



2019 OFFICIAL UKC[®] JUNIOR RULEBOOK

EFFECTIVE: JANUARY 1, 2019

Official UKC® Junior Rules and Regulations

Regulations Governing UKC® Licensed Junior Showmanship Classes and all Junior awards.
All changes are indicated in bold, italic text. Effective January 1, 2019

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UKC is the trademark of the United Kennel Club located in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The use of the initials UKC in association with any other registry would be in violation of the registered trademark. Notify the United Kennel Club, 100 E Kilgore Rd, Kalamazoo MI 49002-5584, should you become aware of such a violation.

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 and performance events, as well as promoting education about breeding dogs and responsible dog ownership. One very important goal of this program is to encourage UKC Juniors to embrace the Total Junior 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 or participating 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 Official UKC Rules for All Breed Events, the UKC Junior Rules and Regulations, the UKC Misconduct & Discipline guidelines and the rulebook for the event in which they are participating.

Section 2. Who must offer UKC Junior Activities.

- A. Conformation: Junior Showmanship. Junior Showmanship classes are licensed and must be offered by all UKC licensed clubs offering conformation shows. (***Specialty clubs holding specialty events must offer Junior Showmanship classes for their breed(s) only.***) Clubs licensed to offer UKC conformation shows must use UKC Licensed Judges to judge the class(es) and follow UKC Junior Showmanship Rules.
- B. Performance: Junior Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience. All clubs hosting UKC Licensed Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience Trials must offer a 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 in which 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 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. ***Juniors may participate in Junior Showmanship in no more than two shows per day.***
- E. Eligible Dogs. Dogs do not have to be owned by the Junior Handler to be shown in Junior Showmanship.
 - a. Dogs must be six months of age or older on the day of the event.
 - b. Dogs must be permanently registered, have a Performance Listing (PL) or Limited Privilege (LP) number, or have a valid Temporary Listing (TL) number.
 - c. Dogs may be purebred or mixed breed and may be intact, spayed or neutered.
 - d. Females in season must not be entered or shown in Junior Showmanship or any Performance events. If a female comes into season a junior may substitute for a dog that meets all requirements listed above. In such cases, if the dog is not already entered, an entry form must be completed and submitted with an entry correction form by the Junior and given to the Event Secretary before exhibiting.

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 Junior Membership 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 receive an email with their junior membership number. A junior membership pin will be mailed to the junior member when requested by email to juniors@ukcdogs.com.

Section 5. Junior Activities.

A. Conformation: Junior Showmanship

a. 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.

b. Classes

- i. Pee-Wee. This class is for children two (2) years and under four (4) years of age as of January 1st. A parent/guardian/adult must be present in the ring to assist children in the presentation of their dog ensuring that dogs are under control at all times. No placements will be given in this class. Clubs must offer an award or ribbon to each participant.
- ii. Sub-Junior. This class is for children four (4) years and under six (6) years of age as of January 1st. A parent/guardian/adult may be present in the ring and can assist children in the presentation of their dog ensuring 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.
- iii. Pre-Junior. This class is for children six (6) years of age and under eight (8) years of age as of January 1st. Children entered in this class must be able to control the dog they are handling since parents/guardians/adults are not allowed to assist the children in this class. This class is to prepare the Junior for the licensed classes. This class is not eligible to compete for Best Junior Handler. The judge must give up to four placements when possible. Clubs must offer an award or ribbon for each participant.
- iv. Junior Classes. These classes are for children eight (8) years of age and under thirteen (13) years of age as of January 1st, except for the Pre-Juniors moving up to the Novice Junior class when they turn eight (8) years of age. The judge must give up to four placements in each class. This age group is divided into two classes, Novice and Open.
 1. Novice Junior. This class is for true beginners in the sport. A junior handler may compete at the novice level until they are awarded a Best Junior Handler award over an Open Junior or an Open Senior, at which time they must move into the Open Junior class.
 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 cannot compete at the Novice level.
- v. Senior Classes. These classes are for children thirteen (13) years of age as of January 1st up to, and including, eighteen (18) years of age. Juniors 17 years of age who reach the age of 18 may continue to compete through December 31st in

the same calendar year they turn 18. The judge must give up to four placements in each class. This age group is divided into two classes, Novice and Open.

1. Novice Senior. This class is for true beginners in the sport. A junior handler may compete at the novice level until they are awarded a Best Junior Handler award over an Open Junior or an Open Senior, at which time they must move into the Open Senior class.
 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 cannot compete at the Novice level.
- vi. Best Junior Handler. The Best Junior Handler class shall consist of the first-place winners from the Novice Junior Class, Open Junior Class, Novice Senior Class and Open Senior Class. The Judge shall select a single winner in this class. Pee-Wees, Sub-Juniors and Pre-Juniors do not compete for Best Junior Handler.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
 - i. Compete in Junior Showmanship and place in one of the following classes with competition:
 1. Novice Junior
 2. Novice Senior
 3. Open Junior
 4. Open Senior
 - ii. Earn a qualifying score in a UKC Performance event (Agility, Dock Jumping, Obedience, Rally Obedience, Drag Racing (aptitude does not apply), Lure Coursing (regular stakes only), Nosework (Pre-Trials do not apply), 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:
 - a. Participation points.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - b. Achievement points.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Total Junior. A junior member who enters and qualifies for the Total Junior award will be awarded one achievement point.
 - c. 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.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - 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.
- c. 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.

a. Conformation Junior Showmanship

- i. 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.
- ii. National Top Junior Invitational. A competition will be held each year for the Top 50 ranked Open Juniors and Open Seniors. The Top 50 of each class will be invited to participate in the Top Junior Invitational 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 the event. The Top 50 Open Juniors and Top 50 Open Seniors will be judged separately.
 1. Top Open Junior Competition. The Top 50 Open Junior Showmanship qualifiers will be invited to compete in this class.
 2. Top Open Senior Competition. The Top 50 Open Senior Showmanship qualifiers will be invited to 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.

b. Performance: Agility, Obedience and Rally Obedience

- i. Certificate of Achievement. A certificate of achievement will be sent to the Top 50 ranked overall juniors for each performance event.
- ii. National Top Performance Event Competitions. Each type of performance event will have a Top Junior competition where the Top 50 ranked juniors will be invited to 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.

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 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 winning and losing is done gracefully. Learn the rules of the sport and treat other members with courtesy.

- A. Judging juniors in Junior Showmanship (Conformation). It is important judges understand 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.

- a. Purpose. The purpose of these classes is 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 judges understand the quality of the dog being exhibited will have no bearing on their selection of a winner.
- b. 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 the program is intended to provide juniors with meaningful competition in which they can learn, practice and improve in all areas of their handling skills and sportsmanship.
- c. 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).
- d. 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.
- e. 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, and "T" pattern. Any pattern or action that tests the handling ability of the junior and will not put the dog or junior at risk is allowed.
- f. Mandatory evaluations. The following items are mandatory when judging Junior Showmanship:
 - i. Present the dog in a stacked position appropriate to the individual dog;
 - ii. Show the dog's bite as part of the judging process;
 - iii. Move the dog with the class;
 - iv. Move the dog individually in a pattern;
 - v. Answer general dog-related questions on canine anatomy, health and/or handling;
 - vi. 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.
- g. Discussion of placements with exhibitors. UKC Judges are encouraged to discuss placements with exhibitors and give a short critique after each class.

- h. Judges 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.
- i. Judging criteria.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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 important that juniors present 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 on 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.

iii. 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.

iv. 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). *All regular status judges will be automatically approved to judge Junior Showmanship classes.*

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

Section 10. 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

Section 11. Glossary of Terms

A

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 between adjoining bones as in the angle between the scapula (shoulder blade) and the humerus (upper arm) or between the pelvis (hip bone) and the femur (thigh bone).*

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

B

Back: *The area of a dog's body extending from the withers to the croup.*

Balance: *The relationship and ratio of the various parts of the dog. When a dog is described as balanced, all parts of the dog produce a harmonious image whether moving or standing.*

Barrel: The area between the forelegs and the loin.

Barrel Chest: *A rib cage that is round rather than oval. Also referred to as barrel ribbed.*

Bicolor: *A coat with two colors which are separately defined, such as black and tan or red and white.*

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.

Blenheim: *A specific color pattern of red or chestnut markings over a white background. The red on the head must extend around the eyes as well as down over the ears such as the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel.*

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 nose: A partially unpigmented nose.

C

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 dog that is thickset or stocky

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

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

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 gaiting action which starts with twisting elbows and ends with crisscrossing 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 male 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.

D

Dam: The female parent.

Dentition: *The tooth structure in the mouth.* Complete dentition consists of forty-two adult teeth, including incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.

Depth of chest: An indication of the volume of space for heart and lungs. The elbow is commonly used as the reference point to measure the depth of chest (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.

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

Disqualification: A decision made by a judge when a dog's actions or condition makes it ineligible for any further competition under the UKC Rules or the standard for its breed.

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

Domed: Evenly rounded in top skull; convex instead of flat.

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: *A neck free of excess flesh.*

E

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

Even bite: *see level bite.*

Ewe neck: A thin neck with a concave arch.

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

F

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 or 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.

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

Foreface: *The muzzle.*

Forequarters: *The combined front assembly of the dog, including the shoulder, upper arm, forearm, pastern and foot.*

Fringe: *The collection of long hair typically found on the tail, belly, chest and/or ears.*

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

Frontal bone: *The forehead.*

G

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.

H

Hare foot: *An elongated foot with the two center toes being longer than the side toes.*

Harlequin: *A color pattern with patches of black or bluish grey on a white background.*

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

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.

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

Humerus: The bone of the upper arm.

I

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

J

Jowls: *Flesh of lips and jaws.*

K

Knee: See Stifle.

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

L

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. Sometimes referred to as a pincer bite.

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

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

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).

M

Mandible: The bone of the lower jaw.

Maxilla: *The bone of the upper jaw.*

Merle: *A coat with a lighter ground color covered with patches or spots of two-colored hair. Examples are blue merle and red merle.*

Metatarsus: Rear pastern.

Monorchid: A unilateral cryptorchid.

Moving close: *Describes the rear action of a dog when the hocks are excessively close to each other when the dog gaits.*

Multi-Colored: *Having more than one color over the entire body.*

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

N

Non-Variety: *A breed in which there is only one phenotype recognized.*

O

Occiput: Dorsal, posterior point of the skull.

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

Overreaching: *An imbalance in angulation when the rear legs reach beyond the paw print of the front feet, usually resulting in crabbing.*

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.

Oval foot: *Spoon shaped foot. Though similar to a cat foot, the center toes are slightly longer, which leaves an oval impression on the ground.*

P

Pace: *A lateral gait where the left foreleg and left hind leg advance in unison followed by the right foreleg and right hind leg.*

Padding: *A compensating action when the front feet flip upward in a split-second delaying action to coordinate with the longer stride from behind.*

Paddling: *A gait in which the pasterns and feet perform circular and exaggerated motion, turning or flicking outwards at the end of each step.*

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

Parti-Color: *Two or more definite well-broken colors, one of which must be white.*

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.

Piebald: *A color pattern of pigmented irregular patches or spots over a white background of hair.*

Pigeon-breasted: *A narrow chest.*

Pigeon-toed: *Feet that turn inwards.*

Phenotype: *Visible characteristics of a dog's genetic makeup (genotype).*

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

Pounding: *A dog's stride when the forefeet strike the ground hard before the rear stride is expended.*

R

Radius: *The main weight-supporting bone of the forearm.*

Rangy: Tall, long in body, high on leg, often lightly framed.

Reach: 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.

Roan: *A color resulting in the mixing of white and colored hair.*

Rolling gait: Swaying, ambling action of the hindquarters when moving.

Roman nose: *A muzzle that is convex between the nose and the stop.*

S

Saber tail: *A tail with a slight curve or sickle shape that is carried upward.*

Saddle: A black marking over the back.

Scapula: *Anatomical term for the shoulder blade.*

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: The part of the hindquarter from the stifle to the hock including the tibia and fibula.

Sickle hocked: *When the rear pastern is not perpendicular to the ground, but rather slopes forward so that the foot is not directly below the hock joint.*

Shoulder: *Where the shoulder blade (scapula) meets the upper arm (humerus).*

Sire: The male parent.

Slab sided: Flat ribs with too little spring from the spinal column.

Snipy: A pointed, weak muzzle, lacking breadth and depth.

Snow nose: *A condition that causes the nose or parts of it to lose pigment and become noticeably lighter in the winter months.*

Solid Color: *One color that encompasses the entire body.*

Soundness: True, efficient movement.

Spanning: *A way of verifying the compressibility of the chest/ribs of specific terrier breeds.*

Splayfoot: 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.

Stack: *A pose as to make the most of the dog's appearance for the show ring.*

Standard: A description of the ideal dog of each recognized breed, to serve as a guideline by which dogs are judged.

Sternum: Breastbone.

Stifle: The joint of the hind leg between the thigh (femur) and the second thigh (tibia). The dog's knee.

Stop: *The area between the eyes where the nasal bones and cranium meet.*

Straight-hocked: Lacking 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: *The amount of bone.*

Swayback: Concave curvature of the vertebrae column between the withers and the hipbones.

T

Tail set: How the base of the tail sets on the croup.

Thigh: The hindquarter from hip to stifle.

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

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

Topline: *Historically used to describe the top of the head to the base of the tail, but over time has evolved to describe the dog's outline from the withers to the croup. Sometimes referred to as backline.*

Tri-color: A coat that has three-colors, usually white, black and tan.

Trot: A rhythmic two-beat 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: *The underline of the loin that rises from the end of the ribcage to the hindquarters.*

Type: *The characteristic qualities distinguishing one breed to another. When a dog is "typey", it embodies the essential characteristics of the breed.*

U

Ulna: *The narrower of the two bones that form the forearm.*

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.

V

Variety Breed: *A breed in which there are two or more phenotypes recognized within that breed.*

W

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.

Web foot: *well developed and strong webbing between the toes, typically found in some retrieving or northern breeds.*

Weedy: *A body that is underdeveloped without sufficient substance.*

Well-balanced: *See balance.*

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.

Z

Zygomatic Arch: *The bony arch at the outer border of the eye socket and union of the cheekbone.*

INHERENT RIGHTS AND POWERS OF UKC

**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 judgment 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 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.

Any individual who is found guilty by a court of law of a crime involving dogs will be barred from United Kennel Club for an indefinite period. A person shall be considered guilty in a criminal proceeding if they are convicted by a judge, jury, or if they enter a plea bargain or other arrangement to plea to a lesser offense, or if their case is disposed of by any form of deferred adjudication; a person shall be considered guilty in a civil proceeding if they are held responsible or liable by a judge, jury, or if a compromised settlement is reached between the parties.

UKC POLICY REGARDING PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH FIGHTING DOGS

Any individual or group of individuals known by UKC to promote, support, raise dogs for fighting; knowingly sell, give or trade dogs that will be used in fighting; condone or be associated with the facing off, game testing, rolling or pitting of dogs; or arrested for attending and/or participating in a dog fight, will have the following actions taken against them by United Kennel Club:

1. All dog registration privileges will be revoked for life.
 - a. The person(s) will not be permitted to register any litters of puppies.
 - b. The person(s) will not be permitted to transfer ownership of any puppies or adult dogs into their name.
2. The person(s) will be barred for life from participating in or entering any UKC licensed events. Their dogs will not be awarded any UKC Championship points or titles even if handled by another person.
3. The person(s) will be barred for life from advertising in any UKC publications.

Anyone aware of any persons currently involved in such activities as are listed above should report them to United Kennel Club.