

Mantrailing Terminology

Term	Description
Intensity start	Dog gets “fired up” by trail layer at the start.
Delayed start	The dog gets “fired up” before the harness etc. is on (depending on the dogs’ starting ritual), is then taken away until the dogs’ motivation goes down and is then harnessed and asked to take scent. (Please be aware that the delay is individual to the training level of the dog.)
Scent article start	Start from a scent article e.g. item of clothing, phone, keys, etc.
Split start	The trail layer and a decoy go in different directions from the scent article.
Blue-line training	The dog handler and instructor/flanker know where the trail lays.
Single blind	The instructor/flanker knows where the trail goes, the dog handler doesn’t.
Double blind	No one knows where the trail goes other than the trail layer him/herself.
Intensity trail	Is a short trail that is done straight after every main trail.
Indication	A specific behaviour the dog does that can be interpreted by the handler as the dog telling them this is their trail layer. Often seen as a sit, jump up or freeze behaviour, .
Scent pool	Any area with a high density of scent within a close proximity, be it of the same or of different scents

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Split trail	The trail layer and decoy walk together from the scent article and then split off at some point on the trail going into different directions.
Aged trail	The trail lays for 30min plus.
Walking find	The trail layer moves/walks and the dog has to indicate on the walking trail layer.
Obvious find	The trail layer is displayed in an obvious way.
Door indication	The dog needs to indicate on a door/gate where the trail layer has walked through.
High find	The trail layer is hidden elevated.
NSI	Negative Scent Identification – there is no trail.
Misper / Trail Layer	Missing person
Flanker	The person that is with the dog handler team while trailing, making sure that they stay safe and depending on the exercise, knows where the trail lays.
Snail away	Low key intensity start with the trail layer walking away
Hunting trail	Multiple short trails after another with an intensity start and the same trail layer.
Flip exercise	The dog handler becomes the trail layer and vice versa. Once the dog finds the owner, the handlers change quickly and the trail layer fires up the dog for the intensity trail.
Passive help	When the dog handler walks backwards in the direction of travel of the trail-layer, to passively guide the dog. Once the dog has passed the dog handler again going forward in the right direction, the dog handler turns to walk behind the dog again.
Casting	Casting a dog means to walk the dog on a short lead in close proximity to the area the dog lost the trail to see if they pick up the trail again.