



PRACTICAL CANINE ANATOMY

Smart Chart #1
Points 1 - 15



Anatomy for Judges

Point #2

Point #1

- ◉ Judging and breeding dogs is a science and an art. The science has to do with anatomy; the art has to do with having an eye for a dog.
- ◉ Not everyone is born with an eye for a dog, which is the ability to recognize quality and judge a dog as one piece.



Anatomy for Judges

Point #3

- Breed standards are written based on the assumption that the reader has a basic knowledge of canine structure and anatomy.

Point #4

- All breeds have the same bones and muscles. Each breed differs with regard to the size, length and angle of bones and the size and power of muscles.



Anatomy for Judges

Point #5

- Challenges in learning anatomy include dealing with equine terms; knowing the same structural part may have 4 or 5 different names, some in Latin learning to apply structural concepts to live dogs; remembering the whole dog is more important than one part.



Anatomy for Judges

Point #6

- Canine anatomy is divided into surface and skeletal parts.

Point #7

- Correct front and rear angles set the stage for correct muscles.

Point #8

- balance includes size, substance, stance and proportions



Anatomy for Judges

Point #10

- balance includes size, substance, stance and proportions

Point #9

- Canine anatomy is divided into surface and skeletal parts.



Anatomy for Judges

Point #11

- In straight columns of support, front legs and rear pasterns are mostly vertical to the ground.

Point #12

- The rear pastern is mistakenly called the hock.



Anatomy for Judges

Point #13

- In *hocks well let down*, bones of the rear pastern are shorter than bones of the lower thigh.

Point #14

- In sickle hocks, the rear pasterns arc forward and the dog appears to be standing under itself.

Point #15

- Feet in dogs range from a cat foot to a hare foot shape.