shall be logical and easy for both handlers and rabbits to follow. Numbered signs showing the order of progression must be visible at all obstacles. Compressing courses into insufficiently large areas is not permitted. Course areas should be at least 64 sq m, not including enclosures.

§109) Competitions courses shall be prepared on suitable non-slip surfaces. Any lawns used for competition locations should be as level and closely cut as possible, without any large holes. Carpeting must be used to cover any hard surface such as asphalt, whether indoors or outdoors, on which a competition is held. The carpeting must in such an event be wider than the obstacles. Riding arenas and gravel surfaces are also approved to serve as competition locations.

§110) A warm up area shall always be included, and shall consist of at least three obstacles in the case of jumping course competitions and at least one obstacle in the case of high jump or long jump competitions. In general, the same rules apply for warm up areas as for the courses proper. The distance between obstacles shall be the same as on the topical course.

§111) The distance between any two obstacles on a straight course should be the same. This distance should be at least 250 cm, regardless of the class. The distance between two obstacles should be measured from the first obstacle back-most bar/beam to the second obstacle's forward-most bar/beam. The distance between the start obstacle and the first obstacle on any course must be at least 150 cm., the same applies in regard to the last obstacle on the course and the finish obstacle.

§112) Course decorations may not be of such a character or location as hinders accessibility by participants or presents an objectionable appearance. Decorations may only be placed to the side of obstacles. No objects may be placed in water jumps. Upsetting a decoration does not constitute upsetting an obstacle.

### **13. Obstacles**

§113) All obstacles must be set up so as to stand in a stable manner yet be fully capable of being upset. Bars and beams must sit unattached against lateral supports. Supports must be adjusted, for example by being raised in an appropriate way, in the event that any bar or beam becomes stuck. Bars and beams shall be possible to move sideways on the supports without falling down.

§114) If bars or beams are of various colours, the same colour order should be used throughout any round of competition.

§115) The following apply for all of the obstacles used in any competition:

They shall be constructed of a suitable material and must not have any sharp objects such as nails sticking out.

They may not give off a strong odour of cleaning solvent or paint.

Rabbits must easily be able to understand how to clear them.

They should be stable enough that bars and beams do not fall off in a light wind or due to ground vibrations

The highest point on the rear support must extend at least 3 cm above the highest bar/beam. Side markings of some sort must be used in connection with level water jumps.

The distance between the ground/floor and bars/beams may not exceed 8 cm at the highest point.

Bars and beams must be capable of being upset from both directions. No fixed parts are allowed, except for water jumps and the front pieces of high jump and long jump obstacles.

All bars/beams must be able to fall both backwards and forwards all the way to

the ground/floor without hindrance, with the exception of bars/beams placed over a water jump. Bars must be at least 18 mm thick.

§116) Obstacles are to be measured in the following way:

Height – the vertical distance from the ground/floor to the highest point on the uppermost bar/beam. Where the competition surface is uneven, measurements are somewhat arbitrary, insofar as measurements should preferably be made where there are no dips or rises.

Length – the horizontal distance between the forward-most bar's/beam's front edge and the back-most bar's/beam's back edge in the case of an obstacle/combination obstacle.

Width – the smallest distance between the interior sides of the supports.

§117) The minimum width is 55 cm for course obstacles and 100 cm for high jump and long jump obstacles. Bars longer than 100 cm are not permitted on any obstacle.

§118) Initial and final obstacles shall follow all of the other rules in regard to obstacle design comprised by the regulations and may not be higher than 15 cm.

§119) Water jumps shall be 5-10 cm high and at least 3 cm deep and be essentially filled to the top with water. Water jumps are not allowed if temperatures are below 0 degrees C.

§120) Long jump obstacles must be clearly marked along the sides in a way that cannot cause injury to rabbits while making it easier for rabbits to understand how the obstacles are to be cleared.

§121) The following conditions apply for combination obstacles:

The distance between obstacles may not be so large that rabbits might think that it is permissible to land between them.

Combining water jumps with other water jumps is not allowed.

The risk that a rabbit that jumps straight over a combination lands on an obstacle support must be excluded. Accordingly, the widest obstacle must always be placed furthest back.

In general, the same rules apply as for regular obstacles.

#### **14. Judges and timekeepers**

§122) Only judges who are licensed by SKHRF or some SKHRF-approved federation may judge official class competitions. Arranging clubs must provide functionaries to assist the presiding judge. No judge or timekeeper may participate in the class they are involved in. It is permitted to switch judges and timekeepers between rounds in classes with more than 50 entries and in classes with the judging format Swedish Championships. The switching of judges is also permitted for obvious reasons that mean it is not possible to carry through the class with the same judge. The switch should preferably happen between two rounds. It is preferable for the switch to take place between rounds. The timekeeper is only allowed to switch between rounds, unless for obvious reasons it is not possible to carry through the round with the same timekeeper. A switch of timekeeper that did not happen in between rounds or a switch of judge must be noted on the protocol, and reported to the federation.

§123) If judges are switched in a class, the judges should discuss how they judge clear unwillingness in rabbits, corrections, use of leashes and rabbit handling. When a course is rebuilt and has the judging format B-F, all of the judges that are judging the class should take part in the decision making of the current judge or clearly express that they do not wish to take part in the decision making. At the Swedish Championships, the final course (not including the semifinal) should be built by all of the judges that will be judging the class. In the event that judges are switched, a clear handover of what has happened in the class and which comments have been handed out by the prior judge must occur. In classes with more than one judge, the judges judging later rounds should sit with the primary judge to observe the first five teams, in order to make the judging as fair and equal as possible.

§124) Any presiding judge who feels unsure of their judgement may confer with the other functionaries. Other judges present at the location may subsequently be consulted, followed by the handler in question, other participants and the public. The same applies if two judges who are judging together disagree.

§125) Presiding judges are responsible for ensuring that the regulations are followed and are entitled to cancel any class they are to judge if it is impossible for any reason to follow the regulations. Such instances shall be reported to the federation. This also applies if another judge present at the event permits class competitions that violate the regulations.

§126) Presiding judges are responsible for the condition of the course and may rearrange it or replace obstacles if they so wish. The presiding judge shall approve the course prior to the

start of any class competition. The same applies to any additional rounds. Presiding judge may change the maximum time in an ongoing class if it is done in between rounds and all participants are notified of the change before the start of the next round. The presiding judge shall decide, in consultation with the arranging club, whether the judging form and/or the approximate number of competitors that will advance to the finals will be changed. Only exceptionally may rabbits with the same amount of faults advancing to the final round be divided, and it shall be reported to the federation. Guidelines for dividing rabbits with the same amount of faults can be found in the federation manual.

§127) The presiding judge shall report the number of faults as soon as a team finishes a round. Upset obstacles may only be set right once this has been established.

§128) There must always be at least two timekeepers, one of which shall be the chief timekeeper. The presiding judge may serve as a timekeeper but may not be the chief timekeeper. If both clocks stop or cease to function during a run, the time shall, in the first instance, be estimated on the basis of the time elapsed before the clocks stopped. In the second instance, the rabbit shall once again run the course, or some part of it, against the clock without the number of faults being counted.

§129) The recommended maximum time is two minutes. The longest allowed maximum time allowed is three minutes and the shortest allowed maximum time is one minute for all disciplines. Exceeding the maximum time results in elimination. Participants shall be informed by a judge or timekeeper when 30 and 10 seconds of the maximum time remain.

§130) Clocks are started when a rabbit clears or upsets the start obstacle and stopped when the rabbit clears the finish obstacle in the right direction. In the case of jumping course competitions, no clock used for timekeeping may be reset to zero until the time has been entered on the score sheet. With high jump and long jump competitions, the clocks are started when a team crosses the starting demarcation and stopped when the rabbit lands on the other side of the obstacle. If a team needs additional attempts at the same height/distance, timing is restarted once the obstacle is set aright and the person who has set the obstacle aright has left the enclosed course or when the team begins its next attempt.

§131) The presiding judge may choose to stop the clock and break off a run in progress if anything hinders the team in question from continuing or if a risk exists that the rabbit would be injured. Once the problem is cleared up, the run may continue and timing resume. Handlers may then decide by themselves where in the course should be restarted, either from the spot where the run was interrupted or earlier in the course. If the handler decides to go back in the course only upsets, cleared obstacles and corrections happening before the run was interrupted are counted. Counting upsets, cleared obstacles and corrections resume and the clock is started again when the rabbit passes the spot where the run was interrupted. Interruptions during runs in progress should be avoided to the greatest extent possible.

§132) It rests with the presiding judge to decide when any competing team has incurred a correction. The judge must inform the handler of any corrections incurred while the run is in progress. Non distributed corrections can not be appealed against as soon as the run is finished.

## **15. Championship events**

§133) Each club may establish its own rules in connection with its club championships. Elite class competitions must be held. The rules must be approved by the federation before they are adopted.

§134) Participation in the Swedish Championships requires members to have been a member of SKHRF for at least four months at the date of competition.

§135) Rabbits may only compete in Swedish National Championships with their registered handlers. Rabbits must have been registered with the handler in question for at least three months at the date of competition, or for the full duration of the time the rabbit has been registered. Any rabbit entered that does not fulfill this requirement shall not be entitled to compete.

§136) To be eligible for the Swedish Championships in high- and long jump, the team must have successfully jumped the minimum height/length required to receive a certificate, at an official competition in a normal class, inside 18 months from the day of the qualifying jump to the day of the Championships. See §95.

§137) The Swedish Championship is arranged twice per year by SKHRF-affiliated clubs – with straight course and long jump competition in the spring and winding course and high jump competition in the autumn. A championship competition is held in each discipline.

§138) The SCH judging form shall be used for Swedish National Championship straight and crooked course competitions. The initial height for high jump competitions is 60 cm. The initial distance for long jump competitions is 140 cm. Judges shall be appointed by SKHRF.

§139) Cups must entail at least two courses of the same class and they can be straight and/or crooked. A cup must be started and finished during a competition and the rabbits must have the same handler through all the individual parts to participate.

While competing in a cup the following rules apply:

- Each rabbit gets points based on their place in the standings - first place gets one point, second place gets two points and so on. The rabbit gets the points of their placement whether all teams in the individual competition are also competing in the cup or not.

That means a rabbit that gets second place gets two points even if the first place winner is not competing in the cup. Note that these points are not the same as those awarded in classes Easy to Advanced.

- The team must have taken part in all of the courses which are included in the cup and must have passed the finish obstacle in more than 50% of the courses to be awarded a place in the cup-standings.
- Rabbits which do not get through the course during the maximum set time get one point less than the rabbits that were placed last in the standings.
- The rabbit points from all courses included in the cup are summed up.
- The rabbit with the lowest amount of points wins, second lowest get second place and so on.
- If two rabbits have the same amount of points the one that had at either one part of the cup the best placement precedes. If their best placement is the same you look at the next best placement and so on.
- If they have the same amount of points and the same placements in the standings, the rabbit which finished the most runs precedes. If they have the same amount of runs, the one with the (summed up) least amount of faults in all courses that is part of the cup will proceed. If they have the same amount of faults, the shortest time proceeds.
- Rabbits which during the ongoing cup advance a class may continue to compete in the class to collect points for their cup entre, though they will not count as a participating team or win more points towards classing up within the individual class, however they will be shown in the standings for the sake of the cup.
- Due to the possibility of ending up with an amount of starts where the placements and pins are not equal, it shall always be stated in the competition book both the amount of starts which are entitled to points and the amount of teams which are entitled to placements within parenthesis. For example: 3/10(11)
- To make it even clearer that the rabbit which have already advanced did not receive a pin, a hyphen should be put down in the box for distributed pins. This method should also be used in the case of a rabbit scoring too many faults to receive a pin despite placement.
- If one wishes to use specialized rules in a cup their regulations must be approved by the board of the federation and be available to members in the advertising of the competition. In the advertisement there shall also be information about how the cup will be calculated.

## **16. Titles**

§140) For a certificate to be awarded in connection with any official elite class competition, at least 10 rabbits registered as elite class in the discipline in question must participate. The certificate shall be awarded to the winning team, or to the highest placing rabbit registered as elite class if the winner was not registered as elite class at the date of competition. If there are

25 rabbits competing, certificates shall be awarded to the first and second place finishers. The third place finisher shall also receive a certificate if there are 50 rabbits competing, and after that an additional certificate is added at each 25 additional rabbits competing. Certificates are awarded to at least the three highest placing finishers at Swedish National Championship competitions, regardless of the amount of teams competing. A rabbit must jump at least 75 cm high in a high jump competition or 200 cm in a long jump competition to be awarded a certificate. Certificates can not be awarded at exclusive club competitions.

§141) Any rabbit that has earned three certificates in the same discipline at two or more different clubs receives the title of “Champion” and may add this title to the name under which it competes as soon as all of the certificates have been approved. Qualifying as “Champion” in two disciplines earns the title of “Great Champion”; qualifying in three disciplines earns the title of “Super Champion”; and qualifying in four disciplines earns the title of “Grand Champion”. Any rabbit with the name which contains any of these words may not compete under that name at any official competition if it has not earned a title.

## 17. Glossary

**Approved harness and leash** – approved harnesses are those that do not cause choking as would a collar. Approved leashes must be more than a metre long and may not be retractable. Leashes must be attached at the belly straps of harnesses.

**Competition course** – The course itself with the obstacles and tracks that the rabbit is supposed to follow. The course area refers to the entire area within the enclosure.

**Corrections in jumping course** – The handler lifts or guides the rabbit into position for a new attempt. This applies equally to sideways and backwards movements. Also if a handler either allows a rabbit under its own inclination or guides the rabbit to go in a backwards direction on the course for a new attempt. If all four paws leave the ground after a rabbit has started to run towards a jump, it counts as a correction. If a handler forcefully resists a rabbit's inclination towards the next obstacle, including if the rabbit has left the ground, it is also counted as a correction. Corrections are only distributed during normal runs (not while jumping an obstacle again that was set up wrong or blew down) and over correctly set up obstacles (not the finish obstacle or the small, obligatory obstacle used in divided straight course) which the rabbit has yet not upset.

**Obligatory obstacle:** A jump that is max 15cm tall and at least 70cm wide. Compulsory for the turn in a divided straight course.

**Current event** – The event in progress, regardless of whether it involves one or more days.

**Current round of competition** – The round in progress. With high jump and long jump competitions, this means the current height or distance.

**Disqualification** – The handler in question and all of his or her rabbits are ejected from competition. Results already established are also struck from the records. A participant can be disqualified retroactively if a violation comes to light. Participants must be expressly informed if they are disqualified.

**Elimination** – The team in question is removed from the current round of competition. If this round is the initial round in any class competition, the team is excluded from the standings. If it is the final, second or third round, etc., in a class competition, the team is only eliminated from that round and is listed in the standings after all of the competitors that complete the round. In high jump and long jump competitions, elimination is counted as if the rabbit in question was removed from competition for upsetting obstacles. Participants must be expressly informed if they are eliminated.

**Final** – Involves the best rabbits from the initial round(s) jumping one more time. All participants with zero faults must be allowed in any final, and at least as many as the number

of placings/points.

**Semifinal** - Only applicable to the Swedish Championships. When the final is mentioned in a paragraph, it also includes the semifinal.

**Official** – All rabbit jumping activity approved by SKHRF.

**Presiding judge** – The judge responsible for the class competition under way, about to start or just finished, i.e., the judge currently in charge.

**Start markings** – May consist, for example, of two obstacles placed at a distance from one another without bars/beams to indicate an invisible line. Used only in high jump and long jump competitions.

**Warning** – A sharp rebuke, almost always preceded by a milder rebuke, from a judge to a participant that is written up and reported to the federation. Participants must be explicitly informed if they receive a warning.

**Active association** - An association that is affiliated to the Swedish Federation of Rabbit Jumping and that has an active presence within their catchment area.

**Participating at official events** - To be a part of an official activity. To be present at a demonstration, enter a competition and to train at training events.