



Smart Chart #2  
Points 34 - 49

# PRACTICAL CANINE ANATOMY



# ANATOMY FOR JUDGES

## ✘ Point 34

The “backline” extends from the end of the withers to the set on of tail.

## ✘ Point 36

Topline extends from the ears to the set on of tail.

## ✘ Point 35

“Topline” is mistakenly used to describe a dog’s backline.

## ✘ Point 37

Technically speaking, it’s impossible for a dog to have a level topline.



# ANATOMY FOR JUDGES

## ✘ Point 38

A roach is an arch confined to the loin section. A wheel back is a continuous arch from withers to tail.

## ✘ Point 40

A mesaticephalic skull type is the most common; it often has a smooth sloping stop.

## ✘ Point 39

The anticlinal vertebra is one of the shortest spinous processes and a dip in the backline may be present here.





# ANATOMY FOR JUDGES

## ✘ Point 41

A brachycephalic skull is a short face with a deep stop.

## ✘ Point 42

A dolichocephalic skull is long and narrow with a flat stop..



# ANATOMY FOR JUDGES

## ✘ Point 43

The number of permanent teeth in the adult dog is 42.

## ✘ Point 45

The number of teeth on the upper and lower jaws is the same with the exception of 1 additional molar on the lower jaw.

## ✘ Point 44

The 4 types of teeth are the incisors, canines, premolars and molars.



# ANATOMY FOR JUDGES

## ✘ Point 46

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

## ✘ Point 48

Carriage of head and neck influences foreleg lift and reach.

## ✘ Point 47

A too short neck may be a marker of shoulders that are too steep.

## ✘ Point 49

To attain reach, dogs with short necks tend to lower their heads..