

WELCOME

To the

JUDGES' TRAINING PROGRAM

Conformation Judges Committee (CJC)

Dogs Queensland



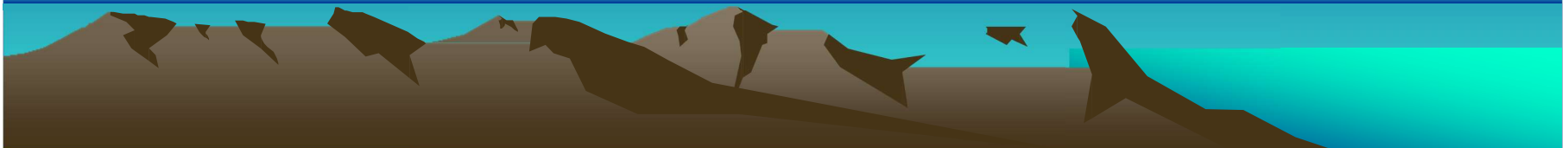
Members of the Committee are always willing to assist in any way possible.

Please do not hesitate to talk with them at shows.

If you have particular concerns please contact the Dogs Queensland Office who can then direct your concerns to the appropriate person.

The Committee comprises:

Chair:	Patrice Johansen
	Vicki Schnieder
	Carolyn Ryan
	John Burgess
	Erin Brown
	Helen Weil
	Lance Wright
	Michael Yates



**Dogs Queensland and the Committee's goal is to help you achieve
the: Knowledge**

Skills

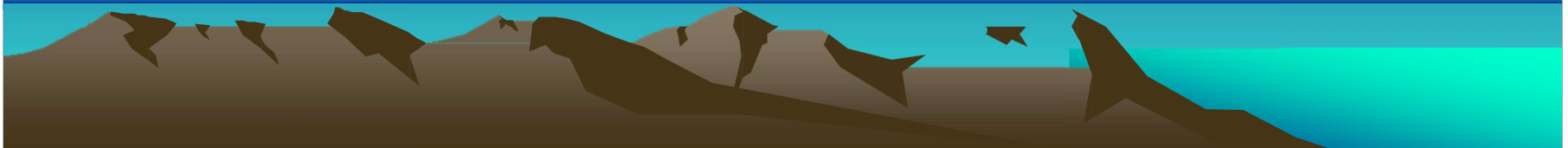
Confidence

**to judge in accordance with ANKC & Dogs Queensland guidelines
with a view to rewarding & promoting the best attributes of the
breed.**

In return --- We expect you to:

- **Assist with breed lectures where relevant**
- **Exhibit at Open Shows to support the training program**
- **Assist with the provision of dogs for judging for the "Hands On" exams**
- **Assist the sub-committee wherever possible**

PLUS -- ALSO -- Fulfil all stewarding requirements -- incl. ring stewarding



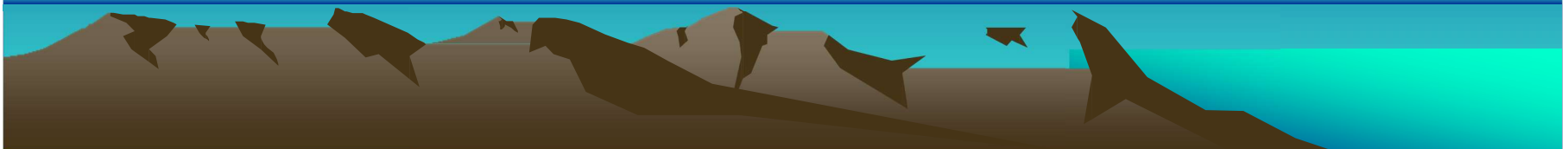
The Judges Training Program is a Self Funded and Self Education Program.

However Dogs Queensland together with the Committee and the generous support of Group and Regional Coordinators and numerous breeders and exhibitors will assist wherever possible.

This support is primarily in the form of breed lectures (mandatory) etc. But there are many other aides to your learning you should access:

- **arranging visits to breeders and their kennels.**
- **as a ring steward; discussions with Ch Judges (preferably during breaks etc – not slowing the progression of the show).**
- **discussions with experienced exhibitors and breeders at shows.**
this includes a ‘hands – on’ experience – please ask permission.
- **arranging an informal mentor (Ch judge) to watch and comment on the dogs of 1 or 2 major breeds within a group at a Ch Show.**
- **plus other options**

- Details of the requirements for inclusion in the Open Show Judging Panel have been published in the Dog World. **The stewarding requirements are absolutely essential and are strictly enforced** (stewarding is an essential feature of your learning venture but also helps sustain the program for the benefit of the entire Dog World).
- You need to obtain a copy of the Dogs Queensland rules, breed standards for at least your primary group and also the “Glossary of Terms” from the Dogs Queensland Office.
 - The lecture schedule for the program will be published in the September Dog World and on the Dogs Queensland Website.
 - Your entrance exam is on the second Thursday in July 6pm.



YOUR ENTRANCE EXAM !!

Will feature questions in 5 different areas:

- 1. Dogs Queensland Rules**
- 2. Skeletal & Topographical Anatomy**
- 3. Dentition**
- 4. Glossary of terms**
- 5. Stewarding**

(Note: the questions are NOT distributed across these areas equally)

The date / time of the exam is:

The second Thursday in July 6.00 pm -- Durack



You should be familiar with all of the relevant Dogs Queensland rules .

In particular -- You will be examined on the following rules & procedures

- **Code of Ethics section 4 -- Judges Code of Ethics**
- **Judges contracts and procedures relating to contracts**
- **Rule 36 Classes for exhibits**
- **Rules 68 to 70 Rules relating to Judges**

The entrance exam will be an objective type format type (eg. multiple choice and selecting correct options from a given list, etc.). A pass mark of 75% is required.



Anatomical & Topographical Illustrations

Please Note

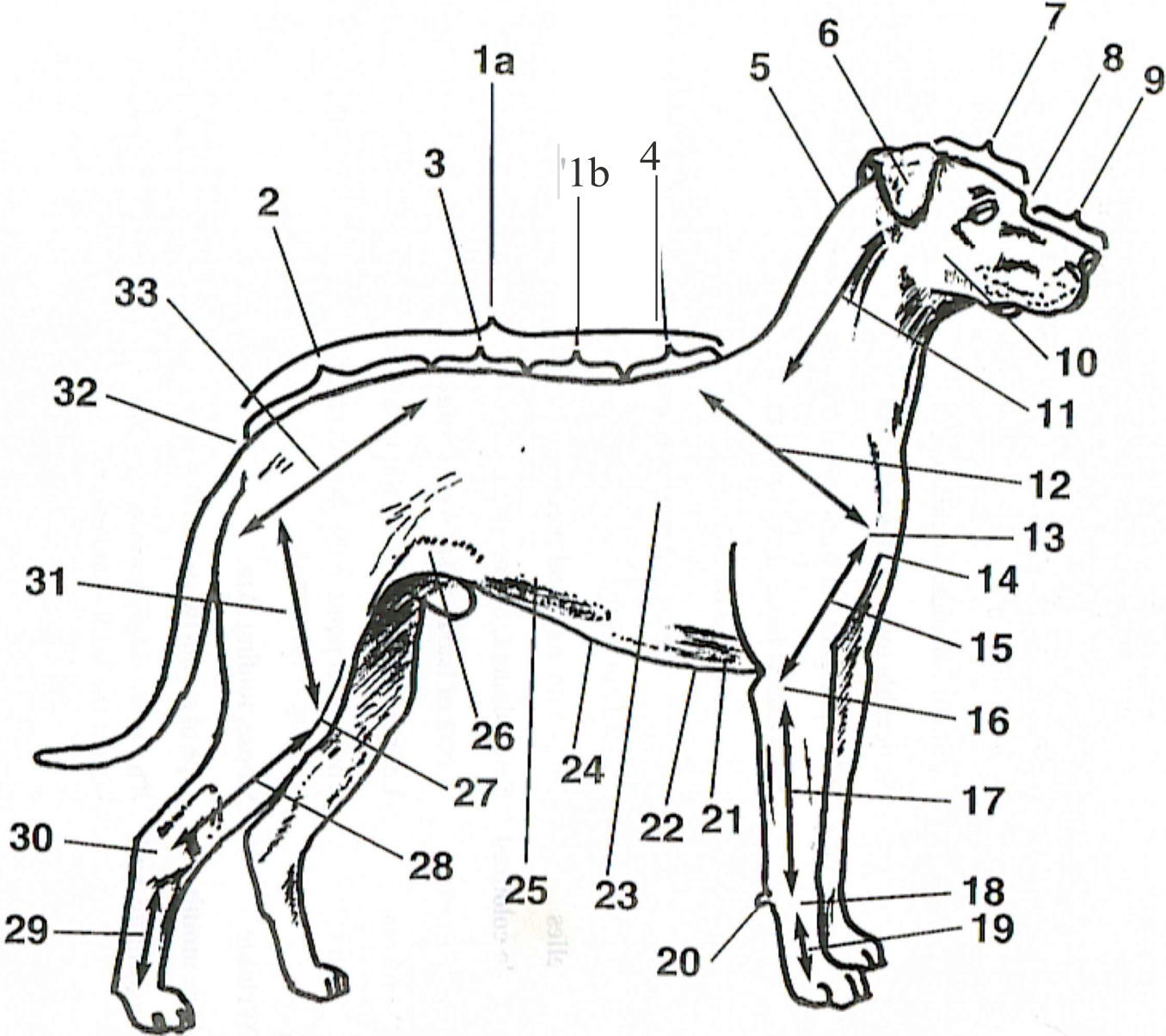
The following illustrations are diagrammatic

only. They do not attempt to illustrate

perfection of form or type in any way.



TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY

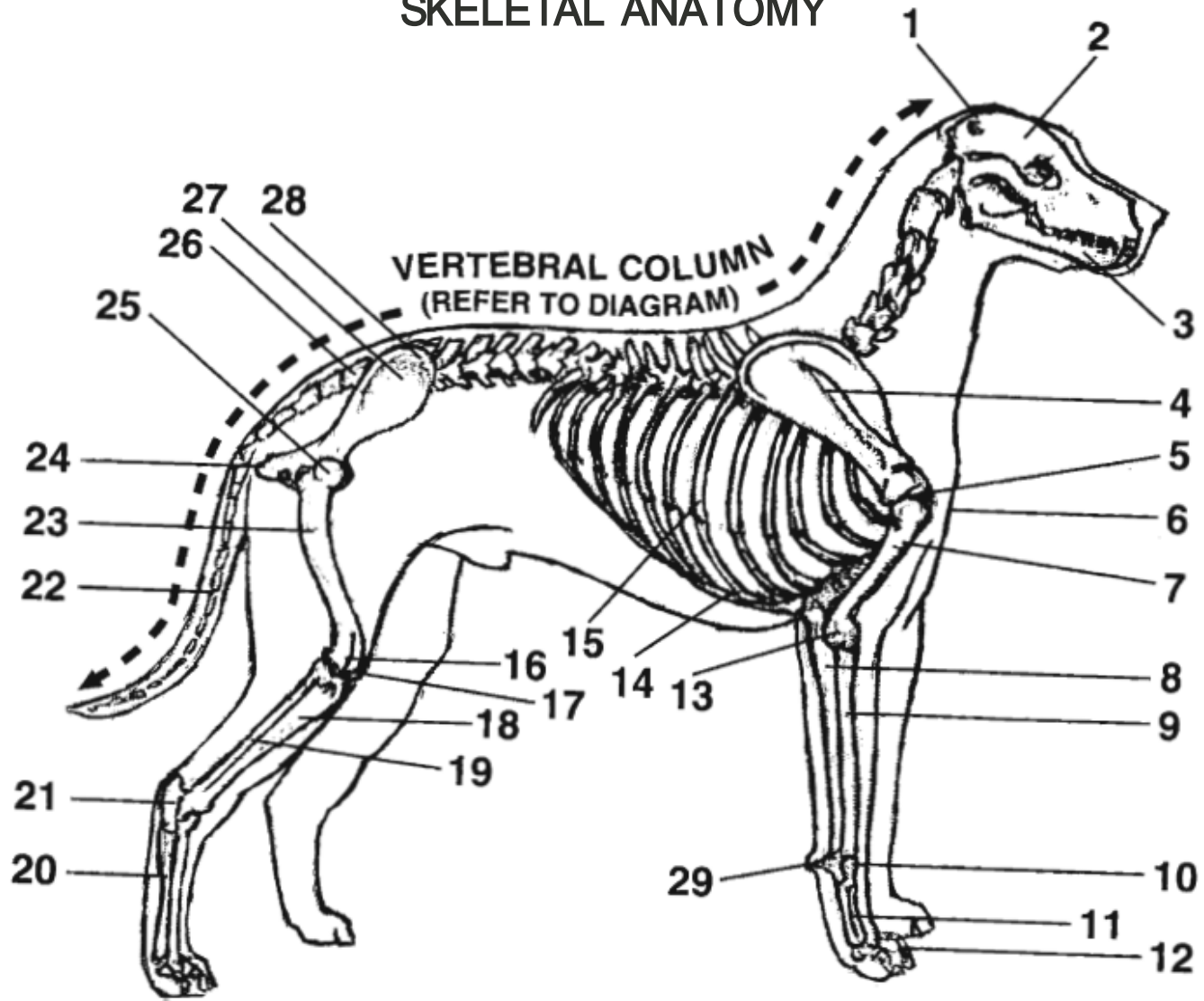


TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY

1a	Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)	17	Forearm
1b	Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)	18	Wrist
2	Croup	19	Pastern
3	Loin	20	Stopper Pad
4	Withers	21	Brisket
5	Crest of Neck	22	Sternum (extends from 14..24)
6	Ear Leather	23	Ribcage
7	Skull	24	Rearward end of Sternum
8	Stop	25	Belly
9	Foreface	26	Flank
10	Cheek	27	Stifle
11	Neck	28	Second or Lower Thigh
12	Shouldler	29	Rear Pastern
13	Point of Shoulder	30	Hock (Joint)
14	Prosternum	31	First or Upper Thigh
15	Upper Arm	32	Set on of Tail
16	Elbow	33	Pelvic Area



SKELETAL ANATOMY

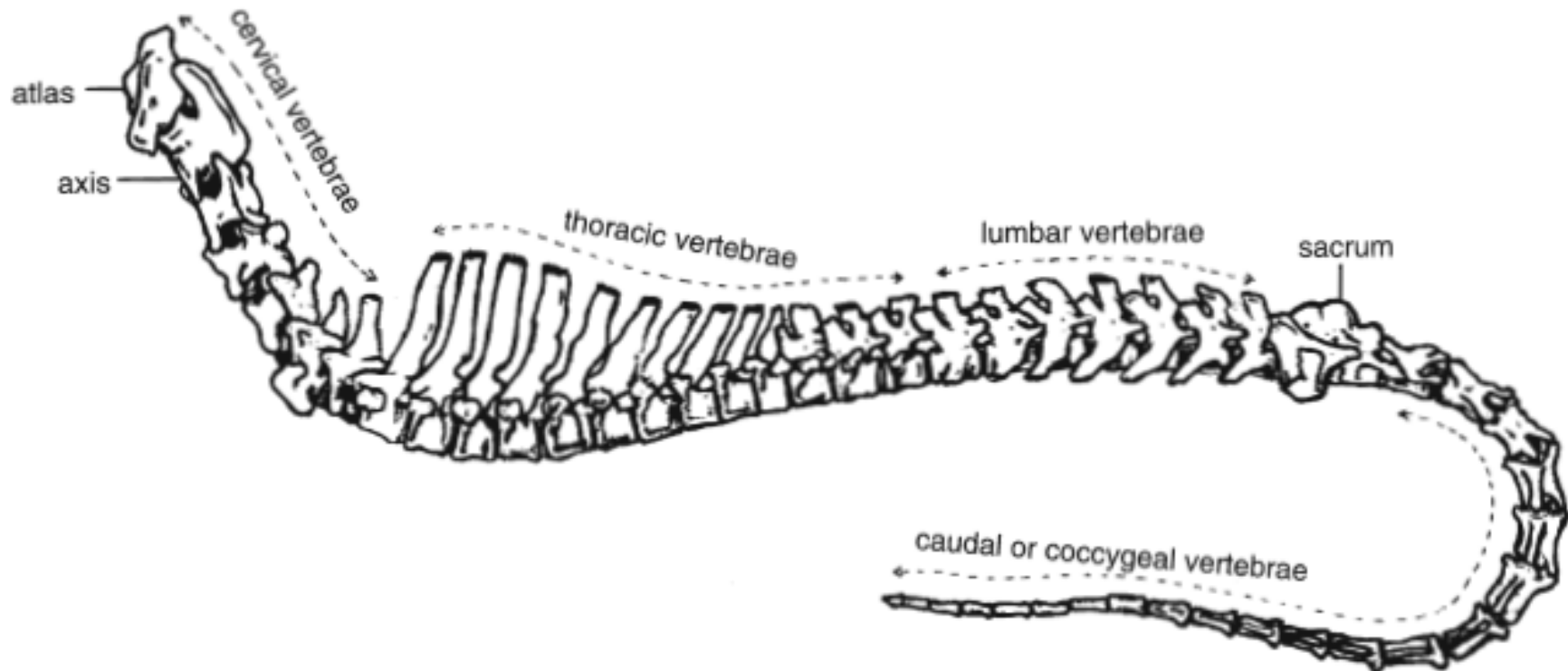


SKELETAL ANATOMY

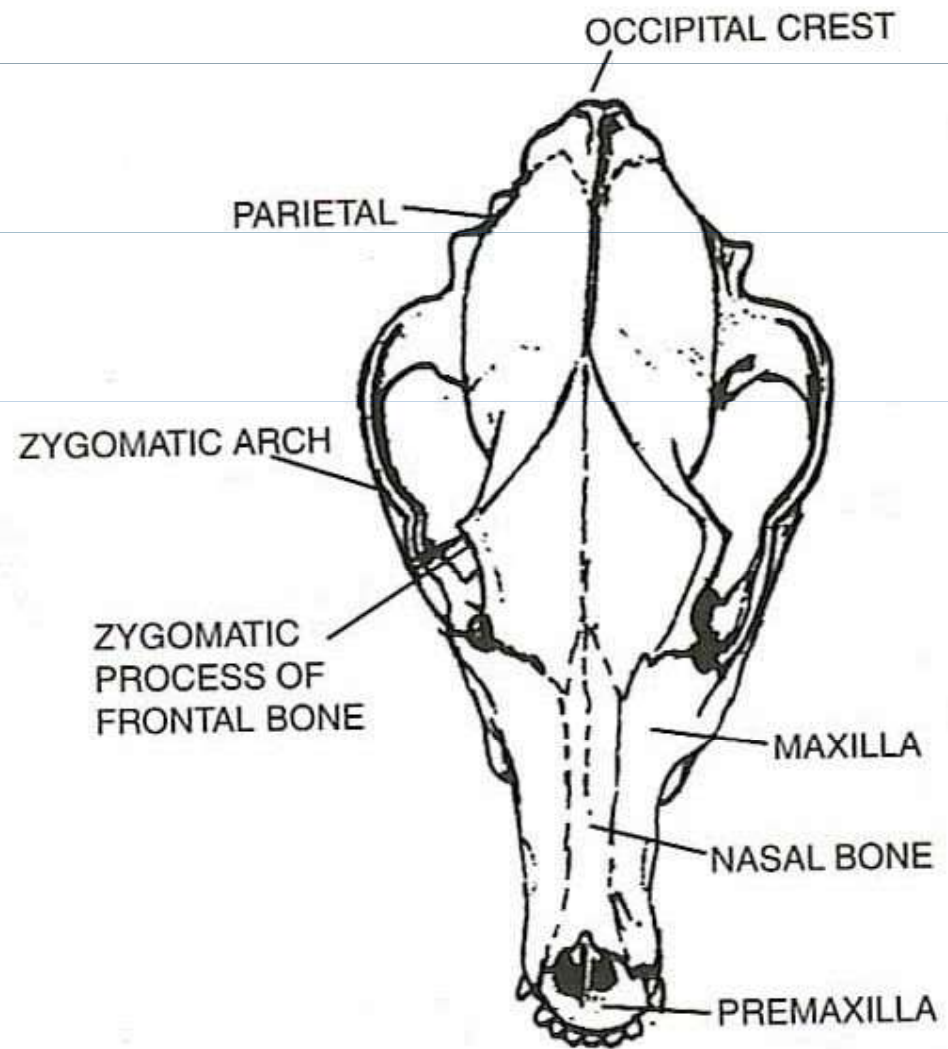
1	Occiput	16	Stifle Joint
2	Skull	17	Patella
3	Mandible	18	Tibia
4	Scapula	19	Fibula
5	Shoulder Joint	20	Metatarsals
6	Prosternum	21	Tarsus
7	Humerus	22	Coccygeal Vertebra
8	Ulna	23	Femur
9	Radius	24	Ischium (Ischiac Tuberosity)
10	Carpus	25	Hip Joint
11	Metacarpals	26	Sacrum
12	Phalanges	27	Pelvis
13	Elbow Joint	28	Iliac Crest
14	Sternum	29	Pisiform Bone
15	Ribs		



VERTEBRAL COLUMN



SKULL



EAR SET



DIAGRAM 1



DIAGRAM 2



DIAGRAM 3



DIAGRAM 4



DIAGRAM 5



DIAGRAM 6

EAR SET

Diagram 1 Depicts a pricked or erect ear. The shape and set.on on the skull will depend on the Breed requirements.

Diagram 2 Depicts a semi-erect ear. The word semi is defined as Half, partly or not fully .

Diagram 3 Depicts a button ear.

The height of the fold in both diagrams 2 and 3, depends on the breed requirements.

Diagram 4 Depicts a drop ear. The set.on depends on the Breed Standard requirements.

Diagram 5 Depicts the shape of a bat ear found in the French Bulldog. It does not attempt to show correct placement etc.

Diagram 6 Depicts rose ear. This refers to the type of ear placement which when laid back shows the inner burr. This type of ear is usually semi-erect when alert but may be pricked if allowed by the Breed Standard.

ANGULATION

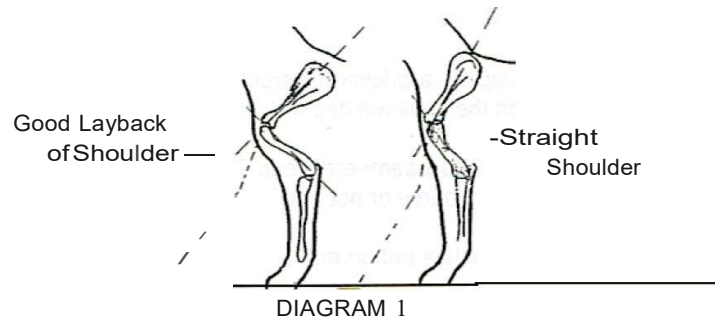


Diagram 1

ANGULATION

Depicts on the left scapula and humerus at an angle of approximately 90 degrees, and indicates possible forward reach - on the right the scapula and the humerus are at an angle greater than 90 degrees forming straight or upright shoulders in which case the resultant movement is not faulty.

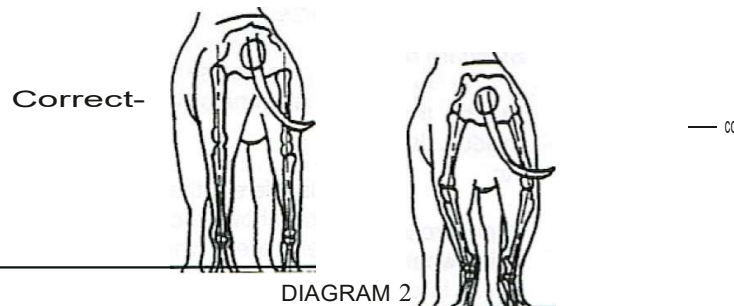


Diagram 2

Depicts correct and incorrect bone structure viewed from behind. In most breeds the correct position is such that a straight line should pass through each of the hip, stifle and hock joints.

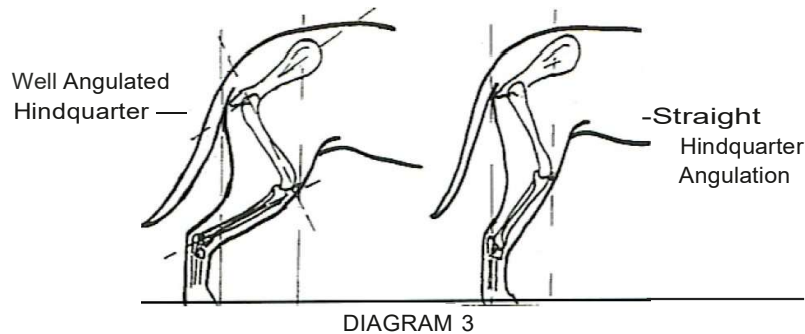
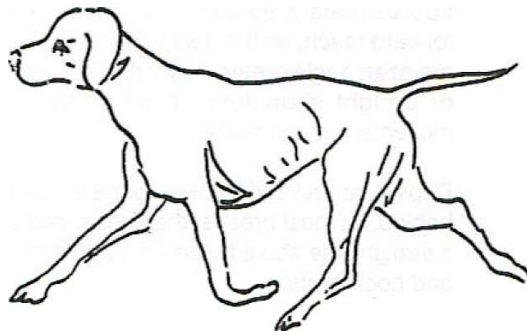


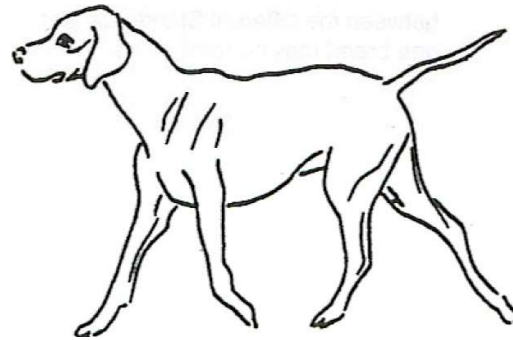
Diagram 3

Depicts on the left a well angulated hindquarter with angles of approximately 90 degrees between the pelvis and the upper thigh and at the stifle; on the right is a straighter angulated hindquarter with angles of more than 90 degrees. The degree of angulation varies greatly between the different Standards and what is correct for one breed may be totally incorrect for another.

MOVEMENT



GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW

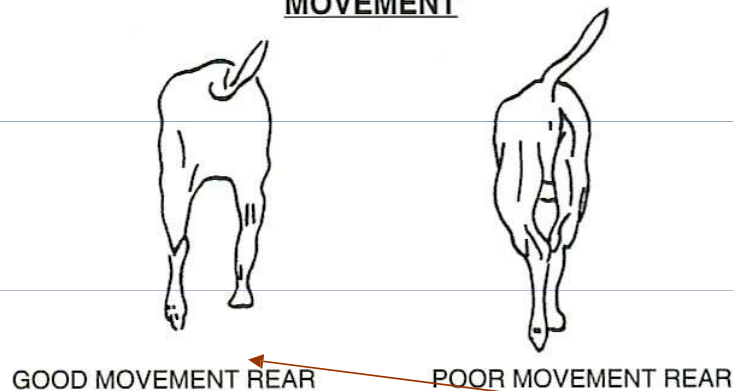


POOR MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW

Diagram 1

Depicting correct movement behind does not cover all Breeds. Some Breeds, e.g. Collies move dose behind.

MOVEMENT



Single tracking ?? (what is it ?)--

When a dog walks, it has support on three corners converging toward a centre line; but this is not pronounced. However in the trot this convergence is much more obvious. The faster the dog moves the more the pads (not hocks) verge to a single track. This is efficient movement displaying the correct kinetic balance. (Obviously different breeds will exhibit differing variations eg Bulldog cf Setter).

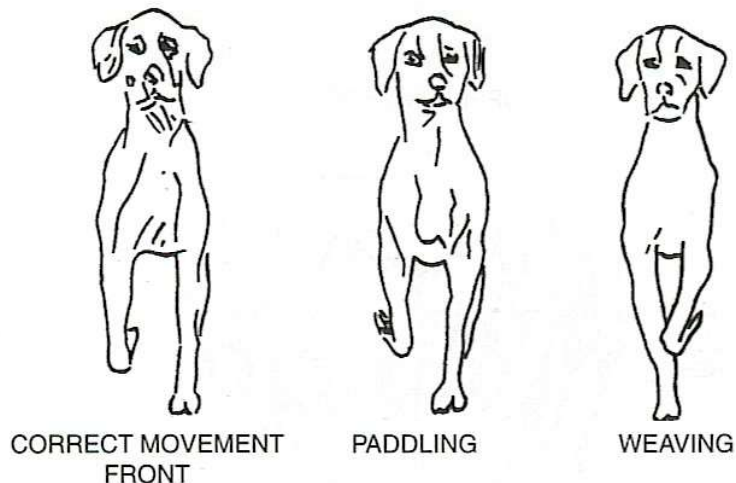
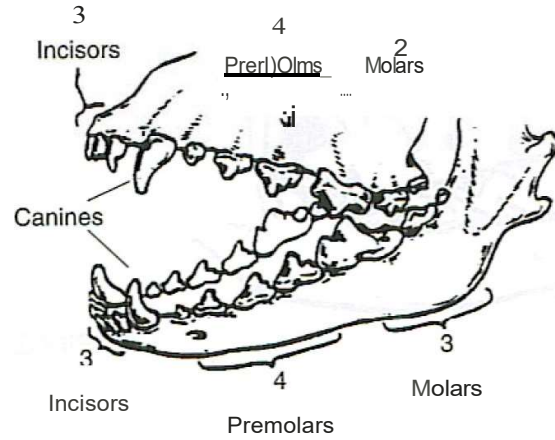


Diagram 1 Depicting correct movement in front; covers front movement generally. Some Breeds single track, which is also correct.

TEETH

Full Set of Teeth	42
Upper Set	20
Lower Set	22

(There are two extra molar teeth in the lower jaw)

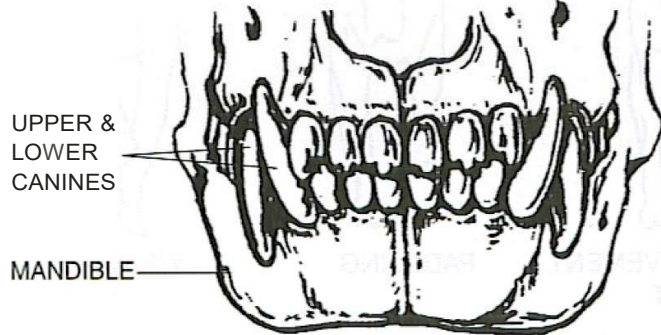


TEETH OF THE DOG

TEETH <Front View>

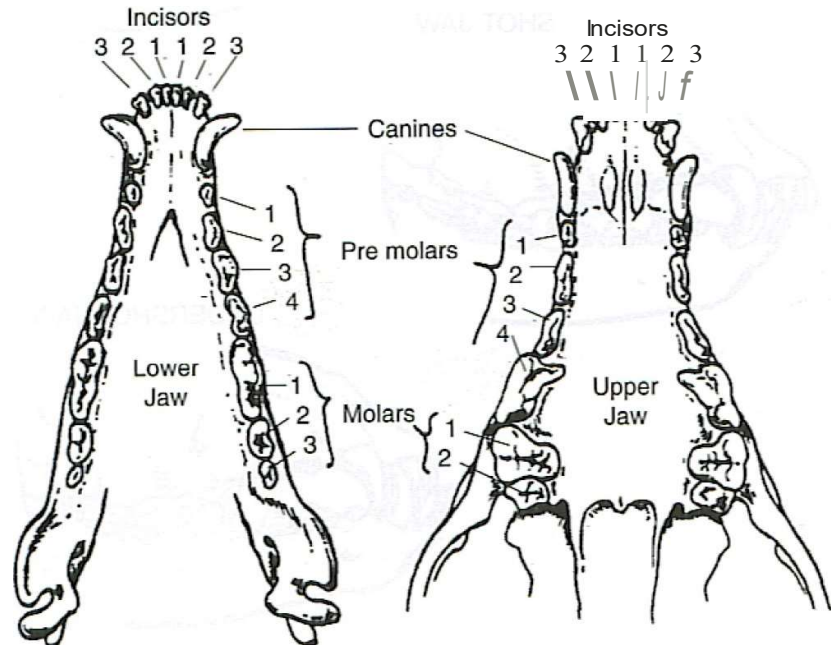
UPPER INCISORS

3 2 1 1 2 3



3 2 1 1 2 3

LOWER INCISORS



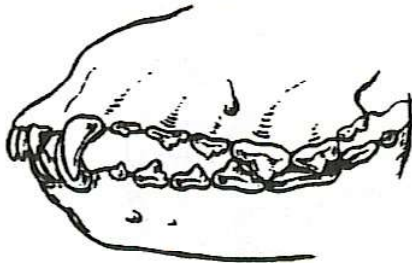
SCISSOR BITE



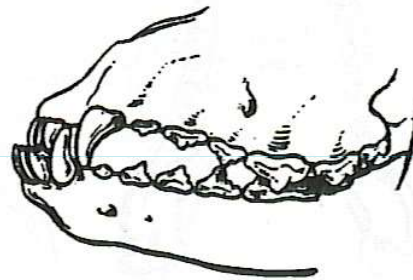
Pincer Bite



OVERSHOT JAW



UNDERSHOT JAW



Scissor Bite
Pincer Bite
Level Bite
Reverse Scissor Bite

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (abbreviated list)

The following is simply a sample of terms for discussion. A greater list (but not exhaustive) is included in your handout.

BRISKET The sternum or bottom of the rib cage; lower part of the body between the forelegs.

CAT FOOT A compact round foot, well knuckled up with deep pads.

COARSE Lacking refinement

CHISELLED Clean-cut lines and contours. In contrast to bumpy or bulging outlines, especially about the head and foreface.



COW HOCKED

Hock joints turned or pointed towards each other, causing the feet to turnout.

CRABBING

Dog moves with body at an angle to the line of travel

CREST

The upper arched portion of the neck. Also hair starting at the stop on head and tapering off down neck (may be full or sparse).

DEWLAP

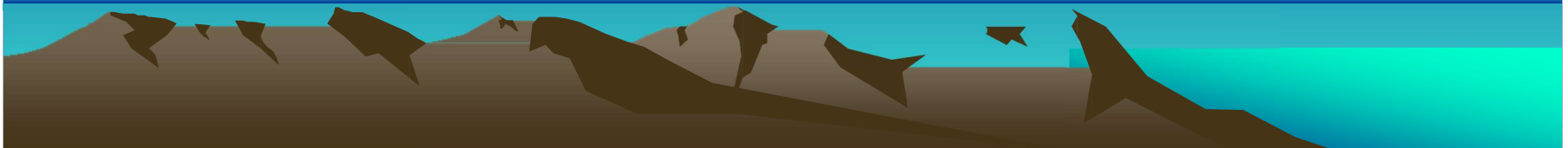
Loose, pendulous skin under the throat.

HOCKS WELL
LET DOWN

Hock joint close to the ground – caused by the shortness of the rear pastern.

DOCKING

To shorten the tail surgically. Note: while judging you may not ask the reasons for a shortened tail (recent tail docking restrictions)



DOWN ON
PASTERN

Weak or faulty pastern (metacarpus) set at a pronounced angle from the vertical,

PACING

Movement where the fore and hind legs on the same side move at the same time followed by the other pair.

GAY TAIL

The tail carried very high over the dog's back.

LAYBACK (OF
SHOULDER)

The angle of the shoulder blade, when viewed from the side.

HEIGHT

The perpendicular measurement from the highest point of the withers to the ground.

LOW SET TAIL

When the tail is set on below the level of the topline

MISMARKED

Incorrectly marked dog – markings not conforming to the breed standard.



SNIPY A pointed, weak muzzle.

PIGMENTATION Natural colouring of the **skin** and other tissue

SHELLY A weedy narrow body lacking depth & substance

TUCK UP Concave underline of body curving upwards from the end of the rib to waist (front of pelvis).

STOP The step up from the muzzle; indentation between the eyes where the nasal bone and skull meet.

SWAYBACK Concave curvature of the back between the withers and the hip bone.

THROATINESS An excess of loose skin in the throat area.

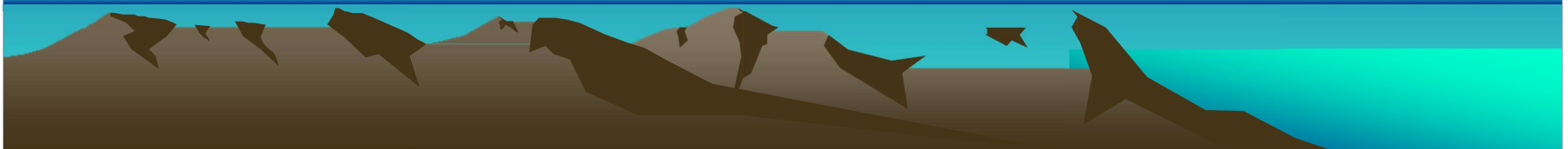
WITHERS The highest point of the shoulder blades (the point from which the height of the dog is measured)



Remember -- we are trying to provide the best facilities to assist you in your ongoing judging career .

However – the primary responsibility is with you -- by --

- **arranging visits to breeders and their kennels.**
- **as a ring steward; discussions with Ch Judges (preferably during breaks etc – not slowing the progression of the show).**
- **discussions with experienced exhibitors and breeders at shows.**
this includes a ‘hands – on’ experience – please ask permission.
- **arranging an informal mentor (Ch judge) to watch and comment on the dogs of 1 or 2 major breeds within a group at a Ch Show.**
- **plus other options**



On behalf of the Dogs Queensland and the Queensland Dog World we wish you every success in your judging career.

Remember the breeders and exhibitors are very keen to assist with your education -- just remember to maintain a balanced view.

We also invite constructive feedback as to how we can improve this educational program.

