

# DOGS



## **AKC Breed Groups-**

### **Sporting Group**

Dogs in the Sporting Group were developed to work closely with people hunting birds. These dogs like to be around people and are active and alert.

### **Hound Group**

Dogs in the Hound Group were developed to hunt by scent or by sight. Hounds are generally sweet and loving with people.

### **Working Group**

Dogs in the Working Group were developed to perform a wide variety of tasks, such as herding, carting, and guarding. These dogs are large, intelligent, and protective of their owners.

### **Terrier Group**

Dogs in the Terrier Group were developed to hunt vermin. Terriers are determined, clever and brave.

### **Toy Group**

Dogs in the Toy Group were developed to be companions. Toys are small, charming dogs that love to be around people.

### **Non-Sporting**

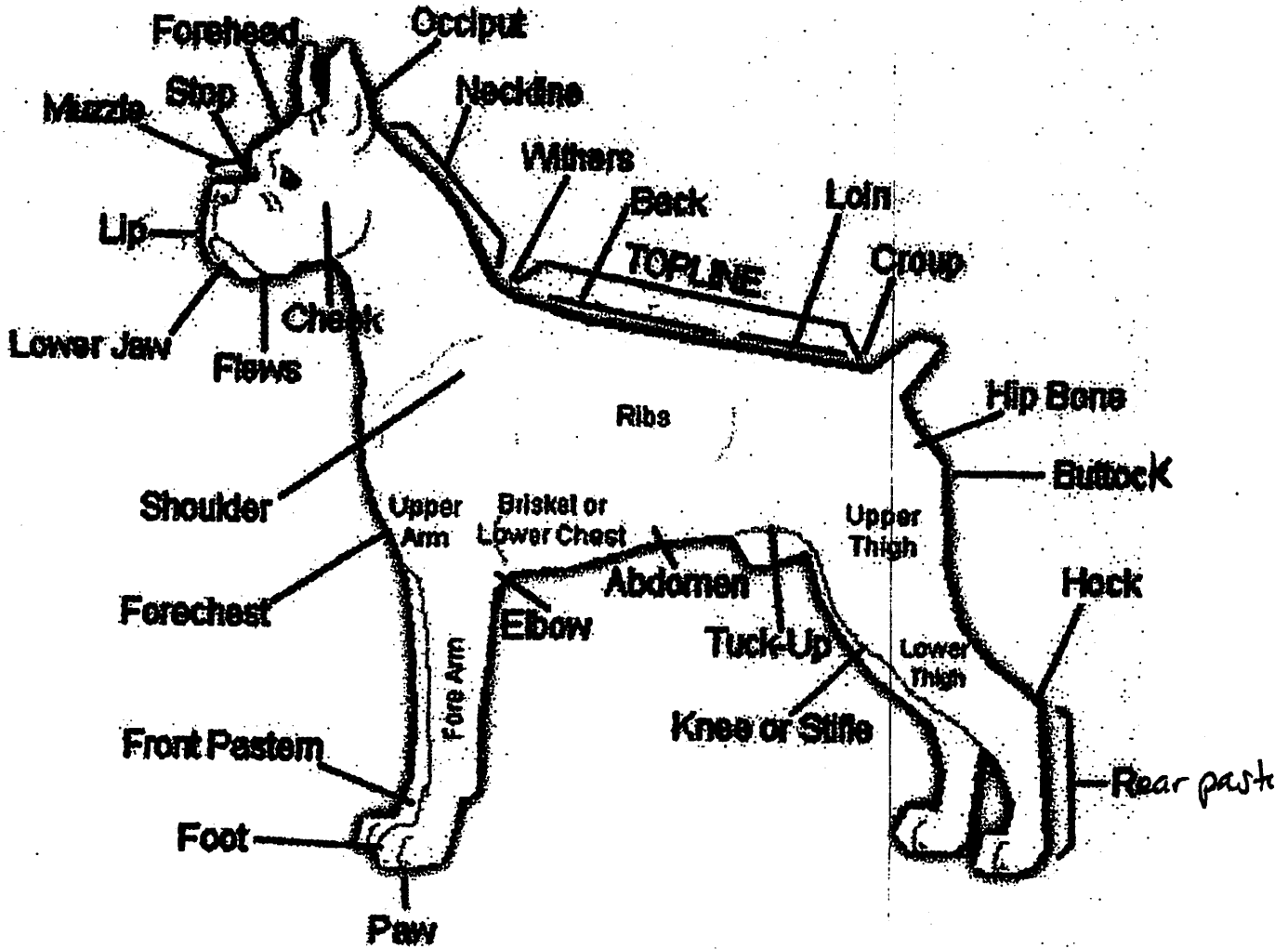
Dogs in the Non-Sporting Group do not fit the criteria of the other breed groups, or may no longer perform the tasks they were originally bred for. These dogs all make wonderful family companions.

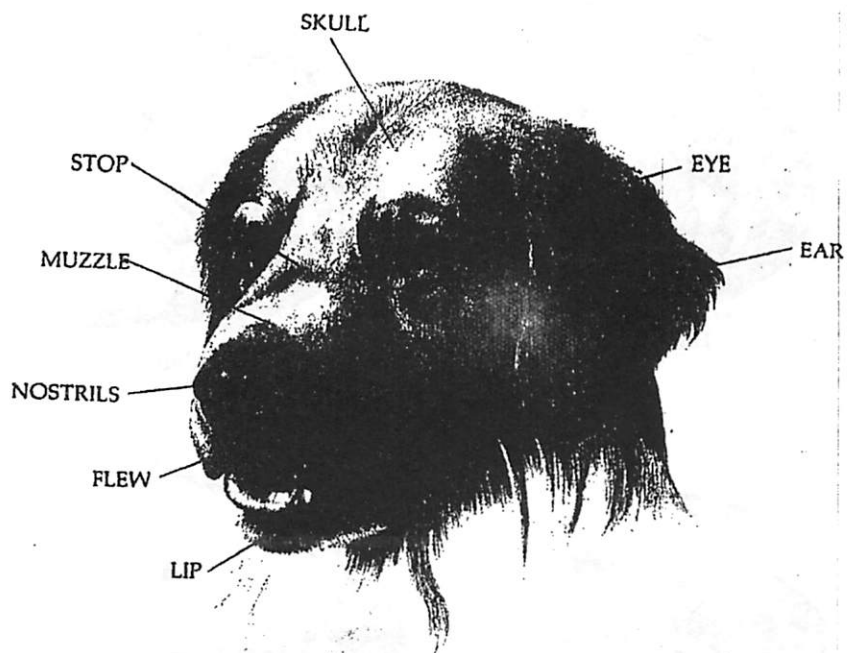
### **Herding Group**

Dogs in the Herding Group were developed to work with livestock. These dogs are highly intelligent and require lots of exercise.

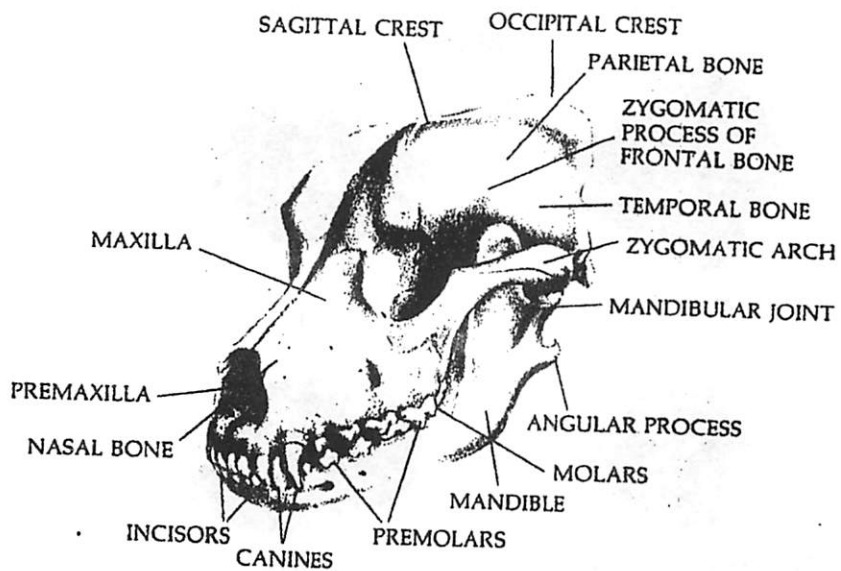
### **Miscellaneous Class**

Dogs in the Miscellaneous Class are working toward full AKC recognition. These dogs can compete in some AKC events and earn selected titles.





**External Features of the dog's head**



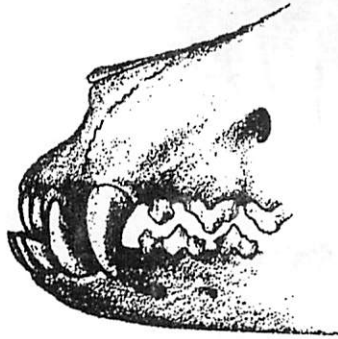
**Bones of the skull and dentition**



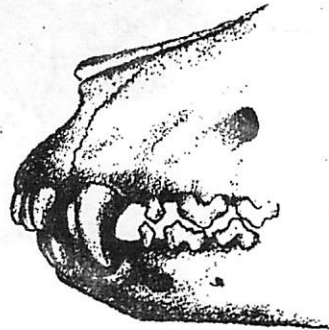
LEVEL



SCISSORS



UNDERSHOT



OVERSHOT

Bites



ALMOND



OVAL

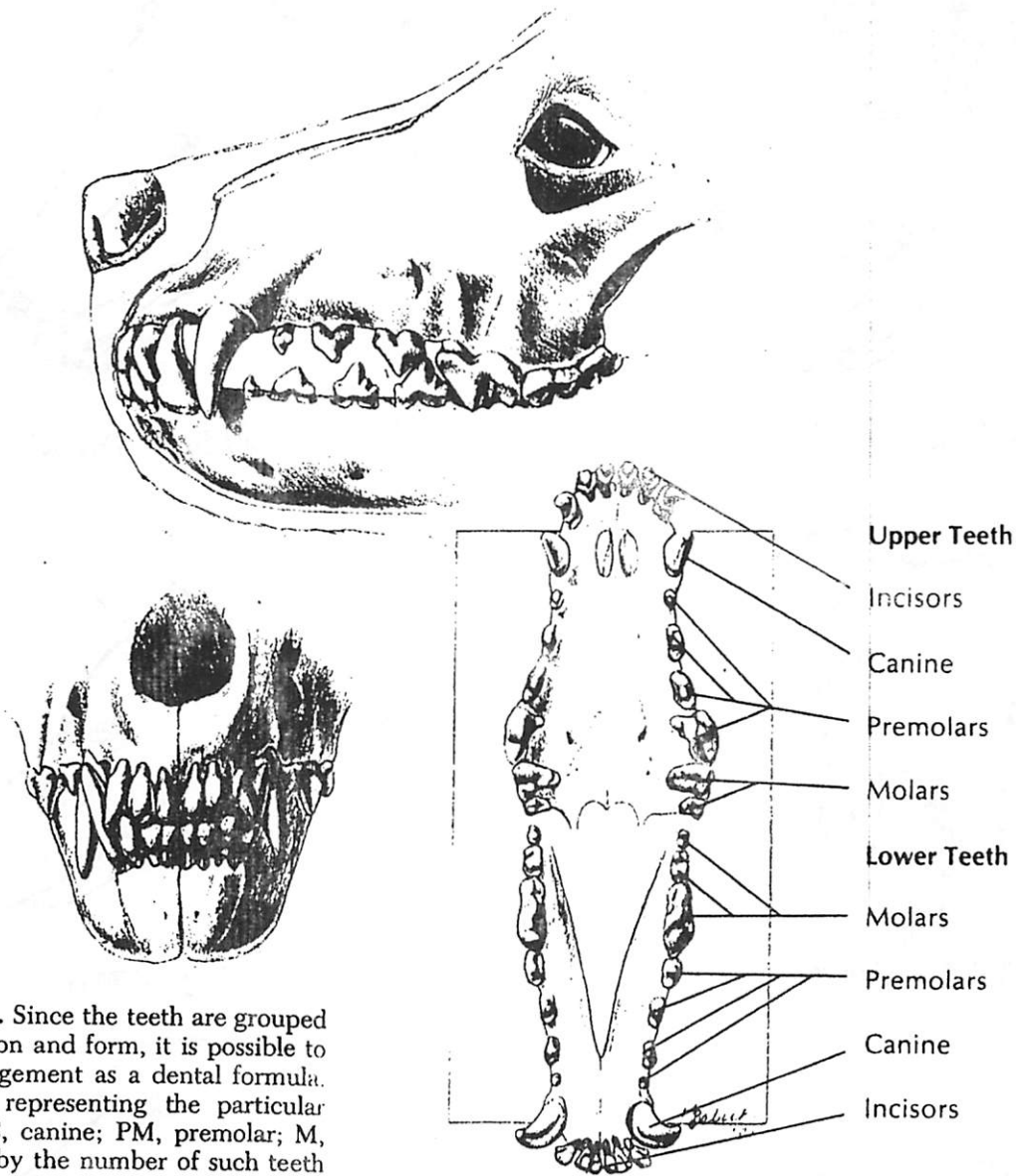


FULL, ROUND, GLOBULAR



TRIANGULAR

Eye types



**Dental formulae.** Since the teeth are grouped according to position and form, it is possible to express their arrangement as a dental formula. The abbreviation representing the particular teeth (I, incisor; C, canine; PM, premolar; M, molar) is followed by the number of such teeth on one side of the upper and the lower jaw.

The formula for the *deciduous dentition* of the dog is:

$$I \frac{3}{3} C \frac{1}{1} PM \frac{3}{3} = 28$$

The *permanent dentition* is represented as:

$$I \frac{3}{3} C \frac{1}{1} PM \frac{4}{4} M \frac{2}{3} = 42$$

### Eruption of Permanent Teeth

GROUP	TOOTH	ERUPTION PERIOD	
Incisors	Central	2 to 5 months	
	Intermediate	2 to 5 months	
	Corner	Most breeds 4 to 5 months	
Canine		5 to 6 months	
	Premolars	First	4 to 5 months
		Second	6 months
		Third	6 months
Fourth		4 to 5 months	
Molars	First	5 to 6 months	
	Second	6 to 7 months	
	Third	6 to 7 months	



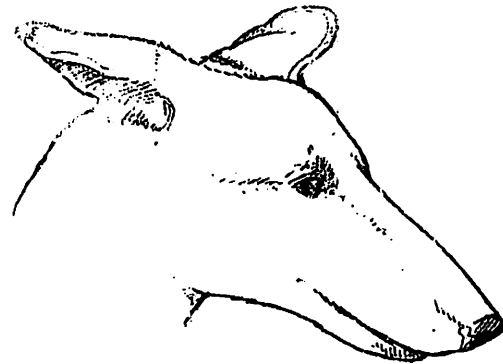
Erect (pricked) ears



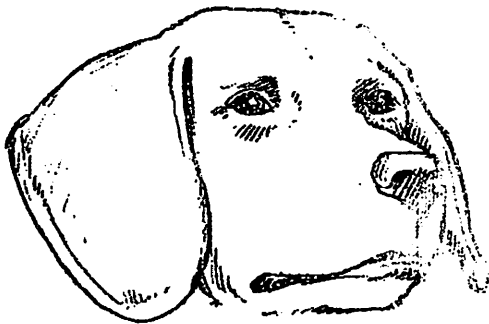
Semi-erect (semi-pricked) ears



Button ears



Flying ears



Pendulous (drop) ears



Pendulous, folded and curled ears



PADS



BONES OF THE FOOT



ROUND OR CAT FOOT



HARE FOOT



FLAT FOOT OR  
DOWN IN PASTERN



SPLAY FOOT

Feet





PLUME



GAY



CURLED



DOUBLE CURL



SICKLE



OTTER



WHIP



RING AT END

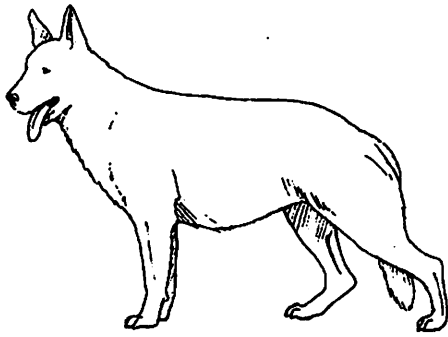


SNAP

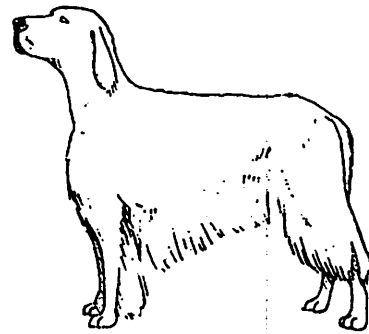


SCREW

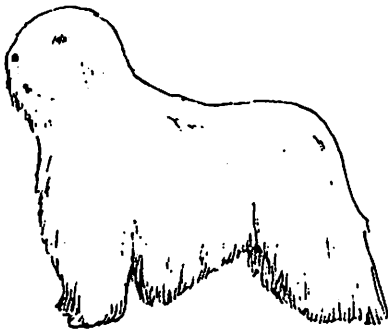
Tails



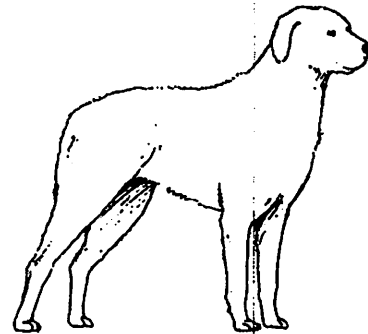
Double coat



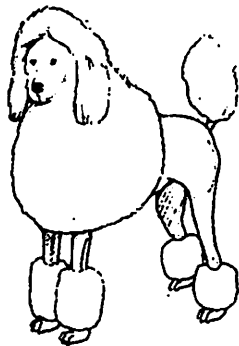
Medium coat



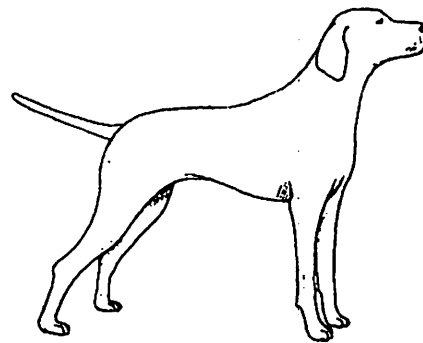
Corded coat



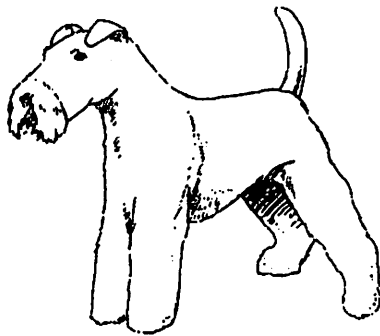
Curly coat



Long coat



Single coat



Broken coat

## Types of Hair Coats

### PLATE 6

Dog hairs vary from straight or bristly guard hairs to the wavy wool hairs of the undercoat and the softest wool hairs (vellus hairs) of puppies. Vellus hairs are the puppy's only hairs in the first few weeks after birth. Then the guard hairs emerge from their follicles.

Adult dogs of most breeds possess a **double coat**. Guard hairs form a protective, outer **cover coat**; finer wool hairs make up the **undercoat**. The undercoat supports the cover coat, providing an insulating, water-resistant barrier. Longer guard hairs form the feathering on limbs, the plumes on tails and the ruff around the neck in certain breeds.

The typical **double coat** is seen in the Siberian Husky, German Shepherd, several terrier breeds and in the majority of crossbred dogs.

Variations of the double coat include:

The **corded coat** of dogs such as the Komondor and Puli.

The **long coat** of the Poodle. Contrary to the popular belief that Poodles have a single coat, this breed possesses a double coat and sheds hairs. The Poodle's cover coat of thick, close curls forms cords if left to grow uncombed and unclipped. Overall, the coat lends itself to the different Poodle clips.

The **broken (wiry) coat** of harsh, wiry guard hairs and a soft undercoat of the Wire Fox Terrier. The hairs of this breed are often plucked (or "stripped").

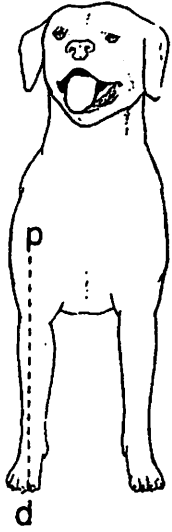
The **medium coat** of spaniels and setters with wavy guard hairs over the undercoat.

The **curly coat** of certain sporting dogs (Curly-coated Retriever, Irish Water Spaniel) is a mass of crisp curls.

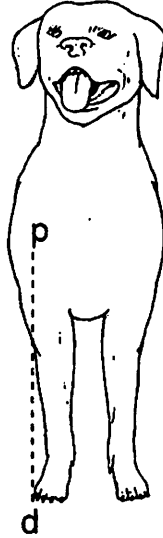
A **single coat** lacks an undercoat. The uniform hairs may be short as on Pointers and Italian Greyhounds or long as on the toy breeds Papillon and Maltese.

The skin of a hairless dog contains a few stunted hairs. Larger hairs appear on the head (crest), tail (plume), manus and pes (socks). The skin of these dogs contains well-developed, active sweat glands.

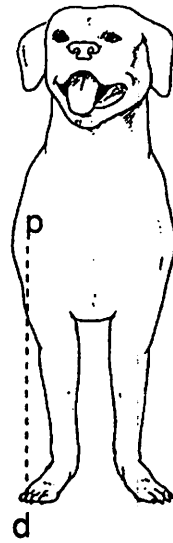
A.



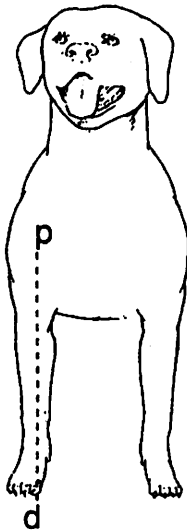
Normal



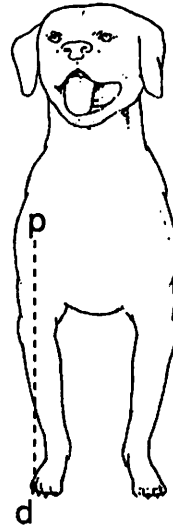
Base narrow



Base narrow  
east-west  
feet

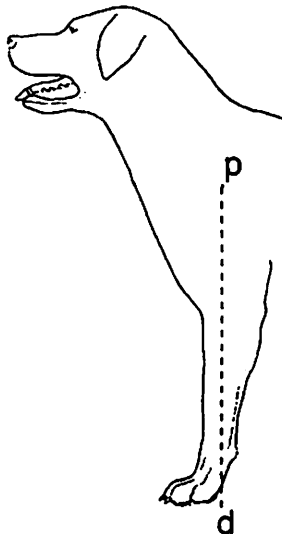


Base wide

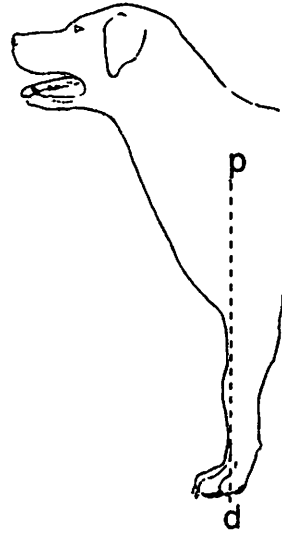


Fiddle front

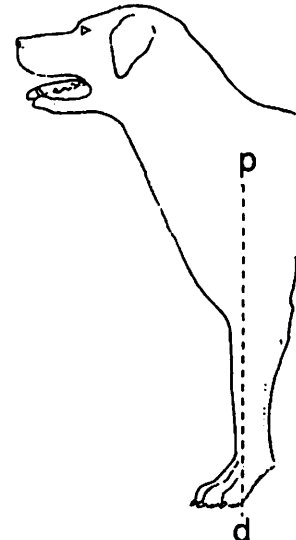
B.



Normal



Knuckled over



Down in pastern

# Forelimb Conformation

## PLATE 37

Color the dashed lines from **p** (proximal) to **d** (distal).

### Cranial views: A

A line dropped from the point of the shoulder (middle of the shoulder joint) to the ground bisects a forelimb with **normal (straight) conformation**.

In **base narrow (too narrow in front) conformation**, the feet are often directed laterad (outward), so-called **east-west feet**.

Laterally projecting elbows with the feet placed wide apart are seen in the **base wide (out at the elbows) conformation**.

In **fiddle front (chippendale) conformation**, the elbows project laterad, the forearm slopes mediad (inward), and the sloping pasterns and feet are directed laterad. This conformation causes excessive strain on the medial side of the carpus.

### Lateral views: B

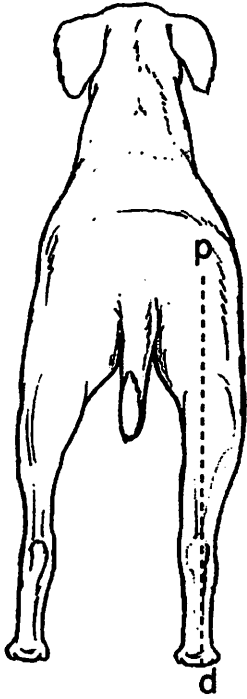
Laterally, a line dropped from the middle of the scapular spine to the ground on a forelimb with **normal (straight) conformation** bisects the limb as far as the carpus and then drops just plantar (behind) the foot to the ground.

In **knuckled over conformation**, the carpus buckles dorsad (foreward), causing the metacarpus to deviate palmarad (rearward).

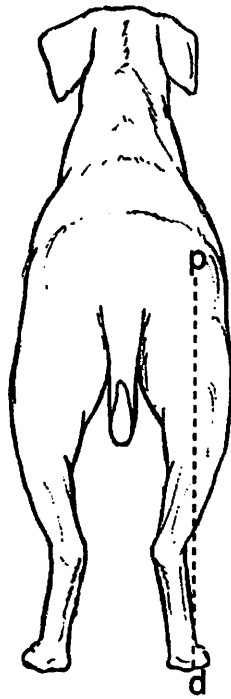
The **down in the pastern conformation** is very close to the sloping pasterns seen in breeds such as the German Shepherd Dog.

Health of a dog's organs of locomotion is often reflected in the conformation of the limbs. Recognition of variations in limb conformation is useful not only for judging dog shows but also for assessing the potential for performance in athletic events such as field trials and racing.

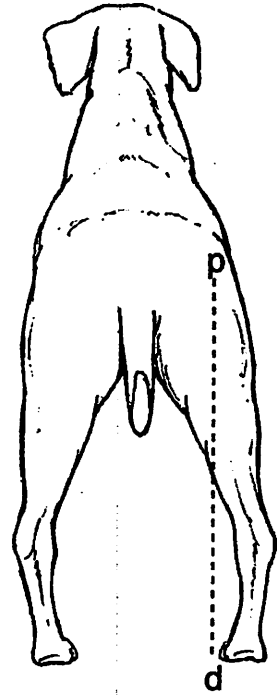
**Caudal views:**



Normal

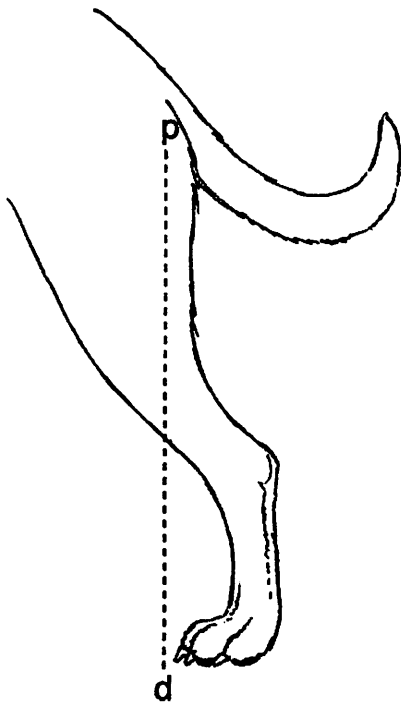


Cow-hocked

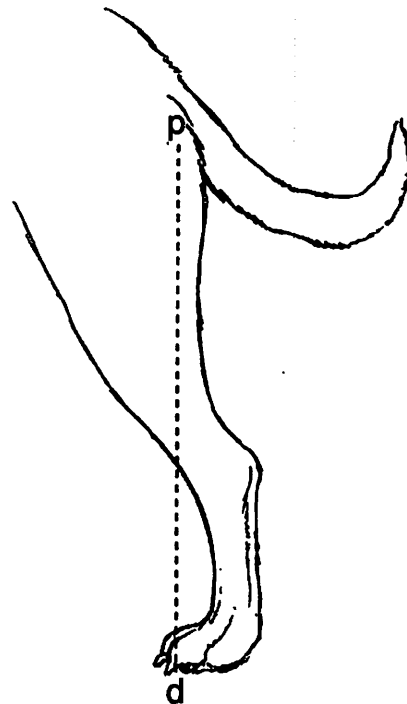


Bandy legs

**Lateral views:**



Normal



Straight stifles

## Hindlimb Conformation

### PLATE 38

Color the dashed lines from **p** (proximal) to **d** (distal) on each of the drawings.

Caudally, a line dropped from the ischiadic tuber to the ground bisects a **normal hindlimb**. The **cow-hocked conformation** places excessive strain on the medial aspect of each hock. Strain is placed on the lateral and plantar aspects of the hock in the **bandy leg conformation**.

In a lateral view of **normal angulated hindquarters**, a line dropped from the ischiatic tuber falls to the ground ahead of the toes. In **straight stifles**, the line touches the toes. The latter conformation places strain on the movement of the patella in the trochlea of the femur.

**Abandonment** - Deserting an animal dependent on humans for food, care and affection.

**AKC** - American Kennel Club.

**Aggression** - Behavior pattern of an animal or species to indicate dominance over another animal or species.

**Alpha dog** - In a pack this is the dog that is dominant over all others.

**Anatomy** - The study of the structure of the body.

**Angulation** - The angles formed by a meeting of the bones: mainly the shoulder, upper arm, stifle and hock

**Animal abuse, cruelty** - Any act, omission or neglect that causes or permits unnecessary pain, suffering or death of animals.

**Animal control** - Authority to enforce laws relating to animal ownership and to provide shelter for stray or unwanted animals.

**Animal language** - Communication of messages through a variety of behavior patterns such as facial expressions, gesture, posture, social signs, smells, etc.

**Apron** - Longer hair below the neck on the chest. Frill.

**Balance** - Condition where all proportions of a dog's body are in harmony.

**Beard** - Tuft of hair under or on top of the jaw or chin.

**Bitch** - Female dog.

**Bite** - Refers to the upper and lower front teeth. A perfect bite means these teeth meet evenly or like the blades of a scissors. Some standards differ on what a proper bite is.

**Blaze** - Streak of white color between the eyes.

**Breeching** - Fringing of long hair at the posterior borders of the thigh

**Breed** - A specific type of dog with unique characteristics (selected and maintained by man) with a common gene pool and a characterized appearance (phenotype) and function.



**Brisket** - The chest or rib cage between and just behind the front legs.

**Bloodline** - Dogs that are related to each other through various generations.

**Canine teeth** - The four sharp pointed cutting teeth.

**Carnivore** - Animals that eat primarily animals (meat) for food.

**Champion (CH)** - Prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Champion by AKC as a result of defeating a specified number of dogs in specified competition at a series of AKC licensed or member dog shows.

**Character** - Temperament, individuality, worthiness and/or expression distinctive of the breed.

**Chest** - Part of the body or trunk that is enclosed by the ribs; the thoracic cavity.

**Choke collar** - Leather or chain collar fitted to the dog's neck in such a way that the degree of tension exerted by the hand tightens or loosens it.

**Clip** - Method of trimming the coat in some breeds, notably the Poodle.

**Close-coupled** - Dog with a short loin and back.

**Condition** - Health as shown by the coat, state of flesh, general appearance and deportment.

**Conformation** - The form and structure, make and shape of a dog; arrangement of its parts in conformance with breed-standard demands.

**Cobby** - Short-bodied, compact.

**Collar** - The marking around the neck, usually white. Also a leather or chain for restraining or leading the dog where the leash is attached.

**Cow-hocked** - Said of a dog whose pasterns and paws point outward with the hock joints close to each other.

**Crop** - Trimming a dog's ears to encourage them to stand erect.

**Crate training** - Training a dog to be comfortably confined in an appropriate sized portable cage. This is used to housetrain young dogs, travel safely or to have a safe place for the dog to be when alone and not get into trouble.

**Croup** - The area of the back where the tail joins the body.

**Dam** - Mother dog

**Defense behavior** - Behavior pattern of an animal or species to protect itself or its territory.

**Dewclaw** - Extra claw or functionless (vestigial) digit on the inside of the leg; a rudimentary fifth toe.

**Dewlap** - Loose fold of skin under the chin and on the throat of some dogs.

**Disqualification** - A decision made by a judge or show committee following a determination that a dog has a condition that makes it ineligible for any further competition under the dog show rules.

**Dock** - To shorten or remove a dog's tail.

**Dog** - Male dog; also used collectively to designate male and female.

**Double coat** - An outer coat resistant to weather and protective against brush and brambles, together with an undercoat of soft hair for warmth and water

**Down and back** - Command given by a showmanship judge for you to gait your dog straight down the center ring diagonal and straight back to the judge.

**Down in pastern** - Said of a dog whose pastern is weak, making a pronounced angle between the paw and front knee.

**Entropion** - Complex genetic condition that results in the turning in of the upper or lower eyelid, causing the eye lashes to irritate the eye, potentially resulting in corneal ulceration.

**Estrus** - the period of sexual heat in a female dog, normally 21 days.

**Estrogen** - Female sex hormone that stimulates estrus.

**Euthanasia** - Inducing the painless death of an animal for reasons assumed to be merciful or necessary.

**Eyeteeth** - The upper canines of the dog.

**Feathering** - Fringe of hair on legs and tail.  
**Flews** - Loose-hanging lips as in Bulldogs.

**Gait** - A way of moving such as walking or trotting. Used as a command, as "Gait your dog."

**Gestation** - The period of time that a bitch is pregnant (carries her young) from breeding to whelping (about 63 days)

**Go Round** - moving dog in a circle around the ring

**Groom** - To brush, comb, trim or otherwise make a dog's coat neat.

**Groups** - The breeds as grouped into seven divisions by the AKC according to general type to facilitate judging. The groups are Herding, Toy, Terrier, sporting, Non-sporting, Working, and Hound.

**Guard hairs** - Longer, smoother, stiffer hairs that grow through and normally conceal the undercoat.

**Haw** - A third eyelid on membrane in the inside corner of the eye.

**Hackles** - Hairs on the neck and back raised involuntarily in fright or anger.

**Handler** - Person who handles a dog in the show ring

**Heel** - See Hock; also a command to the dog to keep close beside its handler.

**Height** - The measurement of the dog from the ground to the highest point of the shoulders and withers.

**Heredity** - The passing of traits from parent to offspring through genetic coding.

**Host** - The animal upon which a parasite live

**Heat** - The female breeding season.

**Hound** - Group of breeds that are commonly used for hunting by scent or sight.

**Inherited** - Degree to which a trait or characteristic is passed on from a parent to offspring.

**Incisors** - Front teeth of each jaw between the canine teeth.

**Jowls** - Flesh of lips and jaws.

**Kennel** - A place where dogs are bred or kept.

**Knee** - Foreleg joint between elbow and foot. Hind leg joint between tibia and femur.

**L Pattern** - pattern used to gait dogs in the ring for the judge to look at the dog

**Lead** - Strap, cord or chain attached to the collar or harness for the purpose of restraining or leading the dog. Leash.

**Leather** - The earflap of hounds and spaniels.

**Level gait** - Trotting movement without rise or fall of withers.

**Litter** - Puppies born to a bitch in one group.

**Loins** - The area of the back of a dog between the ribs and hip bone.

**Mandible** - Bone of the lower jaw.

**Mantle** - Dark-shaded portion of the coat on shoulders, back and sides as in St. Bernard.

**Match show** - Usually an informal dog show at which no championship points are awarded.

**Mask** - Dark shading on the head as in Mastiff and Boxer

**Mate** - To breed a dog and bitch.

**Muzzle** - The jaws, lips and nose of a dog.

**Neuter** - To remove the testicles from a male dog to prevent siring puppies. To castrate.

**Occiput** - Bump at the top rear of the skull in most dog breeds.

**Pad** - The tough paw portion on the underside of the feet. Acts as a shock absorber.

**Parasite** - Organism deriving nourishment from another living being.

**Pastern** - Part of the foreleg between knee and foot, or between the hock joint and paw of the hind leg.

**Pedigree** - The recorded descent of purebred animal of three generations or more.

**Pet responsibility** - Human accountability for the care and humane treatment of companion animals. Compliance with local animal control laws so pets are not a hazard or nuisance to the community.

**Plume** - Full and thick hair on the tail as in Pekingese and Collie.

**Point** - The immovable stance of the hunting dog taken to indicate the presence and position of game.

**Pom-pom** - Ball of hair left on the end of the tail of Poodles.

**Posture** - The bodily poses assumed by certain animal species to communicate with other animals.

**Professional handier** - Person who shows dogs for a fee.

**Puppy** - Any dog under one year old.

**Purebred** - Dog whose sire and dam belong to the same breed, and are themselves of unmixed descent since recognition of the breed.

**Register** - To record a dog's pedigree with the AKC or other recognized organizations maintaining these kinds of records.

**Ruff** - Thick, longer hair growth around the neck.

**Saddle** - A black marking over the back, like a saddle.

**Screw tail** - Kinky, twisted tail as in the Basenji.

**Sire** - The male parent.

**Spay** - To perform a surgical operation on the bitch's reproductive organs to prevent having puppies.

**Stack** - Posed so as to make the most of the dog's appearance for the show ring. Normally all four legs are set squarely under the body.

**Standard** - Written description of the ideal dog of each recognized breed used to evaluate dogs in conformation judging at breed shows..

**Sternum** - Breastbone.

**Stifle** - The joint on the hind leg formed by the upper and lower thighs.

**Stop** - The area of the head between the eyes and muzzle

**Stud book** - Record of the breeding particulars of dogs of recognized breeds.

**Stud dog** - Male dog used for breeding purposes.

**Table** - used to place small breed dogs on for judge to go over the dog

**Terrier** - Group of dog breeds used originally for hunting vermin. Most originated from the United Kingdom.

**Testicles** - Male gonad that produces spermatozoa and the male hormone testosterone.

**Topline** - The dog's outline from just behind the withers to the tail set.

**Toy dog** - One of a group of the breed dogs characterized by very small size.

**Tri-color** - Dogs of three colors, usually black, tan and white. For example a beagle..

**Triangle pattern** - The showmanship gaiting pattern where you gait the dog to the right around the two edges of the ring and back toward the judge who stands on the diagonal.

**Tuck-up** - Abdomen of a dog drawn up tight to loins.

**Type** - Characteristic qualities distinguishing a breed; the embodiment of a standard's essentials.

**Undershot** - Under jaw longer than upper, projecting lower teeth beyond upper. Opposite is overshot.

**Unsound** - Dog incapable of performing the functions for which it was bred or showing evidence of lameness.

**Vaccination** - To inoculate an animal to produce immunity from certain diseases.

**Vulva** - External (outer) female sexual organ.

**Whelp** - A young offspring of a dog, wolf or similar animal.

**Whelping** - To give birth to a whelp or whelps.

**Withers** - Top of the shoulder blades at the junction of the neck of a dog.

**Zoonosis** - A disease such as rabies that can be transmitted from animals to humans.