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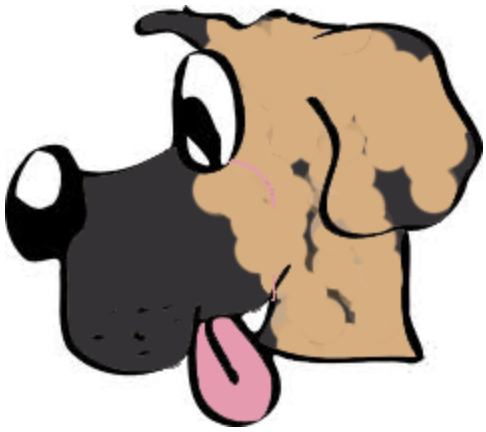

Tool #5: Anatomy

1. Although anatomy involves individual parts of the dog, no one part is more important than the whole dog.

2. Structural balance includes the elements of size, substance, stance and proportions.

3. Pastern slope varies by breed. The front pastern is called the metacarpus and the rear pastern, the metatarsus

4. The rear pastern is mistak-enly called the hock by judges and breeders alike.

5. Short in hock means the rear pastern length is shorter than the bones of the lower thigh.

6. In a dog with sickle hocks, the rear pasterns arc forward and the dog appears to be standing under itself. Sickle hock is a fault in all breeds.

7. Length vs height proportions in the dog are square, off-square or rectangular.

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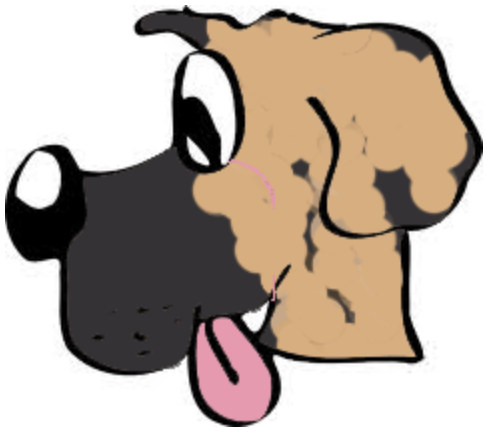

Tool #5: Anatomy

8. Height is measured the same in all breeds, from the withers to the ground.

9. Measuring length varies by breed.

10. The point of the shoulder is at the foremost tip of the upper arm.

11. If a dog' legs are too short, it can make the dog appear too long.

12. If a dog's legs are too short, it can make the dog appear too long.

13. Coupling refers to the region between a dog's last rib and its hindquarters.

14. Straight front and rear angles can make a dog look too long.

15. True ribs are ribs 1 through 19; false ribs are ribs 10 through 12; rib 13 is the floating rib.

16. Well ribbed up in many breeds calls for a 45 degree rib layback.

17. A well-angled floating rib is desirable in many breeds.

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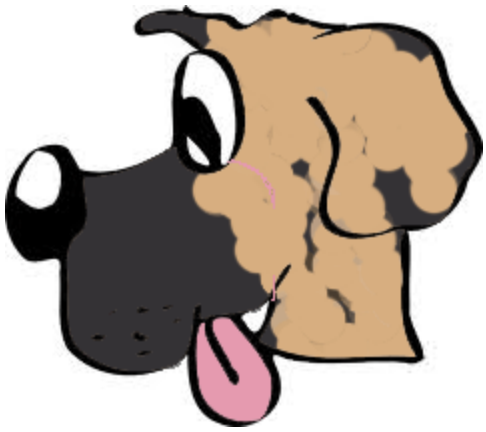

Tool #5: Anatomy

18. An egg-shaped rib cage has more room fro lungs than a barrel shape rib cage.

19. Daylight under a dog is a ratio that compares the distance between front and rear legs with the distance from brisket to the ground.

20. A long rib cage may correlate genetically with a long neck and good shoulder lay back.

21. Herring gut refers to lack of rib cage length and depth due to the breast bone swinging up too soon.

22. The term “topline” is mistakenly used to describe a dog’s backline.

23. Technically speaking, its impossible for a dog to have a level topline.

24. The anticlinal vertebra is one of the shorter vertebrae and a dip may show up in this area.

25. The most common skull type is the mesaticephalic, which often has a smooth, sloping stop.

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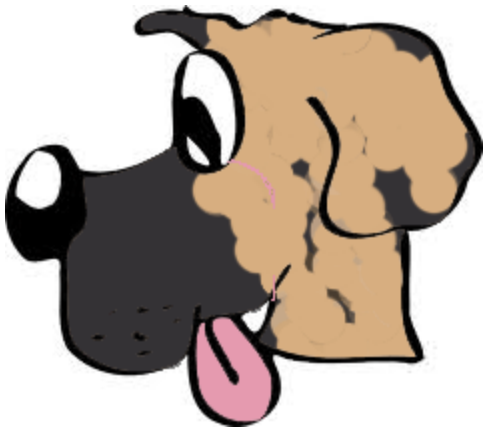

Tool #5: Anatomy

26. An arched neck is anatomically stronger to handle the pull of the shoulder blade muscles.

27. The forechest can be an indicator of how correct a dog's forequarters are. Steep, set far forward shoulders lessen the amount of forechest and may reduce pastern slope.

28. Shoulder angulation varies by breed.

29. Forequarter angle is formed by the angle made by the shoulder blade and upper arm.

30. Hindquarter angles include the pelvic bone and upper thigh; the upper thigh and lower thigh; the lower thigh and rear pastern; and the pelvic angle and how it relates to the spine. All vary by breed.

31. Temperament affects energy output, front leg lift and correct reach and drive.

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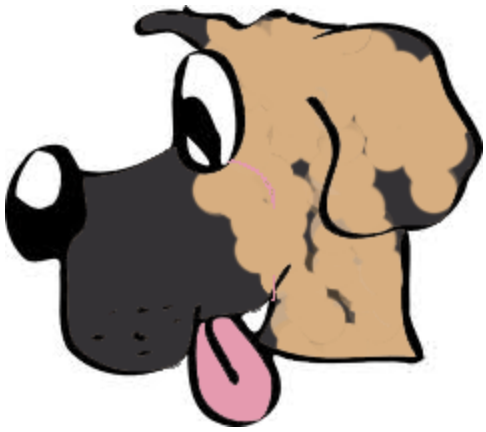

Tool #5: Anatomy

32. Breeders must be able to prioritize virtues and weaknesses in their dogs to understand the essence of their breed.

33. Keeping records on conformation traits and using a numerical scoring system can be beneficial to a dog breeder.