



GLOSSARY

Of terms

Compliments of the Canadian Kennel Club

Official Breed Standards January 2011

Glossary 2004

A	
Albino	Animal deficient in pigmentation.
Almond eyes	The eye set in surrounding tissue of almond shape. The eye itself is always round, its “shape” as designated in breed standards signifying the contour of the surrounding flesh.
Amble	A relaxed, easy gait in which the legs on either side move almost, but not quite, as a pair. Often seen as the transition movement between the walk and the faster gaits.
Angulation	The angles formed by a meeting of the bones, mainly the shoulder and upper arm, stifle and hock.
Apple head	Rounded skull, shaped like an apple.
Apron	The frill or long hair below the neck on long-coated dogs such as the collie.
B	
Back	Variable in meaning depending upon context of the standard.
Bad mouth	Crooked or unaligned teeth; bite over or undershot in excess of standard specifications.
Balanced	A consistent whole; symmetrical, typically proportioned as a whole or as regards its separate parts; i.e., balance of head, balance of body; or balance of head and body.
Bandy legs	Having a bend of leg outward.
Barrel	Rounded rib section; thorax.
Barrel hocks	Hocks that turn out, causing the feet to toe in. Also called spread hocks.
Barrel-legged	Bowed legs (front).
Barrel-ribbed	Excessively curved ribs.
Basewide	Wide footfall, resultant of “paddling” movement, causing body to rock from side to side. See Paddling.
Bat ear	An erect ear, rather broad at the base, rounded in outline at the top and with orifice directly to the front (e.g., French Bulldog)
Bay	The voice of a trailing hound while hunting or when the quarry is

	brought to a stand.
Beard	Thick, long hair growth on the underjaw.
Belton	A colour designation. An intermingling of coloured and white hairs, as blue belton, lemon, orange or liver belton, (e.g., English Setter)
Bench show	A dog show at which the dogs are kept on benches while not being shown in competition. Most shows in Canada are not benched.
Best in show	A dog-show award to the dog adjudged best of all breeds.
Bilateral cryptorchid	see Cryptorchid
Bird dog	A sporting dog trained to hunt birds.
Birdy	A dog with strong bird-hunting instincts.
Bitch	A female dog.
Bite	The relative position of the upper and lower teeth when the mouth is closed. See Level bite, Scissors bite, Undershot, Overshot.
Blanket	The colour of the coat on the back and upper part of the sides, between the neck and the tail.
Blaze	A white stripe running up the centre of the face usually between the eyes.
Blocky	Square or cube like formation of the head or body.
Blooded	A dog of good breeding; pedigreed.
Bloom	The sheen of a coat in prime condition.
Blue Colour	Dilute black due to recessives.
Blue merle	Blue and grey mixed with black; marbled.
Bobtail	A naturally tailless dog with a tail docked very short. Often used as a name for the Old English Sheepdog.
Bodied up	Mature, well developed.
Bolt	To drive or “start” an animal out of its earth or burrow.
Bone	The relative size (girth) of a dog’s leg bones, substance.
Brace	Two dogs of a kind; a couple.
Breeching	The tan-coloured hair on the thighs of Manchester terriers and other breeds.
Breed	A specific strain or family of related dogs similar in type and use, usually developed under the influence of man.
Breeder	A person who breeds dogs. Under CKC rules, the breeder of a dog is the owner (or, if the dam was leased, the lessee) of the dam of the dog when the dam was bred.
Brindle	Striped coat effect caused by mixture of black hairs on lighter-coloured base.
Brisket	The forepart of the body below the chest, between the forelegs, closest to the ribs.
Broken colour	Self-colour broken by white or another colour.
Broken-haired	A rough wire coat.
Broken-up face	A receding nose, together with a deep stop, wrinkle, and undershot jaw; for example, Bulldog, Pekingese.
Brood bitch	A female used for breeding. Brood matron.
Brush	A bushy tail; a tail heavy with hair.
Brushing	A gaiting fault when parallel pasterns are so close that the legs “brush” in passing.
Bullbaiting	An ancient sport in which the dog baited or tormented the bull.
Bull neck	A heavy neck, well muscled.

Burr	The inside of the ear, i.e., the irregular formation visible within the cup.
Butterfly nose	A particoloured nose; i.e., dark, spotted with flesh colour.
Buttocks	The rump or hips.
Button ear	The ear flap folding forward, the tip lying close to the skull so as to cover or partly cover the orifice.
Bye	At field trials, an odd dog remaining after the dogs entered in a stake have been paired in braces by drawing.
C	
Camel back	Arched back, like that of one-hump camel.
Canine	Classification of the group of animals to which dogs, foxes, wolves, and jackals belong
Canines	The two upper and two lower sharp-pointed teeth next to the incisors. Fangs.
Carpals	Bones of the pastern joints.
Castrate	To remove the testicles of the male dog.
Cat-foot	The short, round compact foot like that of a cat. The foot with short third digits.
C.D. (Companion Dog)	A suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Companion Dog by the CKC as a result of having won certain minimum scores in Novice Classes at a specified number of CKC-approved obedience trials.
C.D.X. (Companion Dog Excellent)	A suffix used with the name recorded a Champion by the CKC as a result of having won certain minimum scores in Open Classes at a specified number of CKC-approved obedience trials.
Champion (Ch.)	A prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Champion by the CKC as a result of defeating a specified number of dogs in specified competition at a series of CKC-approved dog shows.
Character	Expression, individuality, and general appearance and deportment as considered typical of a breed.
Cheeky	Cheeks prominently rounded; thick, protruding.
Chest	The part of the body or trunk that is enclosed by the ribs.
China eye	A clear blue eye.
Chippendale front	Named after the Chippendale chair. Forelegs out at elbows, pasterns close, and feet turned out. See Fiddle front; French front.
Chiseled	Clean-cut in head, particularly beneath the eyes.
Choke collar	A leather fabric or chain collar fitted to the dog's neck in a manner that the degree of tension exerted by the hand tightens or loosens it.
Chops	Jowls or pendulous flesh of the lips and jaw; for example, the Bulldog.
Chorea	A nervous jerking caused by involuntary contraction of the muscles, usually affecting the face or legs.
CKC	The Canadian Kennel Club
Clip	The method of trimming the coat in some breeds, notably the Poodle.
Clipping	When pertaining to gait, the back foot striking the front foot.
Cloddy	Low, thickset, comparatively heavy.
Close-coupled	Comparatively short from withers to hip bones.
Coarse	Lacking refinement.
Coat	The dog's hair covering.

Cobby	Short-bodied, compact.
Collar	The marking around the neck, usually white. Also a leather or chain for restraining or leading the dog, when the leash is attached.
Companion Dog	See C.D.
Companion Dog Excellent	See C.D.X.
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.
Conformation Show	A competitive exhibition for dogs at which dogs are judged in accordance with an established standard of perfection for each breed wherein championship points are awarded. May be for all breeds, or for a single breed or group of breeds (Specialty Show).
Couple	Two hounds.
Coupling	Part of the body between the ribs and pelvis; the loin.
Coursing	The sport of chasing prey with sight hounds.
Covering ground	The ratio of the distance between the ground and brisket and the distance between front and rear legs. As in “covers too much ground”.
Cow hocked	When the hocks turn towards each other.
Crabbing	Dog moves with his body at an angle to the line of travel. Also referred to as “sidewinding”, “sidewheeling”, or “yawing”.
Crank tail	A tail carried down and resembling a crank in shape.
Crest	The upper, arched portion of the neck.
Cropping	The cutting or trimming of the ear leather for the purpose of inducing the ears to stand erect.
Cross-bred	A dog whose sire and dam are representatives of two different breeds.
Crossing over	Unsound gaiting action which starts with twisting elbows and ends with criss-crossing and toeing out. Also called “knitting and purling” and “weaving”.
Croup	Section from hip bones to tail set.
Crown	The highest part of the head. The topskull.
Cry	The baying or “music” of the hounds.
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. See Monorchid.
Culotte	The longer hair on the back of the thighs.
Cur	A mongrel.
Cushion	Fullness or thickness of the upper lips (i.e., Pekingese)
Cynology	The study of canines.
D	
Dam	The female parent.
Dappled	Mottled marking of different colours, no colour predominating.
Deadgrass	Tan or dull straw colour.
Derby	Field-trial competition for young, novice sporting dogs usually between one and two years of age.

Dewclaw	An extra claw or functionless digit on the inside of the leg; a rudimentary fifth toe.
Dewlap	Loose, pendulous skin under the throat.
Diagonals	Right front and left rear legs constitute the right diagonal; left front and right rear constitute the left diagonal. In the trot the diagonals move together.
Dish-faced	When the nasal bone is so formed that the nose is higher at the tip than at the stop; or, a slight concavity of line from the stop to the nose tip.
Disqualification	A decision made by a judge following a determination that a dog has a condition that makes it ineligible for any further competition under the Dog Show Rules or under the standard for its breed.
Distemper teeth	Teeth discoloured or pitted as a result of distemper or other enervating disease of deficiency.
Dock	To shorten the tail by cutting.
Dog	A male dog; also used collectively to designate both male and female.
Domed	Convex topskull.
Domino	A colour pattern in Afghan Hounds characterized by light-coloured extremities and mask.
Double coat	An outer coat resistant to weather and affording protection against brush and brambles, together with an undercoat of softer hair for warmth and waterproofing.
Double-suspension gallop	Leaping gait with a period of suspension in both the open and closed positions.
Down-faced	The plane of the muzzle inclining downwards from the plane of the backskull.
Down in pastern	Weak or faulty pastern set at a pronounced angle from the vertical.
Drag	A trail prepared by dragging along the ground a bag usually impregnated with animal scent.
Drawing	Selection by lot of dogs to be run, and in which pairs, in a field-trial stake.
Drive	A solid thrusting of the hindquarters, denoting sound locomotion.
Drop ear	The ends of the ear folded or drooping forward, as contrasted erect or prick ears.
Dry	The skin taut, neither loose nor wrinkled.
Dual champion	A dog that has won both a bench show and a field trial championship or obedience trial championship.
Dudley nose	Flesh-coloured nose.
E	
Ectropion	A condition in which the eyelids are turned outwards.
Elbow	The joint between the upper arm and the forearm.
Elbows out	Turning out or off from the body; not held close.
Entropion	A condition in which the eyelids are turned inwards.
Estrus	See Oestrus
Even bite	Meeting of front teeth at edges with no overlap of upper or lower teeth.
Ewe neck	Concave curvature of the top neckline. Lack of crest.
Expression	The general appearance of all features of the head as viewed from the

	front and as typical of the breed.
Eyeteeth	The upper canines.
F	
Faking	To change the appearance of a dog by artificial means with the objective of deceiving the onlooker as to its real merit.
Fall	Hair overhanging the face.
Fallow	Pale cream to light fawn colour; pale; pale yellow; yellow-red.
Fancier	A person especially interested and usually active in some phase of the sport of pure-bred dogs.
Fangs	See Canines
Fawn	A brown, red-yellow with hue of medium brilliance.
Feathering	Longer fringe of hair on ears, legs, tail or body.
Feet east and west	The toes turned out.
Fetch	The retrieve of game by the dog; also the command to do so.
Fiddle front	Forelegs out at elbows, pasterns close, and feet turned out; French front; Chippendale front.
Field Champion (Field Ch.)	A prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Field Champion by the CKC as a result of defeating a specified number of dogs in specified competition at a series of CKC-approved field trials.
Field Trial	A competition for sporting dogs of hounds to test hunting ability.
Flag	A long tail carried high, usually referring to one of the Pointing Breeds.
Flank	The side of the body between the last rib and the hip.
Flare	A blaze that widens as it approaches the topskull.
Flat bone	The leg bone whose girth is elliptical rather than round.
Flat-sided	Ribs insufficiently rounded as they approach the sternum of breastbone.
Flews	Upper lips pendulous, particularly at their inner corners.
Flicking pasterns	Extremely loose movement of the lower forelegs.
Floating rib	The last, or thirteenth rib, which is unattached to other ribs.
Fluffies	A coat of extreme length with exaggerated feathering on ears, chest, legs, and feet, underparts and hindquarters. Trimming such a coat does not make it any more acceptable.
Flush	To drive birds from cover, to force them to take flight; to spring.
Flying ears	Any characteristic drop ears or semi-prick ears that stand or "fly".
Flying Trot	A fast gait in which all four feet are off the ground for a brief second during each half stride. Because of the long reach, the oncoming hind feet step beyond the imprint left by the front. Also called Suspension Trot.
Foot	The digits or toes, each consisting of three bones (phalanges; singular phalanx) and a toenail or claw. The ventral surface is cushioned by pads of connective tissue.
Forearm	The bone of the foreleg between the elbow and the pastern.
Foreface	The front part of the head, before the eyes; muzzle.
Foul colour	A colour or marking not characteristic.
Foxy	Sharp expression; pointed nose with short foreface.
French front	See Fiddle front.
Frill	See Apron

Fringes	See Feathering
Frogface	Extending nose accompanied by a receding jaw; usually overshot.
Front	The forepart of the body as viewed head on; i.e., forelegs, chest, brisket, and shoulder line; also front assembly.
Frontal bone	The skull bone over the eyes
Furnishings	The long hair on the foreface of certain breeds; also, feathering.
Furrow	A slight indentation or median line down the centre of the skull to the stop.
Futurity Stake	A class at dog shows or field trials for young dogs which have been nominated at or before birth.

G

Gait	The manner in which a dog walks, trots, or runs; also movements.
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.
Game	Hunted wild birds or animals.
Gay tail	Carried above the back line. Correct in some breeds, a fault in others.
Gazehound	Greyhound or other sight-hunting hound.
Genealogy	Recorded family descent.
Goose rump	Too steep or sloping a croup.
Grizzle	Bluish gray or roan colour. Also, in some breeds, a colour pattern characterized by light-coloured extremities and mask.
Groom	To brush, comb, trim, or otherwise make a dog's coat neat.
Groups	The breeds as grouped in seven divisions to facilitate judging.
Guard hairs	The longer, smoother, stiffer hairs which grow through the undercoat and normally conceal it.
Gun dog	A dog trained to work with its master in finding live game and retrieving game that has been shot.
Guns	Sportsmen who do the shooting at field trials.
Gun-shy	When the dog fears the sight or sound of a gun.

H

Hackles	Hair on neck and back raised involuntarily in fright or anger.
Hackney action	The high lifting of the front feet, like that of a Hackney horse.
Ham	Muscular development of the hind legs just above the stifle.
Handler	A person who handles a dog in the show ring or at a field trial. See also Professional handler.
Hard-mouthed	The dog that bites or marks with his teeth the game he retrieves.
Hare-foot	An elongated foot like a rabbit's foot; a foot with long third digits.
Harlequin	Patched or pied colouration, usually black on white. (e.g., Great Danes).
Harness	A leather strap shaped around the shoulders and chest, with a ring at its top over the withers.
Haw	A third eyelid or membrane in the inside corner of the eye.
Heat	Seasonal period of the female: oestrus.

Heel	See Hock; also a command to the dog to keep close beside its handler.
Height	Vertical measurement from the withers to the ground. See Withers.
Hie on	A command to urge the dog on; used in hunting or in field trials.
High standing	Tall and upstanding with plenty of leg.
Hindquarters	Rear assembly of dog (pelvis, thighs, hock, and paws).
Hock	The tarsus or collection of bones of the hind leg forming the joint between the second thigh and the metatarsus; the dog's true heel.
Hocking out	Spread hocks.
Hocks well let down	Hock joints close to the ground.
Honourable scars	Scars from injuries suffered as a result of work.
Hound	A dog commonly used for hunting by scent or sight.
Hound-marked	A colouration composed of white, tan and black. The ground colour usually white, may be marked with tan and/or black patches on the head, back legs, and tail. The extent and the exact location of such markings, however, differ in breeds and individuals.
Hucklebones	The top of the hip bones.
I	
Inbreeding	The mating of very closely related dogs.
Incisors	The upper and lower front teeth between the canines.
In-shoulder	Shoulders pointing in, and not parallel with backbone, a fault found in dogs with shoulder blades too far forward on chest.
Inter-breeding	The breeding together of dogs of different varieties.
Isabella	Fawn, mouse, or light red colour, due to diluted colour recessive. (e.g., Doberman Pinscher).
J	
Jowls	Flesh of lips and jaws.
Judge	The arbiter in the dog show ring, obedience trial, field trial or lure course.
K	
Kennel	Building or enclosure where dogs are kept.
Kink tail	The tail sharply bent.
Kiss marks	Tan spots on the cheeks and over the eyes.
Knee joint	Stifle joint.
Knitting and purling	See Crossing over.
Knuckling over	Faulty structure of carpus (wrist) joint allowing it to double forward under the weight of the standing dog; double-jointed wrist, often with slight swelling of the bones.
L	
Landseer	The black-and-white Newfoundland dog, so-called from the name of the famous painter who used such dogs as models.

Layback	The angle of the shoulder blade or compared with the vertical; also, a receding nose accompanied by an undershot jaw.
Lead	A strap, cord, or a chain attached to the collar or harness for the purpose of restraining or leading the dog; leash.
Leather	The flap of the ear.
Level bite	When the front teeth (incisors) of the upper and lower jaws meet exactly edge to edge; pincer bite; even bite.
Level gait	Dog moves without rise or fall of withers.
Line breeding	The mating of related dogs of the same breed especially the mating of a dog to one of its ancestors, for example, a dog to his granddam or a bitch to her grandsire.
Lion colour	Tawny.
Lippy	Pendulous lips or lips that do not fit tightly.
Litter	The puppy or puppies of one whelping.
Loaded shoulders	When the shoulder blades are shoved out from the body by over-development of the muscles.
Loin	Region of the body on either side of the vertebral column between the last ribs and the hindquarters.
Lower thigh	See Second thigh.
Lumber	Superfluous flesh.
Lumbering	An awkward gait.
Lurcher	A cross-bred hound.
<h1>M</h1>	
Mad dog	A rabid dog.
Mane	Long and profuse hair on top and sides of the neck.
Mantle	Dark-shaded portion of the coat on shoulders, back, and sides. (e.g., St. Bernard).
Mask	Dark shading on the foreface. (e.g., Mastiff, Boxer, Pekingese).
Match show	Usually an information dog show at which no championship points are awarded.
Mate	To breed a dog and a bitch.
Median line	See Furrow.
Merle	A colouration, usually blue-grey with flecks of black.
Milk teeth	First teeth.
Miscellaneous Class	A class at dog shows for dogs of certain specified breeds for which no regular dog show classification is provided.
Mismarks	Coat markinds which do not conform to the coat colouration as defined by the standard for that breed.
Molars	Dog has four premolars on each side of the upper and lower jaw. There are two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and three on each side of the lower jaw. Upper molars have three roots, lower have two roots.
Mole	Any colour shaded with grey overtones.
Molera	Incomplete, imperfect, or abnormal ossification of the skull. (e.g., Chihuahua)
Mongrel	A dog whose parents are of mixed-breed origin.
Monorchid	A unilateral cryptorchid. See 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. This 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.
Music	The baying of the hounds.
Mute	To run mute, to be silent on the trail; i.e., to trail without baying or barking.
Muzzle	The head in front of the eyes, nasal bone, nostrils and jaws; foreface. Also, a strap or wire cage attached to the foreface to prevent the dog from biting or from picking up food.
Muzzle band	White marking around the muzzle. (e.g., Boston Terrier).
N	
Neck well set-on	Good neckline, merging gradually with strong withers, forming a pleasing transition into topline.
Nick	A breeding that produces desirable puppies.
Non-slip Retriever	The dog that walks at heel, marks the fall, and retrieves game on command; not expected to find or flush.
Nose	Organ of smell; also, the ability to detect by means of scent.
O	
Obedience Trial	An event held under CKC rules at which a “leg” towards an obedience degree can be earned.
Obedience Trial Champion (O.T.C.H.)	A prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded an Obedience Trial Champion by the CKC as a result of having earned its Utility Degree.
Oblique shoulders	Shoulders well laid back.
Occipital protuberance	A prominently raised occiput characteristic of some gun-dog breeds.
Occiput	Upper, back point of the skull.
Oestrus	The period during which a bitch is ready to accept a dog for mating.
Open bitch	A bitch that can be bred.
Open class	A class at a dog show in which all dogs of a breed, champions, and imported dogs included may compete.
Otter tail	Thick at the root, round, and tapering, with the hair parted or divided on the underside.
Out at elbows	Elbows turning out from the body as opposed to being held close.
Out at shoulder	With shoulder blades loosely attached to the body, leaving the shoulders jutting out in relief and increasing the breadth of the front.
Outcrossing	The mating of unrelated individuals of the same breed.
Oval chest	Chest deeper than wide.
Overhang	A heavy pronounced brow. (e.g., Pekingese)
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 front teeth (incisors) of the upper jaw overlap and do not touch the front teeth of the lower jaw when the mouth is closed.
P	
Pace	A gait at which the left foreleg and left hind leg advance in unison, then the right foreleg and right hind leg. Pacing tends to produce a rolling motion of the body.
Pack	Several hounds kept together in one kennel. Mixed pack is composed of dogs and bitches.
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 co-ordinate the stride of forelegs with a 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. Also referred to as "tied at the elbows".
Pads	Tough, shock absorbing projections on the underside of the feet; soles.
Paper foot	A flat foot with thin pads.
Particolour	Variiegated in patches of two or more colours.
Pastern	Commonly recognized as the region of the foreleg between the carpus or wrist and the digits, i.e., the metacarpus.
Peak	See Occiput.
Pedigree	The written record of a dog's descent of three generations or more.
Pencilling	Black lines dividing the tan on the toes. (e.g., Manchester Terrier)
Pied	Comparatively large patches of two or more colours; piebald, particoloured.
Pigeon-breast	A narrow chest with a short protruding breastbone.
Pigeon-toed	Toes pointing in.
Pig jaw	See Overshot.
Pile	Dense undercoat of soft hair.
Pincer bite	See Level bite.
Pitching	Severe rocking of the haunches as the rear legs swing forward in a wide arc rather than flexing normally at the stifle and hock.
Plume	Feathery tail carried over the back, as in the Pomeranian; also, a long fringe of hair hanging from the tail as in Setters.
Poach	When hunting, to trespass on private property.
Point	The immovable stance of the hunting dog taken to indicate the presence and position of game.
Pointer	A dog which smells out game and then points until the hunter is ready to fire.
Points	Colour on face, ears, legs, and tail when correlated – usually white, black or tan.
Police dog	Any dog trained for police work.
Pompom	A rounded tuft of hair left on the end of the tail when the coat is clipped. (e.g., Poodle).
Pounding	Gaiting fault resultant of dog's stride being shorter in front than in the

	rear; forefeet strike the ground hard before the rear side is expended.
Premium list	An advance-notice brochure sent to prospective exhibitors and containing details regarding a forthcoming show.
Prick ear	Carried erect and usually pointed at the tip.
Professional handler	A person who shows dogs for a fee.
Puppy	A dog under twelve months of age.
Pure-bred	A dog whose sire and dam belong to the same breed, and are themselves of unmixed descent since recognition of the breed.
Put down	To prepare a dog for the show ring; also used to denote a dog unplaced in competition.
<h1>Q</h1>	
Quality	High degree of excellence.
<h1>R</h1>	
Racy	Slight in build and long in legs.
Ragged	Muscles appear ragged rather than smooth. (e.g., English Foxhound)
Rangy	Long-bodied, usually lacking depth in chest.
Rat tail	The root thick and covered with soft curls; at the tip devoid of hair, or having the appearance of being clipped. (e.g., Irish Water Spaniel).
Reach of front	Length of forward stride taken by forelegs.
Register	To record with the CKC a dog's breeding particulars.
Retrieve	A hunting term: the act of bringing back shot game to the handler. Also, in obedience the act of bringing back any article thrown out by the handler.
Retriever	A dog specially trained to go in quest of game a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to such work.
Ribbed up	Long ribs that angle back from the spinal column (45° is ideal); last rib is long.
Ringer	A substitute for; a dog closely resembling another dog.
Ring tail	Carried up and around almost in a circle.
Roach back	A convex curvature of the back towards the loin.
Roan	A fine mixture of coloured hairs with white hairs: blue roan, orange roan, lemon roan, etc. (e.g., English Cocker Spaniel).
Rocking horse	Both front and rear legs extended out from body as in old-fashioned rocking horse.
Rolling gait	Swaying, ambling action of the hindquarters when moving.
Roman nose	Nasal topline that forms a convex line; ram's nose.
Rose ear	A small drop ear which folds over and back so as to reveal the burr.
Rounding	Cutting or trimming the ends of the ear leather. (e.g., English Foxhounds)
Rudder	The tail.
Ruff	Thick, longer hair growth around the neck.

S

Sable	A lacing of black hairs over a lighter ground colour. In Collies and Shetland Sheepdog, a brown colour ranging from golden to mahogany.
Sabre tail	Carried in a semi-circle.
Saddle	A black marking over the back, like a saddle.
Saddle back	Overlong back, with a dip behind the withers.
Scent	The odour left by an animal on the trail (ground scent), or wafted through the air (air-borne scent).
Scenthound	A dog which tracks an animal by the odour left by the animal.
Scissors bite	A bite in which the outer side of the lower incisors touches the inner side of the upper incisors.
Screw tail	A naturally short tail twisted in more or less spiral formation.
Second thigh	That part of the hindquarter from the stifle to the hock; lower thigh.
Sedge	See Deadgrass
Seeing Eye Dog	A dog trained by the American institution, The Seeing Eye, as a guide to the blind.
Self-colour	One colour or whole colour except for lighter shadings.
Semi-prick ear	Ears carried erect with just the tips leaning forward.
Septum	The line extending vertically between the nostrils.
Setter	Any of a breed of longhaired bird dog; they are trained to find the game and point out its position by standing rigid (formerly by crouching).
Set up	Posed so as to make the most of the dog's appearance for the show ring.
Shelly	A shallow, narrow body; lacking the correct amount of bone.
Shoulder height	Height of a dog's body as measured from the shoulders to the ground.
Sickle hocked	Inability to straighten the hock joint on the back to reach of the hind leg. Also, hocks too bent, shaped like a sickle.
Sickle tail	Carried out and up in a semi-circle.
Sidewheeling	See Crabbing.
Sighthound	See Gazehound.
Single tracking	All footprints falling on a single line of travel. When a dog breaks into a trot, his body is supported by only two legs at a time, which move as alternating diagonal pairs. To achieve balance, his legs angle inward toward a centre line beneath his body, and the greater the speed, the closer they come to tracking on a single line.
Sire	The male parent.
Skully	Thick and coarse through skull.
Slab-sided	Flat ribs with too little spring from spinal column.
Sled dogs	Dogs worked usually in teams to draw sleds.
Slew feet	Feet turned out.
Sloping shoulder	The shoulder blade set obliquely or "laid back".
Smooth coat	Short hair, close-lying.
Snatching hocks	A gaiting fault indicated by a quick outward snatching of the hock as it passes the supporting leg and twists the rear pastern far in beneath the body. The action causes noticeable rocking in the rear quarters.
Snipey	A pointed, weak muzzle.
Soundness	Free from flaws or defects, firm and strong.

Spay	To perform a surgical operation on the bitch's reproductive organs to prevent contraception. (Ovariohysterectomy).
Speak	To bark.
Spectacles	Shadings or dark markings over or around the eyes or from eyes to ears.
Spike tail	Straight short tail that tapers rapidly along its length.
Splashed	Irregularly patched, colour on white or white on colour.
Splay foot	A flat foot with toes spreading; open foot, open-toes.
Spread	Width between the forelegs when accentuated. (e.g., Bulldog)
Spread hocks	Hocks pointing outward.
Spring	See Flush.
Spring of ribs	Curvature of ribs for heart and lung capacity.
Squirrel tail	Carried up and curving more or less forward.
Stacking	See Set up.
Stake	Designation of a class, used in field trial competition. 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.
Standoff coat	A long or heavy coat that stands off from the body.
Staring coat	The hair dry, harsh and sometimes curling at the tips.
Station	Comparative height from the ground, as high-stationed, low-stationed.
Stern	Tail.
Sternum	Breastbone.
Stifle	The joint of the hind leg between the thigh and the second thigh; the dog's knee.
Stilted	The choppy, up-and-down gait of the straight-hocked dog.
Stop	The step up from muzzle to skull; indentation between the eyes where the nasal bone and skull meet.
Straight-hocked	Lacking appreciable angulation at the hock joints; straight behind.
Straight shoulders	The shoulder blades rather straight up and down, as opposed to sloping or "well laid back".
Stud Book	A record of the breeding particulars of dogs of recognized breeds.
Stud dog	A male dog used for breeding purposes.
Substance	Bone.
Superciliary arches	The ridge projection, or prominence of the frontal bone of the skull over the eye; the brow.
Suspension trot	See Flying trot.
Sway back	Concave curvature of the back line between the withers and the hip bones.
Symmetry	Pleasing balance between all parts of the dog.
T	
Tail set	How the base of the tail sets on the rump.
T.D.	(Tracking Dog) A suffix with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Tracking Dog as a result of having passed a CKC approved or member tracking test.
Team	Usually four dogs.
Terrier	A group of dogs used originally for hunting vermin.

Terrier front	Straight front, as found on Fox Terriers.
Thigh	The hindquarter from hip to stifle.
Throatiness	An excess of loose skin under the throat.
Thumb marks	Black spots on the region of the pastern.
Ticked	Small, isolated areas of black or coloured hairs on a white ground.
Tied at the elbows	See Paddling.
Timber	Bone, especially of the legs.
Tongued	The barking or baying of hounds on the trail, as to give tongue.
Topknot	A tuft of longer hair on top of the head.
Topline	The dog's outline from just behind the withers to the tail set.
Toy dog	One of a group of dogs characterized by very small size.
Trace	A dark stripe down the back of the Pug.
Tracking Dog	See T.D.
Trail	To hunt by following ground scent.
Triangular eye	The eye set in surrounding tissue of triangular shape; three-cornered eye.
Tricolour	Three distinct colours, usually black and white with tan markings. The latter are usually found over the eyes, on the cheeks, inside the ears, on the chest and under the vent. Where specific markings are required, see individual breed standards.
Trim	To groom the coat by plucking or clipping.
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.
Trumpet	The slight depression or hollow on either side of the skull just behind the orbit or eye socket, the region comparable with the temple in man.
Truncated	Cut off. (Old English standard calls for a jaw that is square and truncated).
Tuck-up	Characterized by markedly shallower body depth at the loin; small-waisted.
Tulip ear	Ears carried with a slight forward curvature.
Turn-up	An uptilted foreface.
Twisting hocks	A gaiting fault in which the hock joints twist both ways as they flex or bear weight. Also called "rubber hocks".
Type	The characteristic qualities distinguishing a breed; the embodiment of a standard's essentials.
U	
U.D. (Utility Dog)	A suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Utility Dog by the CKC as a result of having won certain minimum scores in Utility Classes at a specified number of CKC approved or member obedience trials.
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.
Unilateral cryptorchid	See Cryptorchid.
Upper arm	The humerus or bone of the foreleg, between the shoulder blade and the forearm.
Utility Dog	See U.D.

V

Varminty	A keen, very bright or piercing expression.
Vent	The anal opening.

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.
Walleye	An eye with a whitish iris; a blue eye, fisheye, pearl eye.
Weaving	See Crossing over.
Weedy	An insufficient amount of bone; light boned.
Well let down	Having hocks close to the ground.
Wet	Loose or superfluous skin; with dewlap.
Wheaten	Pale yellow or fawn colour.
Whelps	Unweaned puppies.
Whip tail	Carried out stiffly straight, and pointed.
Whisker	Longer hairs on muzzle sides and underjaw.
Wind	To catch the scent of game.
Winging	A gaiting fault; one or both front feet twist outwards as the limbs swing forward.
Winners	An award given at a dog show to the best dog (Winners Dog) and best bitch (Winners Bitch) competing in regular classes.
Wirehair	A coat of hard, crisp, wiry texture.
Withers	The peak of the dorsal vertebrae; the highest part of the body just behind the neck and between the shoulders. Wrinkle Loose, folding skin on forehead and foreface.
Wry mouth	Lower jaw does not line up with upper jaw.