National Amateur Championship Rotation Order

The starting dog's number will be drawn at the General Meeting the day previous to the beginning of the trial. Each rotation segment is determined by dividing the number of contestant dogs listed in the catalog by a figure of five (5). The rotation numbers will be announced prior to adjourning the General Meeting. Beginning with the starting dog selected during the meeting, this division determines the dogs that start each successive rotation, where a rotation may include more than one series. If any of the numbers are not listed in the callbacks, the next higher number will start. Unequal divisions shall be rounded up to nearest whole number.

By example, dog 25 starts a 115 dog trial. The rotational division would be 115 dogs divided by 5 which equals 23 dogs in the rotation where the rotation would be determined as follows:

Example: 115 *Dogs Entered / 5 = 23:*			*Actual (#)* _____ *Dogs Entered / 5 =* _____
1st	–	25	1st – _____
2nd	–	48 (= 25+23)	2nd – _____
3rd	–	71 (= 48+23)	3rd – _____
4th	–	94 (= 71+23)	4th – _____
5th	–	2 (= 94+23)	5th – _____

Following the fifth rotation, the rotation returns to the starting dog of the trial (25), excluding that dog, and beginning with dog 26, or the first working dog after 26, five (5) working dogs (dogs listed on the callbacks) are counted and the sixth dog would start the sixth rotation.

Rotation for the remaining series of the trial will be, beginning with the dog that started the previous series and excluding that dog, counting five working dogs and the sixth dog would start.

No dog will start any completed series more than once. If the rotation landed on a dog that had previously started a completed series, that dog would be skipped unless all remaining dogs had already started a series and then the dog that was the first to start a series of the remaining dogs in the trial would be starting dog. The Field Trial Marshal will administer and interpret this procedure in conjunction with the Field Trial Committee.