



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL KENNEL
COUNCIL

**GLOSSARY
OF
CANINE TERMS**

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Abdomen	The body cavity between chest and pelvis.
Achondroplasia	A form of dwarfing, foreshortening of the long bones of the limbs. Bassets and Dachshunds are typically achondroplastic breeds.
Action	Movement - The way a dog walks, trots or runs.
Agouti	Individual hair is banded with at least two colours.
Aitches	Upper points of the hipbones. Buttocks region. See <i>also Haunch Bones</i> .
Albino	Lacking in pigmentation, usually with pink eyes.
Almond Eyes	Basically of oval shape eye, but with well-defined corners giving it an almond shaped appearance.
Aloof	Standoffish - not over friendly.
Amble	A relaxed, easy gait in which the legs on either side move in unison or in some breeds almost, but not quite, as a pair. Often seen as the transition movement between the walk and the faster gaits.
Angulation	The angles formed at a joint by a meeting of the bones.
Apple Head	Very domed rounded skull.
Apricot	Rich, orange colour.
Apron	Longer hair under the neck and front section of the chest. Basically an extension of the mane.
Aquiline	A nose downward curving in the cartilage area.
Arched	Curved.
Arched Loin	Having a slight rise in the topline over the loin, which may vary from slight to pronounced according to the breed standard.
Arched Neck	A convex curved from nape to withers slopping gently into the topline.
Arched Skull	A skull, in which the curve is either lateral, or transverse (from side to side), not domed where the curve is in both directions.
Arm	In canine terminology refers to the upper arm, between the shoulder and elbow joints.
Astrakhan or Pack	The scissored hair on the loin and croup region.
Atypical	Not conforming to breed type.
Back	1. Region between the withers and root of tail. 2. Region between withers and loin.
Back Skull	Rear projection of skull.
Badger	Mixture of black and white hair giving the appearance of dirty grey. Can also be a mixture of brown and white hair.

Badger Pied	See <i>Pied</i> .
Balance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The harmony of the various parts in relation to each other for a particular breed. 2. A consistent whole; symmetrical, typically proportioned as a whole or of its separate parts; i.e. balance of head, balance of body, or balance of head and body.
Balanced Head	Head in which the stop occurs midway between nose and occiput.
Barrel	Rounded rib section.
Bat Ear	An erect ear, rather broad at the base, rounded in outline at the top, and with opening directly to the front.
Bay	The prolonged sound of the hunting hound.
Beady Eyes	Small, dark, and deep-set with intense expression.
Beard	Thick, long hair on muzzle and underjaw.
Beaver	Mixture of white, grey, brown, black hairs.
Beefy	A colloquialism to describe an over-conditioned, muscular dog.
Belly	Underpart of abdomen.
Belton	A colour designation. An intermingling, usually flecking, of coloured and white hairs as blue, lemon, orange or liver belton.
Bilateral Cryptorchid	Neither testicle descended into the scrotum.
Biscuit	A pale tan colour.
Bitchy	A feminine looking male dog.
Bite	The relative position of the upper and lower teeth when the mouth is closed. See <i>Level bite</i> , <i>Scissors bite</i> , <i>Undershot</i> , <i>Overshot</i> .
Blaireau	Badger coloured or mixture of brown/black/grey and white hairs.
Blanket	Solid colour of coat on back and upper part of sides, between neck and tail.
Blaze	White mark running up the middle of the muzzle and/or skull.
Blenheim	Rich chestnut marking well distributed, on pearly white ground. Wide evenly divided blaze on head, leaving room between ears for the "spot" in centre of skull.
Blocky Head	Broader and coarser than ideal.
Bloom	The sheen of a coat in prime condition.
Blousy Coat	Soft and woolly.
Blown	When the coat is moulting or casting.
Blue Merle	Predominantly clear, silvery blue splashed and marbled with black.

Blue Speckle	Ticked with blue on a lighter background.
Blunt Muzzle	Truncated - broad and square ended.
Bobtail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A naturally tailless dog or a dog with a tail docked very short. 2. Pseudonym for the Old English Sheepdog.
Bodied up	Well developed.
Body	The trunk; usually that part of the body measured from the prosternum to the ischiac tuberosity or ischium unless otherwise defined in a breed standard.
Bolting Eye	Protruding eye.
Bone	The relationship of thickness, quality and strength of bone as seen in the legs.
Bow Hocks	Hock joints placed wider apart than the feet. (Also barrel hocks).
Bowed	Legs curved outward. <i>See Crook/Crooked.</i>
Bracelets	Rings of hair left on some breeds in show trim.
Brachycephalic	Broad skull base and short length of foreface, as typified by the Pekingese and the Pug.
Brain Room	Ensuring adequate width of skull, especially in relation to length.
Breast Bone	Bone forming floor of chest. <i>See Sternum/Keel.</i>
Breeches (Breeching)	Hair on the outside of thighs and on back of buttocks.
Breed Standard	Description of the ideal specimen in each breed.
Breed Standard (Interim)	As above for a breed not yet granted an official Breed Standard.
Brick-shaped	Relative long, rectangular head, when viewed from above.
Brindle	A fine even mixture of black hairs with hairs of a lighter colour, usually gold, brown or grey, usually in stripes.
Brisket	The sternum. The lower part of the body between the forelegs.
Broken coat	Short, harsh, dense and wiry outer coat, plus a dense, soft undercoat. The hairs have a tendency to twist or wave and give the dog a somewhat tousled appearance, without being long or shaggy and losing the dog's outline. The head is furnished with eyebrows and moustache. Some standards refer to the wirehaired, or rough coat, also as broken. <i>See also Rough Coat.</i>
Broken Colour	Self colour broken by white or another colour.
Broken up Face	Receding nose, deep stop, wrinkled and undershot jaw typified by British Bulldog and Pekingese.
Bronze	Dark copper coloured.

Brush	A tail heavy with hair, bushy like that of a fox.
Bull Neck	A short thick heavy neck.
Burr	The inside of the ear; i.e. the irregular formation visible within the cup.
Butterfly Nose	A parti-coloured nose; i.e. dark, blemished with flesh colour.
Buttocks	The rear of upper thigh.
Button Ear	The ear flap folding forward, the tip lying close to the skull so as to cover the orifice and pointing toward the eye.
Cabriole	Forelegs bowed and feet turned out. Also referred to as “Chippendale” or “Fiddle Front”.
Camel Back	A topline that dips behind the withers, rises to a hump and then falls away to the rump.
Candle Flame Ears	Ears narrower at the base than in midsection and then curving to a sharp point.
Canines	The two upper and two lower long sharp-pointed teeth next to the incisors. Fangs.
Canter	A gait with three beats to each stride, two legs moving separately, and two as a diagonal pair. Slower than the gallop and not as tiring.
Cap	Distinct colour with darker marking on top of the skull, giving the impression of a cap.
Carpals/Carpus	Bones forming the joint between forearm and front pastern; wrist.
Cat-foot	A compact round foot, well knuckled up deep pads.
Cathedral Front	Lacking in prosternum presenting a cathedral-like arch when viewed from in front.
Character	Temperament, expression, individuality, general appearance and deportment as considered typical for that breed.
Characteristics	Those aspects that distinguish the breed from other breeds.
Cheek	The fleshy regions at the sides of the head, commencing at the lip junction, and extending backwards into the muscles area, a little below the eyes.
Cheeky	Cheeks prominently rounded; thick, protruding.
Chest	The forepart of the body or trunk that is enclosed by the ribs.
China Eye	A clear blue eye.
Chippendale	See <i>Cabriole</i> .
Chiselled) Chiselling)	Clean-cut lines and contours, in contrast to bumpy or bulging outlines, especially about the head and foreface.

Chops	See <i>Flews</i> .
Chortle	Chuckle from the throat, can be high or low pitched.
Cleft Palate	A congenital defect in which the two bony halves of the hard palate fail to unite completely along the centre line, leaving a gap between them.
Cloddy	Thickset and comparatively heavy.
Close-coupled	Short in coupling.
Clown Faced	Head which is one colour on one side and another colour on the other side.
Coarse	Lacking refinement.
Cobby	Short-bodied, compact.
Collar	A marking around the neck, usually white.
Commissure	The junction point where the upper and lower lips meet at the side of the muzzle. Also the junction point of the eyelids.
Compact	Closely put together, not rangy.
Concave	Curved inwards like interior of circle or sphere.
Condition	The physical fitness of a dog.
Conformation	The form, structure, and arrangement of the parts.
Conical Head	Head that is circular in section and tapers uniformly from skull to nose.
Conjunctiva	The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the front part of the eyeball, often called "showing haw" and sometimes confused with third eyelid.
Convex	Curved outwards like exterior of circle or sphere.
Corded Coat	Narrow or broad twists of hair like thick string or rope formed by the intertwining of top coat and undercoat. Cords should always be distinctly separate from each other.
Corkscrew Tail	Twisted tail, not straight.
Coupling	The part of the body between the last rib and the commencement of the hindquarter section, the loin region.
Coursing	The practice of chasing the hare, often in competition by sight hounds.
Covering Ground	Amount of ground covered by a dog when moving or standing.
Cow Hocked	Hock joints turned or pointed towards each other, causing the feet to turn out.
Crabbing	The hind legs track outside of the line of the forelegs causing the body of the dog to be at an angle to the line of travel.

Cranial Region	The skull from stop to occiput, the part of the skull that houses the brain.
Crank Tail	A tail carried down and resembling a crank in shape. (“Crank” defined in Oxford Dictionary as “bent at right angles”, “elbow-shaped connection”).
Crest	The upper, arched portion of the neck. Also hair starting at stop on head and tapering off down neck. May be full or sparse.
Crimped	Tightly waved in appearance.
Crook or Crooked	Forearms slightly bowed to mould round the chest.
Cropped	The cutting or trimming of ears with the view of making them erect. This procedure is illegal in Australia.
Crossing Over	Unsound gaiting action which starts with twisting elbows and ends with crisscrossing and toeing out. Also called “knitting” and “weaving”.
Croup	That part of the back from the front of the pelvis to root of the tail, above the hindlegs.
Crown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The highest part of the head. 2. Circular formations of hair at front of ridge as on the Rhodesian Ridgeback.
Cry	The baying or “music” of the hounds.
Cryptorchid	A male dog without testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
Culotte	The longer hair on the back of the thighs.
Cushion	Fullness or thickness of the upper lips.
Cushioning	The extent of the padding on the feet.
Cut Up	Distinct concave underline of body curving upwards from end of sternum to waist.
Dappled	Mottled marking of different colours, no one predominating.
Daylight	The light showing underneath body.
Deadgrass	Straw to bracken straw colour.
Dentition	The number and arrangement of the teeth.
Dewclaw	Fifth digit on the inside of the legs.
Dewlap	Loose, pendulous skin under the throat.
Diamond	Thumb marks of darker hair, especially on a Pug’s forehead.
Digits	Toes.
Dish-faced	When the nasal bone is so formed that the nose is higher at the tip than at the stop; or, a slight concavity of line from the stop to the nose tip.

Distemper Teeth	Teeth discoloured or pitted as a result of serious illness during eruption of teeth.
Docking	To shorten the tail surgically.
Doggy	A masculine looking bitch.
Dolichocephalic	Narrow skull, coupled with great length of foreface.
Domed Skull	Round over top of skull maybe in all directions.
Domino	Light mask on a darker ground.
Dorsal	(Thoracic) Vertebrae - Bones of the spine to which the ribs are attached.
Double Coat	An outer coat of longer hair with a shorter softer dense undercoat.
Double Dewclaw	A second dewclaw adjacent to the original dewclaw, made up of two bony parts each with a nail.
Down on Pastern	Weak or faulty pastern (metacarpus) set at a pronounced angle from the vertical.
Downface	The muzzle inclining downwards in an unbroken outward arc from the top of the skull to the tip of the nose.
Draught Dog	Dogs used for hauling loads.
Drive	A powerful forward thrusting of the hindquarters denoting sound locomotion.
Drop Ear	Ear hanging down from its "set on".
Dry	Firm condition: lean but not thin; no excess weight.
Dry Neck	The skin taut; neither loose nor wrinkled.
Dudley	Liver, brown or putty coloured.
Dudley Nose	Weakly pigmented.
Ectropion	A condition in which the eyelids are turned outwards.
Elastic Gait	Springy, swinging free and light footed.
Elbow	The joint between the upper arm and the forearm.
Elongated Skull	Long, slender, tapering.
Entire	Male with two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
Entropion	A condition in which the eyelids are turned inwards.
Equilateral	Triangle - all sides equal.
Erect Ears	Ears standing erect.
Even Bite	Meeting of front teeth at edges with no overlap of upper or lower teeth. Same as level bite.

Ewe Neck	Concave curvature of the top neckline.
Expression	The general appearance of all features of the head particularly eyes and ears.
Extended Trot	Trotting gait in which the forelimbs are fully extended forward and foot contact with the ground is a full extension. Hindlegs should drive well back without undue lift.
Eyebrows	The skin and hair above the eye covering the projecting superciliary ridges.
Eyeteeth	The upper canines.
Face	Forepart of the head.
Facial Region	The foreface including the nose, muzzle, lips and cheeks.
Fall	Hair overhanging the face and eyes.
Fallaway	Slope of the croup.
Fallow	Light reddish or yellowish brown.
False Ribs	See <i>Floating Rib</i> .
Fangs	See <i>Canines</i> .
Fauve	French word used in the Belgian Shepherd Standard meaning fawn or tawny; a yellow tending to reddish; sandy or yellowish-red; the colour as found in lions and tigers.
Fauve-Charbonne	French word used in the Belgian Shepherd Standard and literally means fawn, (as above) blackened or bespattered with coal; sable.
Fawn	A light brown.
Feathering	Longer fringe of hair on tail, legs, feet, ears and body.
Femur	Thigh bone, from hip to stifle joint.
Fiddle Front	Out at elbow; pasterns turned out and feet turned out.
Filbert Shaped	Rounded off triangular shape - as a Filbert nut.
Filled Head	Has no hollows or indentations.
Filled up Face	Smoothly rounded head, without stop or indentations.
Fine Shoulder	In no way heavy or loaded.
First Thigh	The upper part of the hindquarter between the hip and the stifle, and which encompasses the femur.
Flag	Longer fringe of hair beneath tail.
Flagging	To carry the tail high.
Flange	Projecting edge of rib.
Flank	The fleshy side of an animal between the last rib and hip.

Flaring Ears	Gradually spreading outwards from base.
Flat Bone	The girth of the leg bone is elliptical rather than round.
Flat Sided	Ribs insufficiently rounded as they approach the sternum or breastbone.
Flecked	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coat lightly ticked with other colours, but not roan or spotted. 2. Also refers to eye colour.
Flews	Pendulous upper lips.
Floating Rib	The last, or 13th rib, which is unattached to the sternum.
Flocked Coat	Coat that is soft and fine, and of “cotton wool” texture.
Fluffies	Describes dogs of medium coated breeds whose coats are too long and soft. Some breeds have exaggerated feathering on ears, chest, legs and feet, underparts and hindquarters. The coat is usually open and lacks water resistance.
Fluting	See <i>Furrow</i> .
Flying Ears	Any characteristically drop ears or semierect ears that stand or “fly”.
Flying Trot	A fast trotting gait in which all four feet are off the ground for a brief moment during each half stride. Because of the long reach, the oncoming hind feet step beyond the imprint left by the front, but not to over reach. Also called suspended trot.
Forceful Action	Strong, driving movement.
Forearm	The bone of the forelegs between the elbow and wrist.
Forechest	The front part of the chest.
Foreface	The front part of the head, before the eyes. Muzzle.
Forehand	Front part of the dog, including head and neck, shoulders, upper arm, legs and feet.
Foreign Expression	Expression not typical of the breed.
Foreleg	The front leg from elbow to foot.
Forequarters	Front part of dog excluding head and neck.
Foxy	Sharp expression; pointed foreface and upright ears.
French Front	A narrow front with pasterns angled out.
Frill	Long hair on the chest, like an apron.
Fringes	See <i>Feathering</i> .
Frogface	Extending nose accompanied by a receding jaw, often overshot, usually in Brachycephalic breeds.
Front	The forepart of the body as viewed head on, i.e. forelegs, chest, brisket, and shoulder line.

Frontal Bone	The skull bone over the eyes.
Frosting	White hairs intermingling with base colour around muzzle.
Furnished	Profusely coated.
Furnishings	Long hair on head, legs, breechings and tail of certain breeds.
Furrow	The indentation from the stop up the centre of the skull on some breeds, median line.
Gait	The various actions of the dog in movement. The differing actions are defined by the sequence of steps at various rates of speed. Each sequence is distinguished by a particular rhythm, footfall and name; i.e. walk, amble, pace, trot, canter and gallop.
Gallop	Fastest of the dog gaits, has a four beat rhythm with a period of suspension during which the body is propelled through the air with all four feet off the ground.
Gaskin	The second thigh. The portion of the rear leg between stifle and hock joint.
Gay Tail	The tail carried very high or over dog's back. A term sometimes used when a tail is carried higher than the carriage approved in the breed standard.
Gazehound	A term used for those hounds which hunt by sight rather than those hounds which scent their game.
Giving Tongue	A hunting expression for the baying noise made by hounds and gundogs when at work.
Globular Eyes	Round, slightly prominent, not bulging.
Goggled	Protruding eye.
Goose Rumped	A dog too steep in pelvis - a sloping rump with the tail set very low.
Grizzle	Normally defined as bluish grey iron grey colour, due to a mixture of black and white hairs. Or reddish colour, due to a mixture of red and black hairs.
Gross	Excessively overweight and bulky.
Guard Hairs	The longer smoother, stiffer hairs which grow through the undercoat and normally conceal it.
Hackles	Hair on neck and back raised involuntarily in fright or anger.
Hackney Gait	Exaggerated lifting of the foreleg in action, with exaggerated flexion of the pastern, also applies to a degree to the hindlegs.
Haloos	Dark pigmentation round or over eyes.
Ham	Muscular development of the hind leg above the stifle.

Hard Bitten	Gives the impression of being tough, rugged, uncompromising, strong willed.
Hard Expression	Harsh, staring expression.
Hardmouthed	A dog that bites or marks with its teeth the game it retrieves.
Harelip	A congenital abnormality, resulting in irregular fissure formation of the two upper lip halves.
Harefoot	A foot with the two centre toes appreciably longer than the outside toes. The toes should be close together, furthermore, toes arching is less marked, making such feet appear longer overall.
Harlequin	Pure white background with irregular patches (black preferred but blue permitted) having the appearance of being torn.
Harness	Markings around the shoulders and chest on certain breeds.
Harsh Coat	Rough to the touch. Stiff, hard and dry coat.
Haunch	Buttock or rump.
Haunch Bones	The hip bones or those portions of the pelvic bone which rise above the back line.
Haw	The inside of the eyelid being visible which is caused by the looseness, sagging or drooping of the lower eyelid.
Hazel	Light brown eye colour.
Heart Room	Deep and capacious chest.
Heart Shaped	Ears wide at base, tapering gradually to a well-rounded tip.
Heterochromia:	Eyes of different colour.
Heel	Rear part of the paw.
Height	The perpendicular measurement from the highest point of the withers to the ground.
Herring Gutted	Narrow, slab-sided body, without depth throughout.
High stepping Gait	Lifting the forelegs with moderate flexion of the pastern, reaching to cover ground with a flowing action and propulsion from the rear.
Hind Leg	Leg from pelvis to foot.
Hindquarters	Rear part of dog from loin.
Hock	The tarsus or collection of bones of the hind leg forming the joint between the second thigh and the rear pastern (metatarsus).
Hock well let down	Hock joint close to the ground caused by the shortness of the rear pastern.
Hollowed or Hollowness	Very slight depression in the topline behind the withers.

Honourable Scars	Scars from injuries suffered as a result of work or fight.
Hound-marked	A coloration composed of white, black and tan. The ground colour, usually white, may be marked with tan and/or black patches on the head, back, legs, and tail. The extent and the exact location of such markings, however, differ in breeds and individuals.
Humerus	Upper arm. The bone between the shoulder blade and forearm.
Humid	Moist nostrils.
Iliac Crest	Highest point of the hip bone.
Ilium	Hip bone.
Incisors	The upper and lower front teeth between the canines.
Iris	Flat, circular, coloured membrane within the eye. The inner boundary forms pupil which adjusts to control amount of light entering eye.
Isabella	Fawn colour.
Ischiac Tuberosity	Most rearward projection of the pelvis; forms buttock. Posterior protuberance.
Jaws	The bones forming the framework of the mouth.
Jowls	Flesh of lips and jaws.
Keel	The rounded outline of the lower chest from the point of forechest to the junction of the last fixed rib.
Kink Tail	Tail that has an abnormally sharp angled bend along its length.
Kneejoint	Stifle joint.
Knitting	See <i>Crossing over</i> .
Knuckling over	Faulty structure of carpus (wrists) joint allowing it to double forward under the weight of the standing dog.
Landseer	For preference black head with narrow blaze, evenly marked saddle and black rump extending on to tail; term used in Newfoundlands.
Lateral	Pertaining to the side of the body.
Lay of Shoulder (Scapula)	The angle or inclination of the shoulder blade to the horizontal.
Layback	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The angle of the shoulder blade, when viewed from the side. 2. Receding nose of brachycephalic breeds (e.g. Bulldog).
Leather	Of the ear. The skin and cartilage, external part of the ear. Also refers to bare nasal bridge of Australian Terriers.
Leggy	Too high on the leg for correct balance.

Leonine	Looking like a lion.
Level Back	The line of the back horizontal to ground.
Level Bite	When the front teeth (incisors) of the upper and lower jaw meet exactly edge to edge. Pincer bite.
Linty	Coat having texture of cotton.
Lion Clip	Traditionally body clipped from last rib, leaving mane on forequarters. Clipping on legs, back, face and tail according to breed.
Lion Colour	Tawny.
Lippy	Pendulous lip or lips that do not fit tightly.
Liver	A colour varying in shade from light to dark, sometimes with a purplish bloom, always with a liver nose. Sometimes (mistakenly) known as brown or chocolate.
Loaded Shoulders	When the shoulder blades are pushed out from the body by overdevelopment of the muscles.
Lobular Ear	Pendulous and rounded.
Loin	Region of the body on either side of the vertebral column between the last ribs and the hindquarters.
Long Coupled	Having a long loin.
Low set Build	A reference to the distance from the ground to the brisket and/or underline in general.
Low set Ears	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ears set below line of correct placement for the breed. 2. Ear set low in accordance with the standard.
Low set Tail	When tail is set on below level of the topline.
Lower Thigh	<i>See Second Thigh.</i>
Lozenge Mark	Term used to describe the chestnut “spot” on the skull, in the white blaze, between the ears in some breeds.
Lumbering	A heavy or awkward gait.
Lure Coursing	Chasing an artificial lure.
Lymphatic	Heavy, gross with fatty bulk, and sluggishness.
Malar Bones	<i>See Zygomatic Arch.</i>
Mandible	Lower jaw bone.
Mane	Long and profuse hair on top and sides of the neck and or shoulders.
Mantle	Dark-shaded portion of the coat on shoulders, back and sides.
Markings	Arrangement of coat colour, normally a lighter or darker colour as a contrast to the ground colour.

Mask	Dark shading on the foreface.
Maxilla	Upper jaw bone.
Maxillary	Relating to upper jaw.
Median Line	Defined line in the centre of the skull, furrow.
Merle	A coloration, usually blue-grey with flecks of black.
Merle Eye	Flecked eye, brown and blue, with black iris.
Mesocephalic	Intermediate head of medium proportions between dolichocephalic and brachycephalic (also mesaticephalic head).
Metatarsals	Bones between hock joint and foot.
Mien	Manner, bearing or expression.
Milk Teeth	First teeth.
Mismarked	Incorrectly marked dog, markings not conforming to the breed standard.
Molar Teeth	There are two molar teeth on each side of the upper jaw and three on each side of the lower jaw, behind the Premolars. Found in the milk and the permanent teeth. <i>See also premolars.</i>
Molero	Soft spots (fontanelle) on the crown of the head, formed by the incomplete joining of the skull.
Mollossian	Original Mastiff type; descended from the ancient Molossus of Rome; progenitor of many of the massive breeds of today.
Monorchid	A dog with only one testicle in the scrotum.
Morphological Anomaly	Biologically unsound. Can be any irregularity.
Mottled	Basically a bi-coloured pattern consisting of dark, roundish blotches superimposed upon lightish background, giving an overall uniformed appearance.
Moult	Casting of the coat.
Moustache	A growth of hair or bristles beneath the nose and above the upper lip.
Mouth	The upper and lower jaw bones containing the teeth. Also used to describe the bite.
Moving Close	When the fore and/or hind limbs move close to each other.
Moving Straight	Fore and hind legs moving parallel.
Mucus Membrane	A mucous secreting membrane that lines body cavities or passages that are open to the external environment.
Multum in Parvo	Latin expression, meaning “much in little”.
Muzzle	The head in front of the eyes; nasal bone, nostrils, and jaws; foreface.

Nape	Top of the neck adjacent to the base of the skull and below the occiput.
Narrow Front	Forequarters viewed from the front, where the legs are close together and parallel.
Nasal Bridge	Top edge of the muzzle.
Nasolabial Line	Groove at the junction of the left and right upper lip halves.
Neck	The section of the body between head and front of shoulder blade, beginning at the nape and ending at the junction of the neck and shoulders.
Neck well set on	Good neckline, merging gradually with strong withers, forming a pleasing transition into topline.
Nose	Organ of smell; also, the ability to detect by means of scent.
Nostril	Nasal opening admitting air and scent.
Oblique Shoulders	Shoulders well laid back.
Obliquely set Eyes	Eyes where the outer corners are higher in the skull than the inner corners.
Obtuse angle	An angle greater than a right angle (90°) and less than a straight line (180°).
Occipital protuberance	A prominently raised occiput, characteristic of some breeds.
Occiput	Upper, back point of the skull.
Open Coat	Sparse, lacking in density.
Orbits	Cavities in the skull which house the eye.
Otter Tail	A strong rounded, densely coated tail, thick towards the base tapering towards the tip, tending to flatness on the underside.
Out at Elbow	A looseness or turning out of elbows from the body seen when the dog is standing or in motion.
Out at Shoulder	With shoulder blades loosely attached to the body, leaving the shoulders jutting out in relief and increasing the breadth of the front.
Oval Eyes	Appreciably longer than high, with ends gently rounded rather than angular, giving the eye an oval appearance.
Oval Foot	Slightly longer version of cat foot, with the two centre toes slightly extended to form a "spoon-shape".
Overreaching	A gait where the rear feet are forced to step to one side and forward of the forefeet to avoid interference with the front feet.
Overshot	The formation of the mouth where the teeth of the upper jaw extend beyond the teeth of the lower jaw to form a gap between the outer edge of the lower teeth and the inside edge of the upper teeth.

Pacing	Movement has a two-beat rhythm where fore and hind legs on the same side move at the same time followed by the other pair.
Paddling	Fault in gait where the front feet are thrown out sideways in a loose, uncontrolled manner.
Pads	Tough, thickened skin on the underside of the feet. Sole.
Partial Pincer Bite	Where some of the front teeth (incisors) meet edge to edge and the other do not.
Parti-color	Variegated in patches of two colours.
Pastern	Commonly recognised as the region between the wrist and front foot. See <i>Rear Pastern</i> .
Patella	The cap bone – similar to the kneecap in man – in front of the stifle joint.
Peak	See <i>Occiput</i> .
Pelvis	A framework of bones formed by the pelvic arch.
Pencilled	A type of coat lying in pencils caused by harder hair coming through softer undercoat.
Pencilling	The black lines on the top of the toes.
Pendant Ear	Ear hangs down the side of the head; usually long and cannot be lifted.
Pepper and Salt	Mixture of light and dark hair, banded.
Piebald	Of two colours irregularly arranged white and another colour. See <i>Pied</i> .
Pied	Unequally proportioned patches of white and another colour. Hare – more tan than black and white, giving a coat resembling the colour of a hare. Lemon – mainly lemon or cream hairs mixed with white and black. Badger – unequally proportioned patches of black and white, tan and white mixed together.
Pig Eye	Very small hard eye, as in a pig.
Pig Jaw	See <i>Overshot</i> .
Pigeon Chest	In profile exaggerated development of forechest, accompanied by a breast bone shorter than ideal.
Pigeon Toed	Forefeet pointing in; pinning.
Pigmentation	Natural colouring of skin and other tissue.
Pile	Dense undercoat of soft hair.
Pily	A coat consisting of a mixture of two distinct kinds of hair, one soft and woolly, the other long and wiry.
Pincer Bite	See <i>Level Bite</i> .

Pinto	Dark markings on white background. Markings on head and major part of body.
Pin-toes	See <i>Pigeon-toed</i> .
Pisiform Bone	A small, pea-shaped bone of the upper row of the carpus.
Plaiting	Manner of walking or trotting in which the legs cross.
Planes of Head	The top surfaces of the skull and foreface, when seen in profile.
Plume	A long fringe of hair hanging from the tail.
Point of Shoulder	The front of the joint where upper arm and shoulder blade meet.
Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colour on face, ears, legs, and tail – usually white, black or tan. 2. See also Points of the Dog illustration.
Poking	Moving with the neck stretched forward and the head carried unusually low.
Pom-pom	A rounded tuft of hair left on the end of the tail when the coat is clipped.
Pot-hook Tail	Tail carried in a high curve over the back.
Pot-casse	Literally “broken jar”; cracked; refers to the bark of the Old English Sheepdog.
Pounding	Gaiting fault resultant of dog’s stride being shorter in front than in the rear; forefeet strike the ground hard before the rear stride is expended.
Premolar Teeth	Teeth between canine and molar teeth.
Pricked Ears	Carried erect.
Profile	Side view of a whole dog or side view of head.
Prosternum	The front end of the sternum or breastbone.
Proud	Held high.
Puce	Dark liver colour with a blue or purple tinge.
Pump Handle	Tail, carried low with an upward curve at the end.
Punishing Jaw	Of such strength also to hold its prey.
Quality	Excellence of type and bearing giving close adherence to the breed standard, the indefinable attribute denoting refinement and mobility. The absence of coarseness giving strength to a dog and refinement to a bitch without weakness.
Quarters	Pelvic and thigh regions, of the hindquarters.
Queen Ann Front	See <i>Chippendale Front</i> .

Racing Front	Long shoulder blade with equally long upper arm set at a more open angle than normal, bringing the elbows below the brisket.
Racy	Streamlined and elegant in appearance without loss of substance.
Rams Nose	Aquiline. A facial profile in which the topline of the foreface is relatively straight except for the nasal cartilage, which dips downwards. (Different to a Roman nose).
Rangy	A dog that is leggy and/or long, and lacks substance.
Rat Tail	Thick at the root, tapering to a point, partially or completely devoid of hair.
Reach	Distance covered in a forward stride.
Reach of Neck	The distance between the head and shoulders.
Rear Pastern	That part of the rear leg between the hock joint and the foot.
Receding Skull	Lacking in back skull, falling away.
Refined	Elegant.
Rependous	An underjaw with the chin curved upwards.
Reverse Scissor Bite	Exact opposite of scissors bite, slightly undershot bite.
Ribbed up	Ribs carried well back.
Ridge	Streak of hair growing in reverse direction to main coat.
Ring Tail	Carried up and around almost in a circle.
Roach Back	A convex curvature of the back toward the loin.
Roan	A fine mixture of coloured hairs alternating with white hairs; blue roan, orange roan, lemon roan, liver roan etc.
Rocking Horse	Both front and rear legs extended out from body as in old fashioned rocking horse.
Rolling Gait	Rolling action. The pelvic region moves slightly from side to side, seen when the dog is moving away.
Roman Nose	A nose whose bridge is comparatively high forming a slight convex line from stop to tip of nose.
Rose Ear	One folding backwards exposing the inner burr of the ear.
Rotary Action	Forward movement of rear legs giving the impression from the side of an uninterrupted circular motion.
Rough Coat	Somewhat long, harsh, dense and wiry outer coat plus a dense, soft undercoat. In texture it resembles coir matting. It is naturally shaggy and may require plucking, stripping or trimming to maintain the desired outline, according to the breed standard. See also <i>Broken Coat</i> .

Ruby Eye	Whole eye tinged with red.
Rudder	The tail.
Ruff	A collar of longer and often coarser hair around the neck.
Rump	The muscle group covering the upper surface of the pelvic region. Beginning at the end of the loins and blending over the croup to the buttocks region.
Russet Gold	Reddish brown.
Rustic	Hardy or robust.
Sable	Coat colour pattern. Black-tipped hairs overlaid on a background of gold, silver, grey, fawn or tan basic coat.
Sabre Tail	A tail carried either upwards or downwards in a gently or slightly curved fashion.
Saddle	A distinct coat pattern in the back region of the dog. (Caused by the length or colour of the coat).
Scalp	Skin covering upper part of skull.
Scapula	Shoulder blade.
Scent	The odour left by an animal on the trail (ground scent), or wafted through the air (airborne scent).
Scenthound	A hound which hunts by ground scent, as distinct from the Sighthound/Gazehound which hunts by sight.
Scimitar Tail	Similar to a Sabre Tail, but with a more exaggerated curve.
Scissor Bite	Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.
Screw Tail	Tail twisted in more or less spiral formation.
Seal Colour	It appears black, except it has a red cast when viewed in the sun or bright light.
Second Thigh	The lower part of the hindquarter from the stifle to the hock, which encompasses the tibia and fibula.
Sedge	Red Gold.
Self Colour	One colour or whole colour except for lighter shadings.
Semi-erect	Top part of ear tipped forward.
Septum	The line extending vertically between the nostrils.
Sesame	A term used in Japanese Breed Standards, such as the Shiba Inu, and means brindle, or black hairs mingled into a coat of another colour. Black sesame: black hairs mingled into a grey-black coat. Red sesame: black hairs mingled into a red coat. White sesame: black hairs mingled into a white coat.

Set on	Placement of tail on body and position of ears on skull.
Set up	Posed so as to make the most of the dog's appearance for the show ring. Stacking.
Shaggy	Rough coated; appearance of being ungroomed.
Shark Mouth	Jaws are level but teeth are not set at right angles to jaw and protrude.
Shawl	See <i>Mane</i> .
Shed	To moult.
Shelly	A weedy narrow body lacking depth and substance.
Short Coupled	Short distance between the last rib and the beginning of the hindquarters.
Shoulder Height	Height of dog's body as measured from withers to ground.
Sickle Hock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normally seen when the dog is in motion by the inability to straighten or flex the hock joint on the back reach of the hindleg. 2. Also seen in some breeds when the dog is standing naturally, the hock joint is bent in such a manner that the rear pastern slopes forward from the hock joint to the foot when viewed from the side.
Sickle Tail	Carried out and up in a semicircle.
Sighthound	A hound which runs or courses game by sight rather than scent.
Sinewy	Lean, hard condition, free of excessive muscle or fat.
Single Tracking	All footprints falling on a single line of travel.
Skirt	Commonly called the flank. The loose skin, found under the back part of the loin, which is connected to the belly and the upper part of the thigh.
Skull	Bony regions of head, usually meant as section of head from stop to occiput.
Skully	Thick and coarse through skull.
Slab Sided	Flat ribs with too little spring from spinal column.
Sled Dogs	Dogs worked usually in teams to draw sleds.
Sloping Shoulders	The shoulder blade set obliquely or "laid back".
Smooth Coat	Short hair, close lying.
Smut	A whole colour with a black mask or muzzle; a term used in the British Bulldog Standard.
Smutty	The black coat colour encroaching on tan markings.
Snipy	A pointed, weak muzzle.

Snow Nose	Loss of pigmentation resulting in pinkness or lighter colour on nose in winter.
Socks	Hair on feet to pasterns. Also refers to white colour on feet.
Soft Mouth	Gentle grip on a retrieve.
Sombre	Dark, gloomy, dismal.
Sooty	Black hairs intermingling with tan.
Soundness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A requirement that both physical and mental properties are such that the dog may perform the functions for which it was evolved. 2. A term which may be applied to movement.
Spare	Having little flesh – lean.
Speckled	Appearance of a light coloured fleck through a darker colour coat.
Spectacles	Light shadings or dark markings over or around the eyes or from eyes to ears.
Spashed	Irregularly patched, colour on white or white on colour.
Splayfoot	A flat foot with toes spreading. Open foot, open toed.
Spring of Ribs	Degree or curvature of rib cage.
Springy Gait	Movement with a pronounced bounce.
Squirrel Tail	Carried up and curving more or less forward.
Stacking	See <i>Set up</i> .
Stance	Manner of standing.
Stand-off Coat	A coat that stands off from the body.
Staring Coat	The hair dry, harsh and open, out of condition.
Steel Blue	Dark grey/blue, not silvery.
Stern	Tail.
Sternum	See: <i>Breastbone/Keel</i> .
Stifle	The joint of the hind leg between the first and second thigh equivalent to the knee.
Stifles - Stable	Firm and taut no luxation.
Stilted	Stiff jerking gait caused by non-flexing of joints.
Sting	A tail which tapers to a fine point.
Stop	The step up from the muzzle to skull; indentation between the eyes where the nasal bone and skull meet.
Straight Front	Forelegs vertical, parallel and straight.
Straight Hocked	Lacking appreciable angulation at the hock joints.

Straight in Pastern	Little or no bend between the wrist and front foot, seen from the side.
Straight Shoulders	Term used to denote insufficient lay back of shoulder.
Straight Stifle	Stifle joint in which femur and tibia meet at angle of almost or approximately 180°.
Substance	Correct bone and muscle as required by the breed standard.
Superciliary Ridges	Projection of the frontal bones over the eye; the brow.
Supraorbital	Literally “above the eye socket”; eyebrows.
Suspended Trot	<i>Refer to Flying Trot.</i>
Swayback	Concave curvature of the back between the withers and the hip bone.
Symmetry	Pleasing balance between all parts of the dog. Overall balance.
Tail Set	The position of the tail on the croup.
Tarsals	Bones forming the hock joint.
Tarsus	Hock joint.
Taut Skin	Tight fitting.
Temperament	Mixture of natural qualities and traits which produce character.
Terrier Front	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When viewed from the front, straight, narrow to moderately wide, parallel legs and forequarters. 2. When viewed from side the prosternum is not visible. Front assembly has a normal shoulder blade and normally an upper arm (humerus) slightly shorter than the shoulder blade, which permits the elbow to move freely. <p>Note: This term applies to long legged terriers. The term is often used to describe front assemblies of similar construction in breeds other than terriers, whether as a virtue or a fault. Not all terriers are required to have this front assembly.</p>
Texture	Quality or nature of coat.
Thick set	Broad and solidly built.
Thighs	(First and second) – the hindquarter, from hip to hock.
Third Eyelid	The nictitating membrane. A semi-cartilaginous structure located at the inner corners of the eyes, and when required, used as a protective device to shield the eyes from injury.
Thorax	Chest cavity.
Throat	Part of neck immediately below lower jaw.
Throatiness	An excess of loose skin in the throat area.
Thumb Marks	Distinctive black spots on dogs as specified in the breed standard.

Tibia	Bone between stifle and hock joint, (shin bone).
Ticked	Small areas of black, flecks or coloured hairs on a white ground.
Tied at Elbows	Elbows set too close under body, thus restricting movement.
Tipped Ears	Ears carried erect with just the tips breaking and falling forward.
Top Coat	Outer layer of hair giving protection from the elements.
Topknot	Long, silky, fluffy or woolly hair on top of head.
Topline	The dog's outline from just behind the withers to the tail set.
Trace	A black line extending from occiput to twist on a Pug.
Triangular Eye	The eye set in surrounding tissue of triangular shape.
Tricolour	A coat of three different colours generally black, white and tan.
Trim	To groom the coat by plucking or clipping.
Trot	A rhythmic two-beat diagonal gait in which the feet at diagonally opposite ends of the body strike the ground together; i.e. right hind with left front and left hind with right front.
Trousers	The longish hair at the rear of the first and second thighs of the hindquarters.
Trumpets	Slight depression or hollow on either side of the skull just behind the eye sockets.
Truncate	The foreface having a cut-off appearance giving it a square and broad end.
Tuck up	Concave underline of body curving upwards from end of rib to waist.
Tulip Ear	Wide ears carried with a slight forward curve.
Turn of Stifle	Degree of angulation of stifle joint.
Turn-up	An upturned foreface, or under jaw.
Twist	Term used to describe the tail of some breeds; high set, curls as tightly as possible over hip.
Type	The combination of the characteristics of a breed, which give it its unique appearance.
Undercoat	The shorter dense hair appearing under the longer harsher outer coat.
Underline	The shape under the dog from brisket to flank.
Undershot	The lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper incisor teeth.
Unilateral Cryptorchid	See <i>Monorchid</i> .

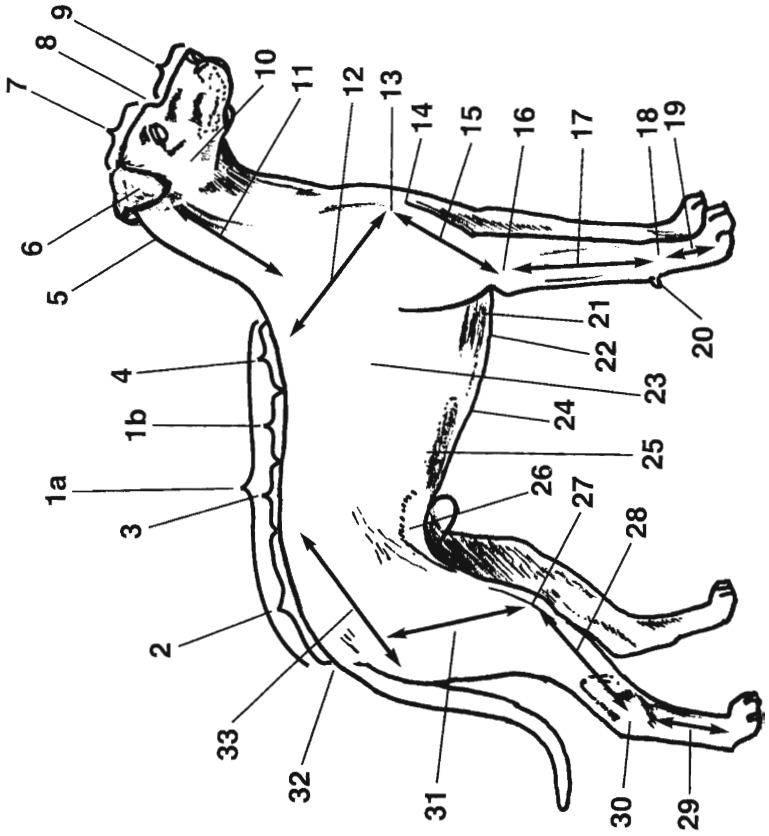
Unsoundness	Anything relating to physical and/or mental properties or movement that may lead to untimely impairment.
Up-faced	Short nose, muzzle turned up.
Upper Arm	Humerus – that is the bone between the point of shoulder and elbow.
Upright Shoulder	Without sufficient angulation of shoulder blades.
Varminty	A keen, very bright or piercing expression.
Veiled Coat	Fine, wispy long hair.
Vent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The anal opening. 2. The area surrounding the anus. 3. The tan-coloured hair under the tail of some breeds: includes the vulva of bitches as well as the anus.
Vertebral Column	Spine.
Vertebral processes	(Spinal processes) Portions of bone projecting from vertebrae, above and to the side of the spinal column, to which muscles are attached.
Vice like Bite	Strongly gripping and well fitting.
Vine leaf Ears	Short in length and broad through the centre, the whole ear lies flat against the skull. Shape of a square of equal length sides, suspended from one corner. Should not fold or drape as a curtain. Must not reach the nose if measured against the muzzle.
V-shaped Ears	Ears which gradually and uniformly taper to a point.
Waist	The area between the last rib and the hip bones.
Walk	Gaiting pattern in which three legs are in support of the body at all times, each foot lifting from the ground one at a time in a four beat regular sequence.
Wall Eye	An eye which is wholly or partly pale blue, blue flecked or whitish giving a marbled appearance.
Weaving	See <i>Crossing over</i> .
Wedge shaped Head	V-shaped head. A head that whether viewed from above or in profile tapers gradually from the rear of the skull to the nostrils, without the appearance of indentations or protrusions.
Wedginess	A head that when viewed from above indicates straight sides, without chiselling, indentations or protrusions.
Weedy	Lack of sufficient substance and inadequately boned.
Well filled out under Eyes	No hollowing or chiselling under the eyes.
Well knit	Firmly muscled.

Well laid	Optimum shoulder angulation.
Well tucked up	Noticeable tuck up under the loin.
Wellsprung Ribs	Ribs springing out from spinal column giving correct shape.
Wet Neck	With excess loose skin around the neck.
Wheaten	Straw or yellowish colour.
Wheel Back	The back line arched markedly over the loin. Excessively curved.
Whip Tail	Carried out stiffly.
Whiskers	Longer hairs on the side and underjaw of the muzzle.
Whitelies	Dogs with untypical predominance of white body colour.
Whole coloured	Self coloured, of one single colour.
Wirehaired	A coat of harsh, crisp, wiry texture.
Withers	The highest point of the shoulder blades. (The point from which the height of a dog is measured).
Wrinkle	Loose, folding skin.
Wry Mouth	Type of mouth twisted so that upper and lower jaws are out of alignment.
Zygomatic Arch	The bony ridges forming the lower edges of the eye sockets on each side of the skull – and extending to the base of the ear.

ANATOMICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Please Note: The following illustrations are diagrammatic only. They do not attempt to illustrate perfection of form or type in any way.

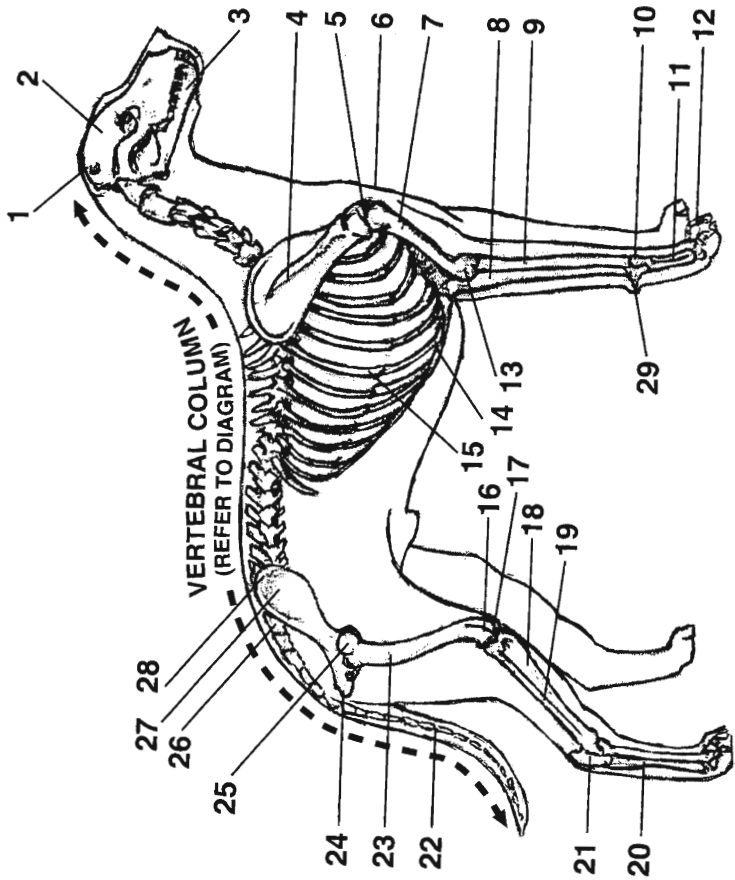
TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY



TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY

1a	Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)	17	Forearm
1b	Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)	18	Wrist
2	Croup	19	Pastern
3	Loin	20	Stopper Pad
4	Withers	21	Brisket
5	Crest of Neck	22	Sternum (Extends from 1 -24)
6	Ear Leather	23	Ribcage
7	Skull	24	Rearward end of Sternum
8	Stop	25	Belly
9	Foreface	26	Flank
10	Cheek	27	Stifle
11	Neck	28	Second or Lower Thigh
12	Shoulder	29	Rear Pastern
13	Point of Shoulder	30	Hock (Joint)
4	Prosternum	31	First or Upper Thigh
15	Upper Arm	32	Set on of Tail
16	Elbow	33	Pelvic Area

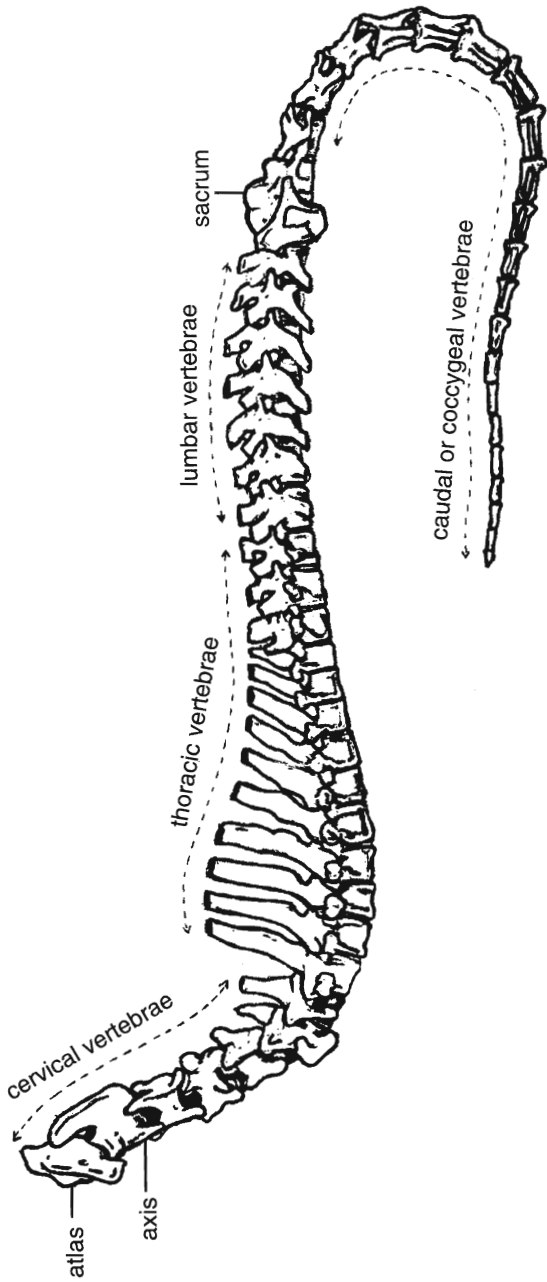
SKELETAL ANATOMY



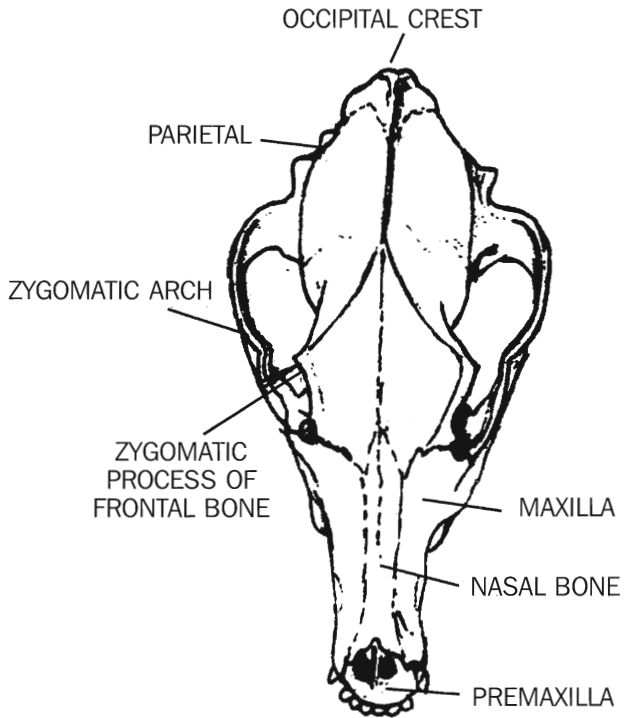
SKELETAL ANATOMY

1	Occiput	16	Stifle Joint
2	Skull	17	Patella
3	Mandible	18	Tibia
4	Scapula	19	Fibula
5	Shoulder Joint	20	Metatarsals
6	Prosternum	21	Tarsus
7	Humerus	22	Coccygeal Vertebra
8	Ulna	23	Femur
9	Radius	24	Ischium (Ischiac Tuberosity)
10	Carpus	25	Hip Joint
11	Metacarpals	26	Sacrum
12	Phalanges	27	Pelvis
13	Elbow Joint	28	Iliac Crest
14	Sternum	29	Pisiform Bone
15	Ribs		

VERTEBRAL COLUMN



SKULL



EAR SET

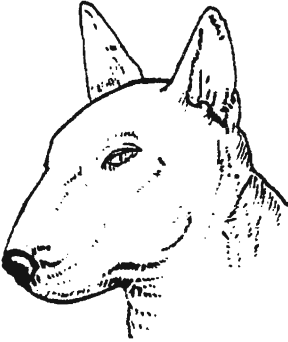


DIAGRAM 1



DIAGRAM 2



DIAGRAM 3

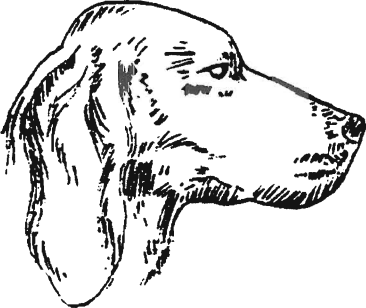


DIAGRAM 4



DIAGRAM 5



DIAGRAM 6

EAR SET

- Diagram 1** Depicts a pricked or erect ear. The shape and set-on on the skull will depend on the breed requirements.
- Diagram 2** Depicts a semi-erect ear. The word 'semi' is defined as 'half, partly or not fully'.
- Diagram 3** Depicts a button ear.
- The height of the fold in both diagrams 2 and 3 depends on the breed requirements.
- Diagram 4** Depicts a drop ear. The set-on depends on the breed standard requirements.
- Diagram 5** Depicts the shape of a bat ear found in the French Bulldog. It does not attempt to show correct placement etc.
- Diagram 6** Depicts rose ear. This refers to the type of ear placement which when laid back, shows the inner burr. This type of ear is usually semi-erect when alert, but may be pricked if allowed by the breed standard.

ANGULATION

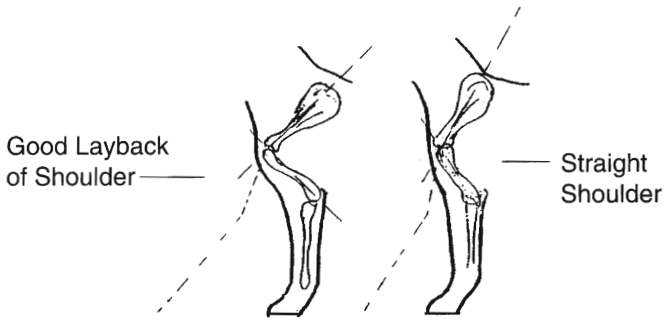


DIAGRAM 1

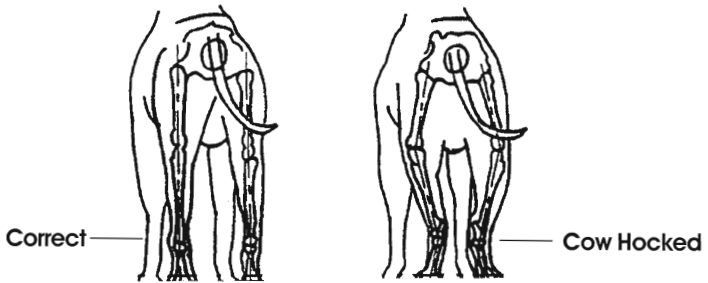


DIAGRAM 2

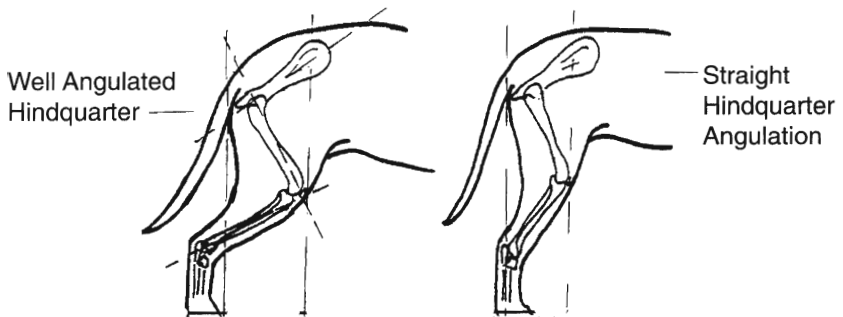


DIAGRAM 3

ANGULATION

Diagram 1

Depicts on the left, scapula and humerus at an angle of approximately 90 degrees, and indicates possible forward reach; on the right the scapula and the humerus are at an angle greater than 90 degrees forming straight or upright shoulders. The degree of angulation varies greatly between the different standards, and what is correct for one breed may be totally incorrect for another.

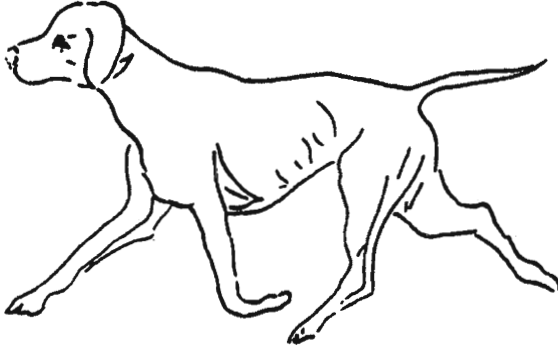
Diagram 2

Depicts correct and incorrect bone structure, viewed from behind. In most breeds, the correct position is such that a straight line should pass through each of the hip, stifle and hock joints.

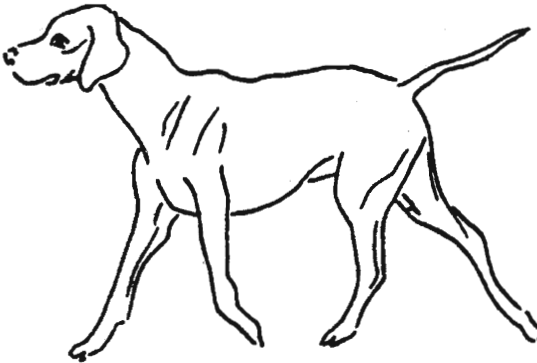
Diagram 3

Depicts on the left a well angulated hindquarter with angles of approximately 90 degrees between the pelvis and the upper thigh, and at the stifle; on the right is a straighter angulated hindquarter, with angles of more than 90 degrees. The degree of angulation varies greatly between the different standards, and what is correct for one breed may be totally incorrect for another.

MOVEMENT



GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW

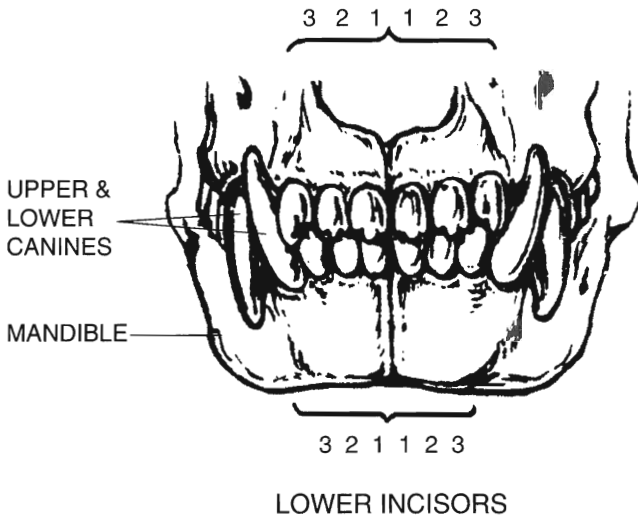


POOR MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW

TEETH

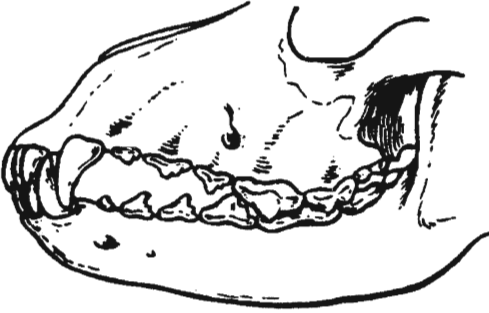
Full set of teeth	42
Upper set	20
Lower set	22

(There are two extra molar teeth in the lower jaw.)



TEETH

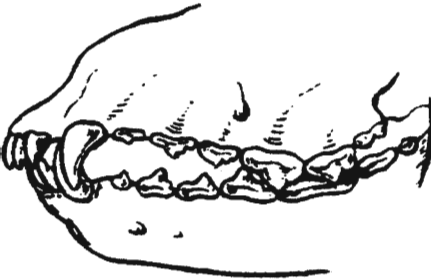
SCISSOR BITE



PINCER BITE



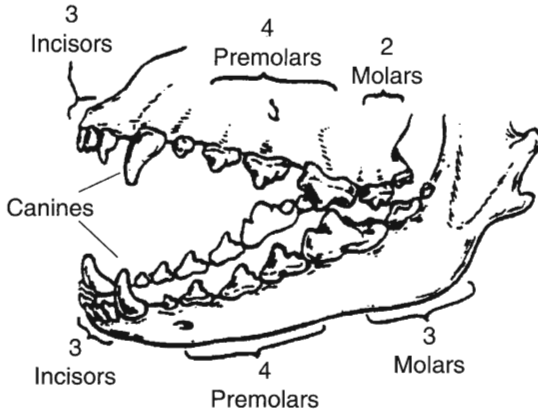
OVERSHOT JAW



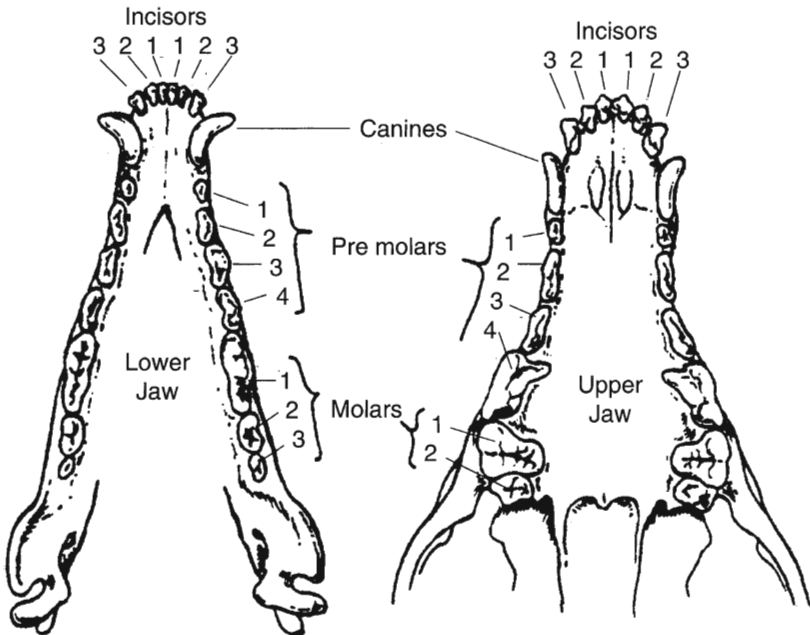
UNDERSHOT JAW



TEETH



TEETH OF THE DOG



METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

HEIGHT

Inches	Centimetres	Inches	Centimetres
1	2.54	18	45.72
2	5.08	19	48.26
3	7.62	20	50.80
4	10.16	21	53.34
5	12.70	22	55.88
6	15.24	23	58.42
7	17.78	24	60.96
8	20.32	25	63.50
9	22.86	26	66.04
10	25.40	27	68.58
11	27.94	28	71.12
12	30.48	29	73.66
13	33.02	30	76.20
14	35.56	31	78.74
15	38.10	32	81.28
16	40.64	33	83.82
17	43.18	34	86.36

WEIGHT

Pounds	Kilos	Pounds	Kilos
1	0.454	18	8.165
2	0.907	19	8.618
3	1.361	20	9.072
4	1.814	30	13.608
5	2.268	40	18.144
6	2.722	50	22.680
7	3.175	60	27.216
8	3.629	70	31.751
9	4.082	80	36.287
10	4.536	90	40.823
11	4.989	100	45.359
12	5.443	110	49.895
13	5.897	120	54.431
14	6.350	130	58.967
15	6.804	140	63.503
16	7.257	150	68.039
17	7.711	200	90.718

MOVEMENT



GOOD MOVEMENT REAR



POOR MOVEMENT REAR

DIAGRAM 1

Diagram 1

Depicting correct movement behind does not cover all breeds. Some breeds, e.g. Collies move close behind.



CORRECT MOVEMENT FRONT



PADDLING



WEAVING

DIAGRAM 2

Diagram 2

Depicting correct movement in front; covers front movement generally. Some breeds single track, which is also correct.

The following Controlling Bodies are Member Bodies of the
Australian National Kennel Council.

CANBERRA

Australian Capital Territory
Canine Association Inc.
PO Box 815
Dickson ACT 2602
Ph: (02) 6241 4404
Fax: (02) 6241 1129
www.actca.asn.au
Email: Administrator@actca.asn.au

NEW SOUTH WALES

Royal New South Wales
Canine Council Ltd.
PO Box 632
St Marys NSW 1790
Ph: (02) 9834 3022
Fax: (02) 9834 3872
www.rnswcc.org.au
Email: k9council@rnswcc.org.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY

North Australian Canine
Association Inc.
PO Box 37521
Winnellie NT 0821
Ph: (08) 8984 3570
Fax: (08) 8984 3409
www.users.bigpond.com/naca1/
Email: naca1@bigpond.com

QUEENSLAND

Canine Control Council
(Queensland)
PO Box 495
Fortitude Valley Qld 4006
Ph: (07) 3252 2661
Fax: (07) 3252 3864
www.cccq.org.au
Email: dogsqld@powerup.com.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australian
Canine Association Inc.
PO Box 844
Prospect East SA 5082
Ph: (08) 8349 4797
Fax: (08) 8262 5751
www.saca.caninenet.com
Email: info@saca.caninenet.com

TASMANIA

Tasmanian Canine
Association Inc.
PO Box 116
Glenorchy Tas 7010
Ph: (03) 6272 9443
Fax: (03) 6273 0844
tca.freesevers.com
Email: tca@iprimus.com.au

VICTORIA

Victorian Canine
Association Inc.
Locked Bag K9
Cranbourne Vic 3977
Ph: (03) 9788 2500
Fax: (03) 9788 2599
www.vca.org.au
Email: office@vca.org.au

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Canine Association
of Western Australia Inc.
PO Box 1404
Canning Vale WA 6970
Ph: (08) 9455 1188
Fax: (08) 9455 1190
www.cawa.asn.au
Email: k9@cawa.asn.au