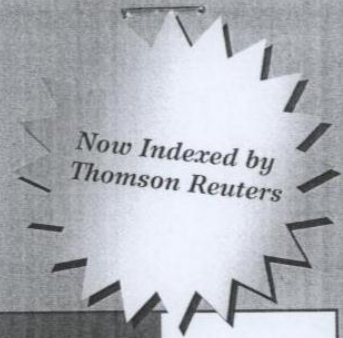


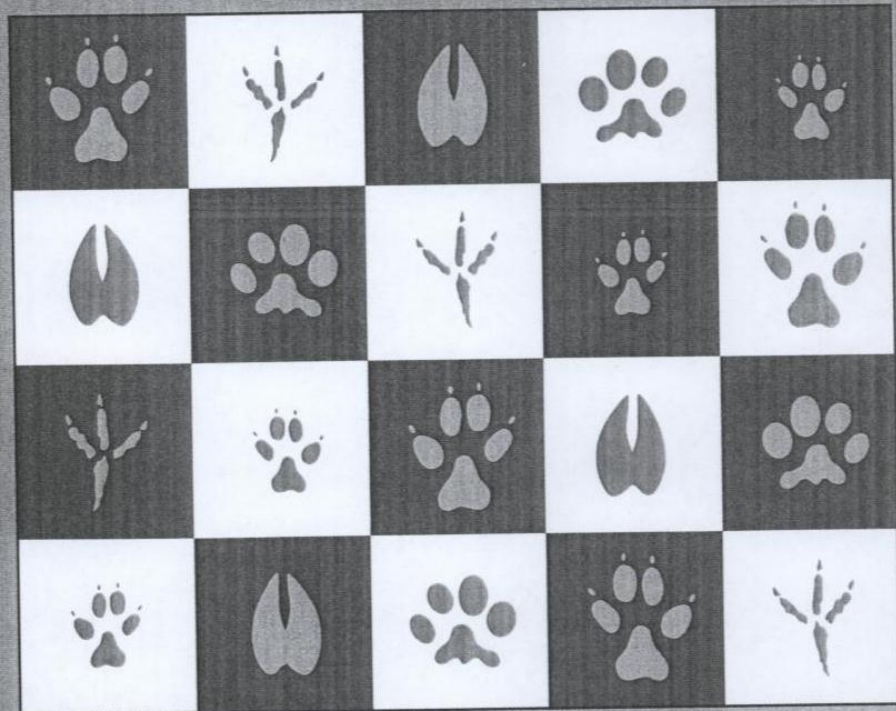


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SOKKS® MICRO AMOUNT ANIMAL ODOR CONDITIONING

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Based on the research of evaporation and dissipation of odors, their reception, and discrimination, a new tool for animal odor conditioning is shown. This tool is for the training of dogs to detect explosives, arsons, drugs, human remains, paper currency, weapons, ammunition, and other materials of interest to the public, military, and police, even at the lowest range of evaporation rates of corresponding (mostly hazardous, infective, and dangerous) materials. The SOKKS® WAK-SOKKS SYSTEMS, Kottgeisering, Germany training tool consists of specially prepared, inert source material (small, flexible, dust free porous hollow cylinders, e.g., SOKKS®-tube, 50/6/2 mm; length/diameter/wall-thickness and defined pore width) loaded with a microgram or lesser amounts of the relevant, highly purified material. Odor conditioning training is often carried out by application of high quantities of material that may be contaminated due to production, fillers, packing materials, and handling. SOKKS® training tools may have advantages over conventional tools including: (1) safe and non-hazardous handling with minimized environmental risks, even when lost or stolen; (2) reduction of sample contamination; (3) minimized need to follow costly safety regulations for storage, transportation, and disposal; (4) reduction in contamination of hiding places during the conditioning phases; (5) long life (>3 years), with extremely stable physical and chemical reference material (of special importance for conditioning with continuously metabolizing organic material like human remains or food); (6), it allows time-saving conditioning especially by multi-component source load conditioning; (7) it enables reinforced conditioning by alternatively applying SOKKS® "original" and SOKKS® "used" material according to instruction manual; (8) it induces a highly motivated, and intense animal-work; and (9) most of all, as confirmed by users findings (i.e., at the IV International SOKKS® Safety Conference), it yields extremely high animal source detection sensitivities. Training with SOKKS® tubes is the same as with other training tools. The high purities and extremely low evaporation rates, however, require special handling and care. It is strongly recommended that users

follow the handling procedures as practiced in SOKKS® -approved security training centers, located worldwide. This odor training tool is being used currently by allied military, police, airports, and others in Austria, Australia, Aserbaidshjan, Belgium, France, Italy, Kazakhstan, and Switzerland. SOKKS® materials are available solely for police, military, scientific, and other compatible institutions. The broad extension of the procedure to other groups of substances is potentially unlimited.

Key words: detector dogs; bombs; explosives; arsons; drugs; human remains; lost persons

Disclosure statement: The presentation of this topic is product neutral.

Presenter Biographies

This is the final program, posted 7 May 2009.

Biographies

Wolf Kafka

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Prof Dr Wolf A Kafka is a Theoretical Physicist (Molecular Magnetism) and a Neurophysiologist (sensory physiology). His research since 1968 at the Max-Planck Institute for Behavioral Sciences (since the 90ties as head) concerned both the molecular basis and the industrial application of the physiology of smell, odor dissipation, reception, and discrimination and the biological effects of electromagnetic fields as well. Numerous international developments, patents, and prizewinning documentations are based on his performances. He is member and lector of several international renowned scientific societies and journals among them e.g. the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS) and neat member at the Peking University, in China. Since 1998 he is elected chairperson of the EMPHYSPLACE International Research Center (space-physiology). His work on animal odor conditioning and the development of SOKKS Micro-quantities-conditioning method was initiated by intensive discussions and attempts to improve the training of detector dogs of the Alpine mountain rescue service and the Bavarian Interior Ministry during the search for a lost coworker of his institute in rough terrain at Garmisch.

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