

PRACTICAL CANINE ANATOMY

Smart Chart #2

Points 16 - 33



Anatomy for Judges

▣ Point # 16

In dogs, length vs height proportions are square, off-square or rectangular.

▣ Point # 17

Height is measured the same way in all breeds – from the withers to the ground.

▣ Point # 18

Withers are the highest point of the shoulders.



Anatomy for Judges

- ▣ Point # 19

Measuring length varies by breed.

- ▣ Point # 20

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

- ▣ Point # 21

If a dog's legs are too short, the dog will appear longer.



Anatomy for Judges

- ▣ Point # 22

If a dog's legs are too long, the dog will appear shorter.

- ▣ Point # 23

Coupling is the region between a dog's last rib and its hindquarters.

- ▣ Point # 24

Straight front and rear angles will make a dog appear longer.



Anatomy for Judges

25. Covering ground or daylight under a dog is a ratio of the distance between front and rear legs with the distance from brisket to the ground.



Anatomy for Judges

▣ Point # 26

True ribs are ribs 1 – 9;
false ribs are 10 – 12;
rib 13 is the floating
rib.

▣ Point # 27

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

▣ Point # 28

Angle of last 2
or 3 ribs may
indicate angle
in rest of rib
cage.

▣ Point # 29

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



Anatomy for Judges

▣ Point # 30

Herring gut is lack of rib cage depth due to the breast bone swinging up too soon

▣ Point # 31

Tuck up is the underline of the abdomen as it goes upward into the flank.

▣ Point # 32

A correct depth of chest viewed from the front is called fill.

▣ Point # 33

A pigeon breast lacks prosternum.

