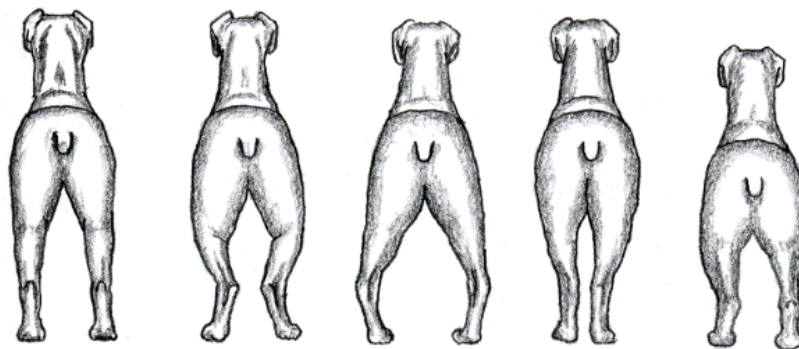


Variations of hind structures

- **cow hocks:** as viewed from behind, cow hocks turn inwards, causing restricted action and, very often, the hocks can brush against each other when passing.
- **bowed hocks:** the opposite of cow hocks – the hocks turn outwards. This also indicates a weakness in hind structure and movement will be restricted, often appearing as a waddle.
- **straight hocks:** insufficient angle at the hock, often caused by a second thigh lacking length.
- **sickle hocks:** The contour of the hock and rear pastern simulates a sickle. Usually caused by an over-angulated rear, the structure is weak and movement is uneven.



correct

cow hocks

bowed hocks

too narrow

over-angulated

Variations of front structures

Depending on the specific breed standard, there are several types of fronts, some of which are desired, others are described as faults:

- **bowed front:** when viewed from the front, the forearms curve outwards from the elbows, then close inwards towards the pasterns – sometimes caused by genetic influence, sometimes caused by nutritional deficiencies or disease. This presentation is generally considered faulty, but is required in the Pekingese.
- **crooked front:** the forearms incline symmetrically inwards and may be slightly bowed from the elbows to the wrists so as to create a cradle-like support for the chest. It is present in some achondroplastic breeds such as the Basset Hound and Dachshund, where it is called the ‘crook’.
- **east-west front (French front):** when the pasterns are incorrectly positioned, they may turn the feet outwards. This is very often a fault associated with a narrow front. Not to be confused with certain breeds where the feet are required to turn outwards slightly, eg. Saluki, Staffordshire Bull Terrier.
- **fiddle front (Chippendale front, cabriole front):** a front that resembles a fiddle shape – elbows rather wide, forearms sloping inwards, and pasterns and feet turning out.
- **horseshoe front:** where the forearms are further apart at the elbows than at the pasterns, which are perpendicular to the ground. While this may be a fault in most breeds, it is a requirement of the Bedlington Terrier.
- **narrow front (pinched front):** one in which the forearms are presented closer to each other than desirable. Usually a fault, especially in working breeds, but a requirement in some, such as the Borzoi and Saluki, which call for a moderately narrow front.
- **normal front (gun barrel front, straight front):** a true and straight front where the forearms, pasterns and feet are positioned vertically and parallel to each other.
- **pigeon-toed front (toeing in):** the pasterns and feet turn inwards towards the centre line. The opposite of an east-west front.
- **wide front:** the front assembly is built wider than normal, often associated with a barrel chest. Usually a fault, but a requirement in, for example, the Bulldog.



normal front



pigeon-toed front



narrow front



wide front



east-west front



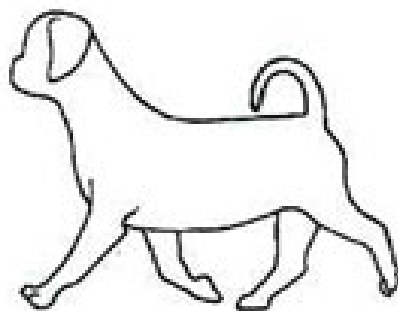
bowed front



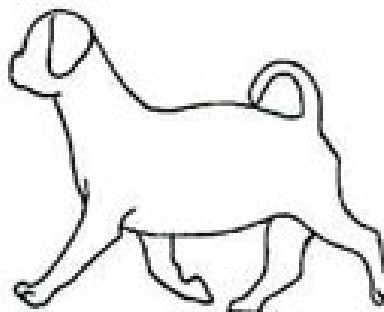
fiddle front



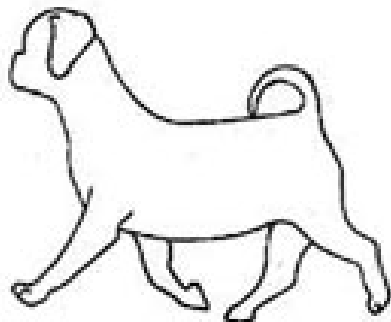
horseshoe front



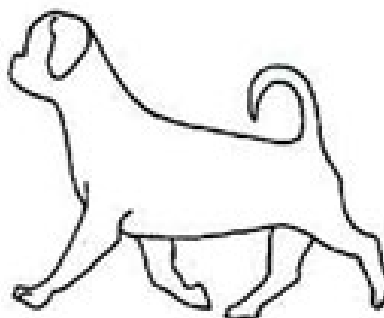
Correct Carriage And Topline



Roaching Topline



High In Rear



Sloping Topline

TAILS - Types



PLUME



OTTER



CURLED



Flagpole



DOUBLE CURL



SCREW



SNAP



WHIP



SICKLE



RING AT END



Normal Foot



Cat Foot



Hare Foot



Flat Foot



Splayed Foot



Dew Claw Present