

**OFFICIAL UKC[®]
JUNIOR
RULEBOOK**



EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2014



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Official UKC® Junior Rules and Regulations

Regulations Governing UKC® Licensed Junior Showmanship Classes and all Junior awards.

***Effective January 1, 2014**



Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of the UKC Junior Program is to encourage young handlers to become fully involved with the world of dogs by encouraging participation in conformation, performance and companion events, as well as promoting education about breeding dogs and responsible dog ownership. The UKC motto is “Our Dogs Do Stuff™.” One very important goal of this program is to encourage UKC Juniors to embrace this philosophy.

The UKC Junior Program is intended to promote the achievements of junior members, to reward both participation and excellence in various aspects of the sport of dogs, and to establish uniform requirements for judging junior competitors. Juniors will be given specific recognition for participation in Junior Showmanship (Conformation), Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience.

When competing in any UKC Licensed event, all junior members are subject to the rules & regulations of that event and all other applicable UKC rules, except where specifically noted. Good sportsmanship is an integral part of this program and poor sportsmanship will be penalized. Proper and humane training methods will also be emphasized in all aspects of competition.

In addition, junior members are encouraged to seek help from experienced breeders, exhibitors, trainers or former junior members. They may gain information on their chosen events and specific breed by observing those who are judging at UKC licensed shows.

Junior members are strongly encouraged to get involved in a local dog club.

Examples are given throughout the rules to help explain how and why the rules function the way they do. These examples are in no way based on real people or events.



****All UKC licensed Junior Program events shall be governed by the UKC Rules for Dog Events, The UKC Junior Rules and Regulations and the UKC Misconduct & Discipline guidelines for Dog events.***

Section 2. Who must offer UKC Junior Activities.

- A. Conformation: Junior Showmanship.** Junior Showmanship classes are mandatory and must be offered by all UKC licensed clubs offering conformation events. No club offering conformation events may exclude Junior Showmanship classes without special permission from the United Kennel Club. Clubs licensed to offer UKC conformation shows must use UKC licensed Junior Showmanship Judges and follow all rules pertaining to the *Official UKC Junior Rulebook*.
- B. Performance: Junior Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience.** All clubs hosting UKC Licensed Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience Trials must offer High Scoring Junior in accordance with the current Official Rulebook for each event type.
- *C. Total Junior: All clubs offering Total Dog recognition and awards must also offer Total Junior recognition and awards.**

Section 3. General Rules.

- A. Rules applying to Licensed Events** For a complete list of rules governing UKC licensed events please review the current official rulebook for the event you are planning to participate. In these rulebooks you will find all the information needed for entry eligibility as well as the information needed to enter and participate in the UKC licensed event.
- B. Change of address.** Any notification for a change of address of any junior member must be made in writing to the United Kennel Club and signed by a parent or guardian.
- C. Indicating junior membership when entering.** To receive junior points in any event, the junior's name, and membership number should be indicated on the Official UKC Entry Form. If the junior participating

does not have a junior membership number, they must submit an application for junior membership to receive credit for the event. A junior may be added to an entry form to receive credit for their participation in a UKC licensed event only if an entry correction form is filled out prior to the day of show entry close time or prior to the start of the event for pre-entry only events.

- D. Females in season.** Females in season must not enter into any Junior Showmanship or Performance event. If a female dog that is being shown comes into season, and the junior wishes to change dogs, they may do so with a dog that meets all other requirements. In such cases, a new entry for the substitute dog and an Entry Correction form must be completed by the junior and given to the Event Secretary before exhibiting.
- *E. Entering a UKC event. Dogs must be Permanently Registered, have a Limited Privilege number, or have a valid Temporary Listing number.**

Section 4. Who may participate in the UKC Junior Program.

- A. Participants.** The Junior Program is open to all members 2-18 years of age, with the exception that no person may continue to compete after December 31 of the year in which that person turns 18.
- B. Application Procedure.** Any person may become a member of the UKC Junior Program by submitting a completed application to UKC provided they meet the qualifications in Section 4-A. Membership in this program is free. Upon receipt and acceptance of a completed application, each member will be sent a junior membership number and a membership card.

***Section 5. Junior Activities.**

- A. Conformation: Junior Showmanship**
- 1.) Determining Junior's age and class category.** The age of the junior as of January 1 of each year shall determine

the division in which the junior competes for that entire year. If a junior reaches an age that advances them to the next age division, they will not move up to the higher class until the following calendar year. An exception to this rule is made for the Pre-Juniors who turn 8 years of age inside the junior year. On the junior's 8th birthday the junior may move from the Pre-Junior class to the regular/junior classes. Once this move has been made, the junior may not move back down to the Pre-Junior Class. Classes are divided by the age of the handler. Classes must not be divided by the breed of dog. The Junior and Senior classes will be further subdivided into Novice and Open divisions. The Novice division is for true beginners in the sport.

2.) Classes

- a.) **Pee-Wee.** This class is for children 2 years of age and under 4 years of age as of January 1 of the current calendar year. Parents are required to assist children in the ring to ensure that dogs are under control at all times. No placements will be made in this class. Clubs must offer an award or ribbon to each participant.
- *b.) **Sub-Junior.** *This class is for children 4 years of age and under 6 years of age as of January 1 of the calendar year. Parents may assist children to in the ring to ensure the dog is under control at all times. No placements will be made in this class, the club must offer an award or ribbon to each participant.*
- *c.) **Pre-Junior.** *This class is for children 6 years of age and under 8 years of age as of January 1 of the current calendar year. The judge must give up to four placements when possible. Clubs must offer an award or ribbon for each participant.*
- d.) **Junior.** These classes are for chil-

dren 8 years of age and under 13 years of age as of January 1 of the current calendar year with the exception of the Pre-Juniors moving up to the Novice Junior class when they turn 8 years of age. The judge must give up to four placements, when possible, in each division of this class. This class will be further divided by the following sub classes:

- *1. **Novice Junior.** *This class is for true beginners of the sport. A junior member may compete at the Novice level until they are awarded a Best Junior Handler award over an Open Junior or Open Senior. Once a junior member competing in the Novice classes defeats a junior member from the Open classes for a Best Junior Handler award, they must move into the Open class for the next event.*

2. **Open Junior.** This class is for any junior handler who wishes to enter and compete at the Open level. Once a junior has competed at the Open level they can not subsequently compete at the Novice level.

e.) **Senior.** These classes are for children 13 years of age up to, and including, 18 years of age. Juniors 17 years of age who reach the age of 18 may continue to compete through December 31 in the same calendar year they turn 18. This class will be further divided by the following sub classes:

- *1. **Novice Senior.** *This class is for true beginners of the sport. A junior member may compete at the Novice level until they are awarded a Best Junior Handler award over an Open Junior or Open Senior. Once a junior member competing in the Novice classes defeats a junior member from the Open classes for a Best Junior Handler award, they must move into the Open classes for the next event.*

- 2. Open Senior.** This class is for any junior handler who wishes to enter and compete at the Open level. Once a junior has competed at the Open level they can not subsequently compete at the Novice level.
- f.) Best Junior Handler.** This class will consist of the winners of the Novice Junior, Novice Senior, Open Junior, and Open Senior classes. The judge will select a single winner in this class. Pee-Wees, Sub-Juniors and Pre-Juniors do not compete for Best Junior Handler.
- 3.) Performance: Junior Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience.** Juniors are required to follow the official UKC rules and regulations in accordance with the current official rulebook governing the licensed event in which they will be participating. The junior competing in a UKC licensed Agility, Obedience or Rally Obedience trial whose dog earns the highest qualifying score will be awarded the High Scoring Junior award. Ties will be broken in accordance with UKC Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience rules and regulations. Junior handlers must handle their dog throughout an entire class in order to be eligible for any awards and/or points associated with that class. Juniors may compete with more than one dog in all performance events.
- *4.) Total Junior.** *A club (or with special written approval by UKC, a combination of clubs holding events in conjunction with each other) offering conformation and at least one eligible performance event may apply to offer the Total Dog Award when submitting its "Event Application for a Scheduled Weekend". All clubs offering the Total Dog Award will be required to also offer the Total Junior award. Clubs hosting more than one conformation and/or performance event on the day Total Junior awards*

are offered may have all events considered eligible when determining Total Junior qualifiers.

- a.) Eligible Juniors.** *Any junior entered and participating in a licensed Junior Showmanship class and a performance event.*
- b.) Requirements for Total Junior Award.** *To be eligible for this award, a junior must meet the requirements listed below.*
- 1. Compete in Junior Showmanship and place in one of the following classes with competition:**
 - Novice Junior*
 - Novice Senior*
 - Open Junior*
 - Open Senior*
 - 2. Earn a qualifying score in a UKC Performance event (Agility, Dock Jumping, Obedience, Rally Obedience, Terrier Race, Lure Coursing (regular stakes only) Weight Pull or UKC Licensed Hunt events).**
- c.) For the purpose of this award, competition in junior showmanship is defined as defeating another junior in the same class. If there is no competition in the same class, a junior who defeats another junior for the Best Junior Handler award will be considered to have a win with competition.**

***Section 6. Awarding of Junior points for Total Junior year end recognition and Top Junior Invitational(s).**

- A. Junior Year.** Points toward Top Junior Handler invitationals and Total Junior are tabulated based on results from January 1 through December 31 of each calendar year.
- B. Publication of Points.** Points earned by junior members will be published on the UKC website (www.ukcdogs.com).

C. Types of points. Three types of points will be awarded per event:

1. Participation points.

a) Conformation. Each junior member who enters and exhibits in a UKC licensed Junior Showmanship class will be awarded one (1) participation point. Pee-Wee, Sub-Junior and Pre-Junior Classes are only eligible for participation points.

b) Performance Events. (Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience.) Five (5) participation points per class, per dog will be awarded to the junior for exhibiting in performance events.

***c) Total Junior.** *Each junior member who enters and competes for a Total Junior award will be awarded one (1) participation point.*

2. Achievement points.

a) Conformation events: Junior Showmanship Placement Points for Junior and Senior classes.

1. First in class. A junior member who is awarded first place in a Junior Showmanship class will receive five (5) achievement points for winning the class and one (1) additional achievement point for each competitor defeated in the class.

2. Second in class. A junior member who is awarded second place in the class will receive three (3) achievement points and one (1) additional achievement point for each competitor defeated in the class.

3. Third in class. A junior member who is awarded third place in the class will receive two (2) achievement points and one (1) additional achievement point for each competitor defeated in the class.

4. Fourth in class. A junior member who is awarded fourth place in the class will receive one (1) achievement point and one (1) additional achievement point for each competitor defeated in the class.

b) Performance Events: Agility, Obedience, and Rally Obedience. If the

junior member is entered in one or more performance licensed class(es) at an event, five (5) achievement points will be awarded for each qualifying score.

***c) Total Junior.** *A junior member who enters and qualifies for the Total Junior award will be awarded 5 achievement points.*

3. Points for Overall Awards. Points for overall awards will be awarded with or without competition. Competition is considered as one other junior competing at an event.

***a) Conformation: Best Junior Handler.**

1. Award with competition. A junior member who is awarded Best Junior Handler over competition will receive an additional 25 Best Junior Handler points. Pee-Wee, Sub-Junior **and Pre-Juniors must** not be counted as competition.

2. Award without competition. A junior member who is awarded Best Junior Handler without competition will receive 10 Best Junior Handler points.

b) Performance Events: Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience Trials.

The junior handler competing in a UKC licensed Agility, Obedience or Rally Obedience trial whose dog earns the highest qualifying score will be awarded High Scoring Junior in Trial. If the junior that earns HSJ is not a junior member, the points associated with that award will not be awarded for that trial.

1. High Scoring Junior in Trial.

a. Award with competition. A junior member who is awarded High Scoring Junior in a UKC licensed Agility, Obedience or Rally Obedience trial will receive 25 High Scoring Junior points.

b. Award without competition. The junior member who is awarded High Scoring Junior in a UKC licensed Agility, Obedience or Rally Obedience trial will receive 10 High Scoring Junior points.

- 2. High In Trial.** A junior member whose dog is awarded a High In Trial award at a UKC licensed Agility, Obedience or Rally Obedience Trial will receive 25 High In Trial overall points.

D. Year End Point Tabulation.

1. Conformation Junior Showmanship

***a) Certificate of Achievement.** A certificate of achievement will be sent to Pee-Wee, Sub-Junior *and Pre-Junior* members who have received participation points. All junior members and senior members who have accumulated enough points to be ranked in the Top 50 overall of their division will receive a certificate of achievement.

b) National Top Junior Invitational. A competition will be held each year for the Top 50 ranked Open Juniors and Open Seniors, the Top 50 will be invited to participate based on total points earned in Junior Showmanship during the previous calendar year. This competition will be separate from any regular Junior Showmanship competition held during an event. The Top 50 Open Juniors and Top 50 Open Seniors will be judged separately. Please note if a Junior or Senior advances from the Novice level to the Open level, all points accumulated in the current calendar year will carry over.

1. Top Open Junior Competition. The Top 50 Open Junior Showmanship qualifiers will compete in this class.

2. Top Open Senior Competition. The Top 50 Open Senior Showmanship qualifiers will compete in this class.

3. Top Junior Showmanship Finals. The top junior members selected from the Top Open Junior and Top Open Senior competitions will compete for the Top Junior Handler Award. Please see the Premium List for the Top Junior Handler Invitational event for all eligible awards.

2. Performance: Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience

a) Certificate of Achievement. A cert-

ificate of achievement will be sent to the Top 50 ranked overall juniors for each performance event.

b) National Top Performance Event Competitions.

Each type of performance event will have a Top Junior competition where the Top 50 ranked juniors will compete for the Top Junior award in the event for which they were ranked. All qualifying junior members will compete and be judged at the beginning level for the event in which the junior was ranked in the Top 50 in conjunction with the All Star invitational for those events. For example: Agility will be run and judged at the AGI level. There will be overall placements, with 1st place also receiving Top Junior Handler for that event!

***3. Top Junior.** *All junior members who have accumulated enough points to be ranked in the Top 5 Total Juniors will receive a certificate of achievement and will be given special recognition.*

Section 7. UKC Junior Judge Rules. Junior members represent the future of the sport of dogs. It is important that they be exposed to the UKC Total Dog™ philosophy early in their lives. When judging juniors, judges must remember that every event is an opportunity to teach junior members. This program will enable junior members to learn, practice and improve their training and handling techniques. It must ensure that winning and losing is done gracefully. Learn the rules of the sport and how to live by them; and, learn to treat other members of the sport with courtesy.

A. Judging juniors in Junior Showmanship (Conformation.)

It is important judges understand that they are to be teachers by example. A junior judge should be prompt, courteous, patient and properly attired. They should treat juniors as importantly as they would any other class. Judges must be impartial, judging the handlers solely on their ability to present their dog, in relation to the junior's age class and in a manner consistent with that of the breed ring. Impartiality

extends to eliminate from the judging process bias for or against the breed handled, any thought of past or future assignments, friendships, external knowledge of a junior's record of competition, or prior knowledge or assumption of the dog's training or preparation. After placements are awarded, judges are encouraged to inform the juniors of things they may improve upon, for future competitions.

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of these classes are to evaluate each junior's ability to present their dog, general dog knowledge, and their specific knowledge of the dog and breed of dog they are presenting. It is important that judges understand the quality of the dog being exhibited will have no bearing on their selection of a winner.
2. **Junior's learning experience.** Judges should make the Junior Showmanship ring a learning experience that is not only fun, but also challenging. Judges should understand that the program is intended to provide juniors with meaningful competition in which they can learn, practice and improve in all areas of their handling skill and sportsmanship.
3. **Judge's authority in the ring.** The judge may use whatever reasonable procedures he/she deems necessary to evaluate the junior in an effective and efficient manner. All juniors within a class will be examined in the same manner and all exhibitors will be given an equal opportunity to present their dogs. Judges have the sole discretion to authorize the use of squeaky toys and bait in their rings (See Official UKC Conformation Rulebook).
4. **Ring condition.** Judges need to examine his/her ring for safe ring conditions. They should make every effort to ensure the safety of the juniors and their dogs during competition.
5. **Ring Procedure.** Judges should arrange or rearrange competitors in order of gaiting speed or size of dog to avoid crowding and instruct juniors to leave space for

judging their dog and the dogs in front of or behind them. The actual routine of judging will vary according to the judge, the number of juniors, the size of the ring, the ring conditions, the weather and time of day. However, judges should strive to evaluate competitors in an appropriate and consistent manner. The judge will evaluate the ability of the junior to follow directions, use space wisely, and execute the requested gaiting patterns. Judges are encouraged to vary their requests from junior to junior providing the variances are of equal difficulty. Suggested patterns are the down and back, triangle, "L" pattern, "T" pattern and down and back together. Any pattern or action that tests the handling ability of the junior and will not put the dog or junior at risk is allowed.

6. **Mandatory evaluations.** The following items are mandatory when judging Junior Showmanship:
 - a. Present the dog in a stacked position appropriate to the individual dog;
 - b. Show the dog's bite as part of the judging process;
 - c. Move the dog with the class;
 - d. Move the dog individually in a pattern;
 - e. Answer general dog-related questions on canine anatomy, health and/or handling; and
 - f. Answer breed standard questions on the particular breed of dog they are handling if a breed standard exists. For mixed-breed dogs these questions are not mandatory.
7. **Discussion of placements with exhibitors.** UKC Judges are encouraged to discuss placements with exhibitors and give a short critique after each class.
8. **Judge's Book.** After the final placements have been made in each class, judges must mark their books indicating their placements before handing out the ribbons. After all classes have been judged and placements marked, including absentees and excusals, the book **MUST** be signed and returned to the

Event Secretary. The judge has the sole responsibility of their book, for its correctness and its safekeeping. He or she should take proper care in the recording of the armband numbers of their winners, making sure that they are in the correct place and legible.

9. Judging criteria.

a. Basic ring knowledge and preparedness.

The junior handler is expected to be prepared, ready and at ringside when their class is called. Junior handlers are expected to know and demonstrate basic ring routines. The junior handler should be able to follow directions, use space wisely, be familiar with typical gaiting patterns, and proper stacking. Junior handlers should be alert to what is going on in the ring and be prepared to adjust at any moment to changes in the routine of judging. Junior handlers must be able to control their dog at all times.

b. Presentation.

Junior handlers will be judged on their ability to make their dog look its best at all times. During all parts of competition, junior handlers should handle their dogs in a quiet, smooth, and efficient manner. Distracting handling must be penalized. Junior handlers should strive to make the dog the most important part of what is going on in the ring.

- 1) Correct handling of the dog by the junior during examination should be a major component on the judge's selection process.
- 2) It is very important too, that the junior presents their dog in the proper manner for the breed which is being handled.
- 3) Juniors should be able to move around the ring with ease, with their dog on either side of them.
- 4) When examining a class of stacked dogs, the judge may move from one side of the line to the other. Juniors should be able to move smoothly around their dogs. Judges should

respect, though, that excessive movement around the dogs detracts from the total presentation.

- 5) The judge should limit conversations with junior participants during competition, but are required to ask the Juniors questions concerning general anatomy, structure and care of dogs.
- 6) The judge must consider all areas important in evaluating the overall capabilities of juniors.
- 7) The junior should demonstrate an ability to handle their dog as it is handled in the breed ring, showing the dog to its best advantage in pose and motion.
- 8) During all phases of handling, the junior's concentration should be on their dog. However, they should also be able to apply their attention to what is going on in the ring. This includes knowing where the judge is at all times, and what the judge is directing the class or individual to do. As a judge, you will be judging the handler, but some attention should be spent looking at the dog, to see how well it is being handled.
- 9) The judge should be aware of the appearance of both the junior and the dog. The junior should be suitably dressed for the occasion, wearing clothing that will not hinder or distract from the dog. Proper attire includes the footwear of the junior, which should be suitable and safe for exhibiting dogs. The dog should be groomed and trimmed in a manner appropriate for the breed. However, the judge should not base the entire evaluation on the junior's attire nor grooming of the dog, rather that an effort has been made.
- 10) Grooming of the dog in the ring is inappropriate and the junior should be faulted accordingly.
- 11) A junior who crowds or disturbs other dogs and handlers should be faulted, and warned of this while in the ring. If

excessive misbehavior continues, the judge has the right to excuse the junior from the ring. The excusal must be documented in the judge's book.

- 12) A principle of Junior Showmanship is to allow juniors the opportunity to learn the importance of sportsmanship in competition. Judges who reward unsportsmanlike behavior, conduct or actions, regardless of a handler's skills or capabilities compromise the very premise of Junior Showmanship, and may lose junior judging privileges.

c. Conduct. The personal conduct of junior handlers is important, as it lays a foundation for future competition in regular conformation classes. They should appear confident, prepared, businesslike, and attentive. They should be courteous, not only to the judge, but to other junior handlers. They should be able to handle their dogs without disturbing the dogs of other juniors. They should not crowd, nor should they distract or disturb other exhibitors by continued use of toys. Junior handlers should pay attention to their dogs and the judge at all times, as well as, be aware of the other junior handlers in the class and their dogs. Juniors should be firm, but thoughtful in controlling their dogs. Impatience or heavy-handedness with a dog will be penalized. A junior handler who abuses a dog will be dealt with in accordance to UKC rules against misconduct.

d. Things to take into consideration when judging Junior Showmanship.

- 1) Is the dog responsive to the handler?
- 2) Do they work as a team?
- 3) Is the dog under control?
- 4) Does the dog appear to be posed or interested at all times?
- 5) Does the handler take into consideration certain factors as weather, and if there is enough time to allow the dog to relax for a moment?

- 6) Has the handler moved the dog to the best of its ability?
- 7) Are the dog's main faults being minimized?
- 8) Do both the dog and handler seem relaxed and happy to be in the ring?
- 9) Is the dog presented with minimum effort?
- 10) Does the junior appear to be considerate of others in his or her class?
- 11) Does the junior appear to be equally attentive to the dog's needs, as well as his or her surroundings?
- 12) Does the junior seem educated on care, anatomy, and handling of dog(s)?

B. Judging juniors in Performance events.

When judging junior handlers in performance events, judges must apply the same rules as any other handler exhibiting in the event according to the event's Official UKC Rules and Regulations.

Section 8. Eligibility to Judge.

***A. Junior Showmanship (Conformation).**

Only judges licensed for UKC Junior Showmanship (denoted by JS in their profile on the UKC website) may judge Junior Showmanship at a UKC licensed Conformation Event. A judge that is not licensed for Junior Showmanship cannot be used in the judging of Junior Showmanship, and if one is, points for those junior members will not be counted.

If you wish to apply to judge Junior Showmanship please see the UKC Judges Handbook for the Junior Showmanship judging requirements.

B. Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience events:

Only judges licensed by UKC in the appropriate performance event shall be eligible to judge.

Section 9. UKC right to change rules, policies, and fees. UKC reserves the right to change rules, policies and fees at any time without notice

Total Junior Point Schedule

Junior members must handle their dog throughout the whole class in order to be eligible for points.

POINTS EARNED

Junior Showmanship (Conformation)

Participation Point (All Classes) 1

Junior and Senior Classes

Any junior member Placing 1 - 4 receives 1 achievement point for each junior defeated, plus

Placing 1st in class 5

Placing 2nd in class 3

Placing 3rd in class 2

Placing 4th in class 1

Best Junior Handler (With Competition) 25

Best Junior Handler (Without Competition) 10

Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience

Participation Points 5

Qualifying Score 5

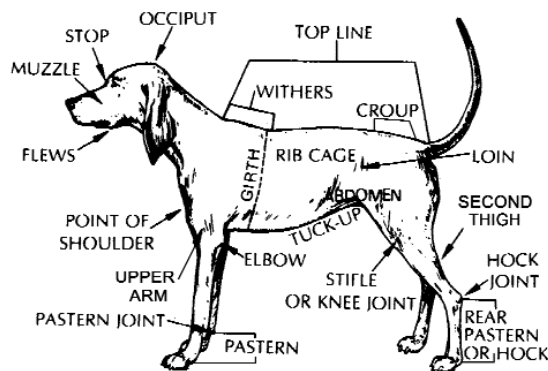
High Scoring Junior (With Comp.) **25

High Scoring Junior (Without Comp.) **10

High In Trial ***25

** Awarded only to junior members who attain a qualifying score

*** In addition award covers entire trial over all competitors



Back: The dorsal surface (topline) of the dog extending from the withers to the croup.

Balance: A condition wherein all proportions of a dog are in a static and dynamic harmony.

Barrel: A rib (thoracic) region that is circular in cross-section.

Beady: Eyes that are small, round and glittering, imparting an expression foreign to the breed.

Belly: The ventral (under) surface of the abdomen.

Bitch: A female canine.

Bite: The relative position of the upper and lower teeth when the jaws are closed, including scissors, level, undershot or overshot.

Blanket: A color pattern. A black marking over the back that extends from neck to tail.

Blaze: A white stripe running up the center of the face usually between the eyes.

Body length: Distance from the sternum (breastbone) to the buttocks.

Brindle: A color pattern in which black pigment is layered in regions of lighter color (usually tan) producing a tiger-striped pattern. Or light pigment layered on a dark background.

Brisket: Usually refers to the sternum, but in some standards it refers to the entire thorax.

Brows: The ridges formed above the eyes by frontal bone contours.

Butterfly: A partially unpigmented nose.

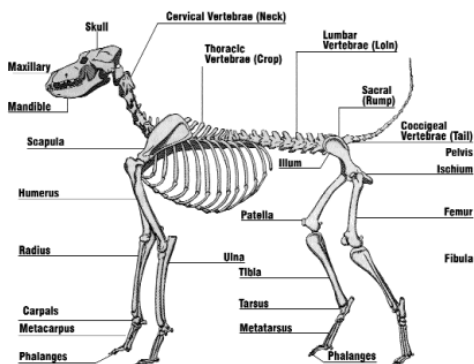
Glossary of Conformation Terms

Abdomen: The belly or undersurface between the chest and hindquarters.

Almond eyes: An elongated eye-shape, describing the tissue surrounding the eye itself.

Angulation: The angles formed by the appendicular skeleton, including the forequarters [shoulder (scapula), arm (humerus), forearm (radius, ulna)], and hindquarters [hip (pelvis), thigh (femur), second thigh (tibia, fibula), hock (tarsus)].

Arm: The anatomical region between the shoulder and the elbow, including the humerus and associated tissues. Sometimes called the "upper arm".



Canines: The two upper and two lower large, conical pointed teeth lateral to the incisors and anterior to the premolars.

Carpals: Bones of the wrist.

Cat foot: Round, compact foot, with well-arched toes, tightly bunched or close-cupped.

Character: Expression, individuality, and general appearance as considered typical of a breed.

Chest: The part of the body or trunk that is enclosed by the ribs; the thoracic cavity.

Chops: Jowls or pendulous flesh of the lips and jaw.

Close-coupled: Comparatively short from last rib to the commencement of the hindquarters; occasionally used to characterize a comparative shortness from withers to hipbones.

Coat: The dog's hair covering.

Cobby: Short-bodied, compact.

Compact: Term used to describe the firmly joined union of various body parts.

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

Conformation: The form and structure, make and shape; arrangement of the parts in conformance with breed-standard demands.

Coupling: The part of the body between the ribs and pelvis/hindquarters; the loin.

Covering ground: The distance traveled by a dog with each stride as it gaits.

Cowhocked: Hocks turning in, accompanied by toeing out of rear feet.

Crabbing: Dog moves with his body at an angle to the line of travel. Also referred to as "side-winding."

Cranium: The skull. That part of animal bony skeleton that contains the brain.

Crest: The upper, arched portion of the neck.

Crossing over: Unsound gaing action which starts with twisting elbows and ends with criss-crossing and toeing out.

Croup: The region of the pelvic girdle, formed by the sacrum and surrounding tissue.

Crown: The dorsal (top) part of the head; the topskull.

Cryptorchid: The adult whose testicles are abnormally retained in the abdominal cavity. Bilateral cryptorchidism involves both sides; that is, neither testicle has descended into the scrotum. Unilateral cryptorchidism involves one side only; that is, one testicle is retained or hidden, and one descended.

Dam: The female parent.

Dentition: Forty-two adult teeth, including incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.

Depth of chest: An indication of the volume of space for heart and lungs, and commonly referenced to the elbow (i.e., above, at the level, or below).

Dewclaw: An extra claw or functionless digit on the inside of the leg; a rudimentary fifth toe.

Dewlap: Loose, pendulous skin under the throat and neck.

Diaphragm: A muscular sheet that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

Dish-faced: Slight concaveness of foreface when viewed in profile.

Disqualification: A decision made by a judge that a dog has a condition that makes it ineligible for any further competition under the Conformation Rules or the standard for its breed; or, an undesirable feature of a dog that results in such action.

Dog: A male dog, also used collectively to designate both male and female.

Domed: Evenly rounded in topskull; convex instead of flat. Domy.

Down in pastern: Weak or faulty pastern (metacarpus and/or metatarsus) set at an incorrect angle.

Drive: A solid thrusting of the hindquarters, denoting sound locomotion.

Dry neck: The skin taut; neither loose nor wrinkled.

Ear: The auditory organ consisting of three regions: inner ear, middle ear, and the most important pinna (leather) which is supported by cartilage, extent which varies with breed standard, and which affects the expression.

East-West front: Incorrect positioning that causes the feet to turn outwards.

Elbow: The posterior region of the articulation between the arm (humerus) and forearm (ulna).

Elbows out: Turning out or off from the body, not held close.

Entropion: A complex genetic condition that results in the turning in of the upper or lower eyelid, potentially resulting in corneal ulceration.

Even bite: Meeting of upper and lower incisors with no overlap, level bite.

Ewe neck: A neck in which the topline of the neck is concave rather than convex.

Expression: The general appearance of all features of the head.

Femur: Thigh bone. Extends from hip to stifle.

Fibula: One of the two bones of the leg (i.e., the “lower” thigh, second thigh, or lower leg). The other bone is the tibia.

Fiddle front: Forelegs out at the elbow, pasterns close, and feet turned out.

Flag: A long tail carried high. Feathering on tail.

Flank: The side of the body between the last rib and the hip. The coupling.

Flews: Upper lip pendulous, particularly at the inner corners.

Foot: The four digits or toes, each consisting of three bones including a toenail or claw. The ventral surface is cushioned by pads of connective tissue.

Forearm: The portion of the forelimb between the arm (humerus) and the wrist (carpals) including the radius and the ulna.

Foreface: The anterior portion of the skull (head) that articulates with the cranium (braincase) i.e., the muzzle.

Forequarters: The combined front assembly from its uppermost component, the shoulder blade, down to the feet.

Front: The forepart of the body as viewed head on; i.e., forelegs, chest, brisket, and shoulder line.

Frontal bones: The anterior bones of the cranium forming the forehead.

Gait: The pattern of footsteps at various rates of speed, each pattern distinguished by a particular rhythm and footfall.

Gallop: Fastest of the dog gaits, has a four-beat rhythm and often an extra period of suspension during which the body is propelled through the air with all four feet off the ground.

Girth: Diameter of the ribs at the widest point.

Goose neck: An elongated, tubular-shaped neck. Also termed swan neck.

Haw: A third eyelid or nictitating membrane on the medial (inside) corner of the eye.

Head: The anterior portion of the dog, including the muzzle and the cranium.

Head planes: Viewed in profile, the contours of the dorsal (top) portion of the skull from occiput to stop, and of the foreface from stop to tip of nose. Usually spoken of in relation to one another, i.e., parallel, diverging, converging.

Height: Vertical measurement from the withers to the ground; referred to usually as shoulder height. See Withers.

Hindquarters: Rear assembly of dog (pelvis, thighs, hocks and paws).

Hock: The tarsus or collection of bones of the hind leg forming the joint between the second tibia thigh and the metatarsus; the dog’s true heel.

Hocks well let down: Hock joints close to the ground.

Hocking out: Spread hocks.

Honorable scars: Scars from injuries suffered as a result of work.

Humerus: The bone of the arm.

Incisors: The six upper and six lower front teeth between the canines. Their point of contact forms the “bite.”

Jowls: Flesh of lips and jaws.

Knee: See Stifle.

Knuckling over: Faulty structure of corpus (wrist) joint allowing it to flex forward under the weight of the standing dog.

Layback: The angle of the shoulder blade as compared with the vertical plane viewed from the side (laterally).

Leather: The flap of the ear; the outer ear supported by cartilage and surrounding tissue.

Level bite: When the front teeth (incisors) of

the upper and lower jaws meet exactly edge to edge. Pincer bite.

Level gait: Dog moves without rise or fall of withers.

Lippy: Pendulous lips or lips that do not fit tightly.

Loaded shoulders: Excessive development of the muscles associated with the shoulder blades (scapulae).

Loin: The region of the body associated with the lumbar portion of the vertebrae column (i.e., posterior to the ribs and anterior to the pelvic girdle).

Loose slung: Construction in which the attachment of the muscles at the shoulders is looser than desirable.

Lumbering: An awkward gait.

Mandible: The bone of the lower jaw.

Metatarsus: Rear pastern.

Molars: The posterior teeth of the dental arcade, with two on each side in the upper jaw and three on each side in the lower jaw in an adult with correct dentition (42 teeth).

Monorchid: A unilateral cryptorchid.

Moving close: When the hocks turn in and pasterns drop straight to the ground and move parallel to one another, the dog is “moving close” in the rear. Action places severe strain on ligaments and muscles.

Moving straight: Term descriptive of balanced gaiting in which angle of inclination begins at the shoulder, or hip joint, and limbs remain relatively straight from these points to the pads of the feet, even as the legs flex or extend in reaching or thrusting.

Muzzle: The head in front of the eyes – nasal bone, nostrils, and jaws. Foreface.

Neck well set-on: Good neckline, merging gradually with withers, forming a pleasing transition into topline.

Nose: Organ of olfaction; also, the ability to detect by means of scent.

Occiput: Dorsal, posterior point of the skull.

Out at elbows: Elbows turning out from the body as opposed to being held close.

Out at shoulders: With shoulder blades loosely attached to the body, leaving the shoulders

jutting out in relief and increasing the breadth of the front.

Overreaching: Fault in the trot caused by more angulation and drive from behind than in front, so that the rear feet are forced to step to one side of the forefeet to avoid interfering or clipping.

Overshot: The incisors of the upper jaw projecting beyond the incisors of the lower jaw, thus resulting in a space between the respective inner and outer surfaces.

Pace: A lateral gait which tends to promote a rolling motion of the body. The left foreleg and left hind leg advance in unison, then the right foreleg and right hind leg.

Padding: A compensating action to offset constant concussion when a straight front is subjected to overdrive from the rear; the front feet flip upward in a split-second delaying action to coordinate stride of forelegs with longer stride from behind.

Paddling: A gaiting fault, so named for its similarity to the swing and dip of a canoeist’s paddle. Pinching in at the elbows and shoulder joints causes the front legs to swing forward on a stiff outward arc.

Pads: Tough, shock-absorbing projections on the underside of the feet. Soles.

Pairs: Two specimens (male and female) of the same breed presented as a pair; couple.

Pastern: Commonly recognized as the region of the foreleg between the carpus or wrist and the digits, i.e., the metacarpus; rear – between hock (tarsus) and digits..

Pelvis: Hip bones, each consisting of three fused bones: an anterior ilium, a ventral pubis, and a posterior ischium; combined with sacrum forming the pelvic girdle.

Pigeon-breasted: A narrow chest with a protruding breastbone.

Pigeon-toed: Toes pointing in toward the midline.

Pig Eyes: Eyes set too close.

Points: Color on face, ears, legs and tail when correlated – usually white, black or tan.

Posterior: The portion of the dog carried hindmost (or toward the rear) during normal locomotion.

Post-legged: Lack of rear angulation.
Pounding: Gaiting fault resultant of dog's stride being shorter in front than in the rear; forefeet strike the ground hard before the rear stride is expended.
Quality: Refinement, fineness, a degree of excellence.
Rangy: Tall, long in body, high on leg, often lightly framed.
Rat tail: The root thick; at the tip devoid of hair, or having the appearance of being clipped.
Reach of front: Length of forward stride taken by forelegs.
Rear Pastern: The metatarsus, the region of the hindquarters between the hock (tarsus) and the foot (digits).
Rib cage: The collection of paired ribs, cartilage, sternum, and associated tissue that define the thoracic region.
Roach back: A convex curvature of the back involving thoracic and lumbar regions.
Rolling gait: Swaying, ambling action of the hindquarters when moving.
Roman nose: A nose whose bridge is so comparatively high as to form a slightly convex line from forehead to nose tip.
Saber tail: Carried in a semi-circle.
Saddle: A black marking over the back, like a saddle.
Scissors bite: A bite in which the outer side (anterior portion) of the lower incisors touches the inner side (posterior portion) of the upper incisors.
Second thigh: That part of the hindquarter from the stifle to the hock, corresponding to the human shin and calf. Lower thigh, including the tibia and fibula.
Set up: Posed so as to make the most of the dog's appearance for the show ring.
Sickle hocked: Inability to straighten the hock joint on the back reach of the hind leg.
Shoulder: Shoulder blade (scapula) sometimes referred to as the angle articulated by the shoulder blade and the humerus (upper arm).
Sire: The male parent.
Skeleton: Descriptively divided into axial (skull, vertebrae column, chest) and appendicular (forequarters, hindquarters) portions.

Slab sided: Flat ribs with too little spring from the spinal column.
Sloping shoulder: The shoulder blade set obliquely or "laid back."
Snipy: A pointed, weak muzzle, lacking breadth and depth.
Soundness: True, efficient movement.
Playfoot: A flat foot with toes spreading. Open foot, open-toed.
Spring of ribs: Curvature of ribs for heart and lung capacity.
Square body: A dog whose measurements from withers to the ground equals that from forechest to the buttocks.
Stance: Manner of standing.
Standard: A description of the ideal dog of each recognized breed, to serve as a word pattern by which dogs are judged at shows.
Steep: Used to denote incorrect angles of articulation. For example, a steep front describes a more upright shoulder placement than is preferred.
Stern: Tail.
Sternum: Breastbone.
Stifle: The joint of the hind leg between the thigh (femur) and the second thigh (tibia). The dog's knee.
Stop: The step up from muzzle to back skull; indentation between the eyes where the nasal bones and cranium meet.
Straight-hocked: Lacking appreciable angulation at the hock joints.
Straight in pastern: Little or no bend at the wrist.
Straight shoulders: The shoulder blades rather straight up and down, as opposed to sloping or "well laid back."
Substance: Bone.
Swayback: Concave curvature of the vertebrae column between the withers and the hipbones.
Symmetry: Pleasing balance between all parts of the dog.
Tail set: How the base of the tail sets on the rump.
Testicles: The male gonad which produces spermatozoa.
Thigh: The hindquarter from hip to stifle.

Throatiness: An excess of loose skin under the throat. Sometimes referred to as dewlappy.

Ticked: Small, isolated areas of black or colored hairs on a white ground.

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

Tri-color: Three-color; white, black and tan.

Trot: A rhythmic two-beat diagonal gait in which the feet at diagonally opposite ends of the body strike the ground together; i.e., right hind with left front and left hind with right front.

Tuck-up: Characterized by markedly shallower body depth at the loin.

Type: The characteristic qualities distinguishing a breed; the embodiment of a standard's essentials.

Underline: The combined contours of the brisket and the abdominal floor.

Undershot: The front teeth (incisors) of the lower jaw overlapping or projecting beyond the front teeth of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Unsound: A dog incapable of performing the functions for which it was bred. Or, poor movement.

Upper arm: The humerus or bone of the foreleg, between the shoulder blade and the forearm and associated tissues.

Walk: Gaiting pattern in which three legs are in support of the body at all times, each foot lifting from the ground one at a time in regular sequence.

Weedy: An insufficient amount of bone; light-boned.

Well let down: Having short hocks; refers to short metatarsals.

Wet neck: Loose or superfluous skin; with dewlap.

Whiskers: Vibrissae or sensory organs (hairs) on the sides of the muzzle.

Withers: The region defined by the dorsal portions of the spinous processes of the first two thoracic vertebrae and flanked by the dorsal (uppermost) portions of the scapulae.

Wry mouth: Asymmetrical alignment of upper and lower jaws; cross bite.

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**Revised December 18, 2009*

United Kennel Club holds and has reserved to itself certain inherent rights and powers in connection with conducting its business, registering litters, transferring registrations of dogs, licensing events, and awarding titles. These inherent rights and powers include but are not limited to the following:

United Kennel Club has the right to inspect all reports, scorecards and documents related to UKC events. Some, but not all, of the items subject to inspection are:

- a) scores;
- b) disqualifications of dogs for fighting or other reasons;
- c) errors by the recording person; and
- d) documentation excluded for any reason.

UKC reserves the right to correct any mistakes found during such inspection whether or not the document has the signature of a Judge or Club Officer. UKC reserves the right to itself and in its sole judgement and discretion, to take such actions and impose such sanctions as would:

- a) Bar an individual from entering or participating in any way in any UKC licensed event.
- b) Bar an individual from transferring or registering any pups or dogs in that person's name (joint or full registration) or to any member of that person's family.
- c) Bar an individual from receiving Championship points for any dog registered in that person's name (joint or full registration).

By way of illustration, the following constitute some, but not all, of the situations calling for the above sanctions:

- a) Falsification or alteration of a UKC Registration Certificate, Pedigree, UKC Easy Entry™ Card or any other UKC document.
- b) Falsification or alteration of any reports of wins issued to UKC
- c) Falsification or alteration of receipts issued by UKC Judges.
- d) Switching, wrongfully using or attempting to use a UKC Registration Certificate, Pedigree, UKC Easy Entry™ Card or any other UKC

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document.

- e) Selling or attempting to sell a dog with false or incorrect UKC Registration Certificate or Pedigree.
- f) Intimidating, threatening, or injuring a Judge, Club/Association member or official, event participant or spectator, or UKC representative.

The six illustrations given above are only by way of example and UKC reserves to itself its inherent right and power to impose such sanctions in any other circumstances deemed appropriate by UKC.

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