



Basset Hound Club of America, Inc
Breeder Education Committee

Ringside
Mentoring
Workbook

Developing an
Eye for Correctness

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Printed in the United States of America

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www.basset-bhca.org**

Ringside Mentoring Workbook

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Drawings used in this workbook are from the Basset Hound Illustrated Standard (2014) published by the Basset Hound Club of America, Inc.

The Official AKC Standard for the Basset Hound

GENERAL APPEARANCE The Basset Hound possesses in marked degree those characteristics which equip it to admirably follow a trail over and through difficult terrain. It is a short-legged dog, heavier in bone, size considered, than any other breed of dog, and while its movement is deliberate, it is in no sense clumsy. In temperament it is mild, never sharp or timid. It is capable of great endurance in the field and is extreme in its devotion.

HEAD The **head** is large and well proportioned. Its length from occiput to muzzle is greater than the width at the brow. In over-all appearance the head is of medium width. The **skull** is well domed, showing a pronounced occipital protuberance. A broad flat skull is a fault. The length from nose to stop is approximately the length from stop to occiput. The sides are flat and free from cheek bumps. Viewed in profile the top lines of the muzzle and skull are straight and lie in parallel planes, with a moderately defined stop. The skin over the whole of the head is loose, falling in distinct wrinkles over the brow when the head is lowered. A dry head and tight skin are faults. The **muzzle** is deep, heavy, and free from snipiness. The **nose** is darkly pigmented, preferably black, with large wide-open nostrils. A deep liver-colored nose conforming to the coloring of the head is permissible but not desirable. The **teeth** are large, sound, and regular, meeting in either a scissors or an even bite. A bite either overshot or undershot is a serious fault. The **lips** are darkly pigmented and are pendulous, falling squarely in front and toward the back, in loose hanging flews. The **dewlap** is very pronounced. The **neck** is powerful, of good length, and well arched. The **eyes** are soft, sad, and slightly sunken, showing a prominent haw, and in color are brown, dark brown preferred. A somewhat lighter-colored eye conforming to the general coloring of the dog is acceptable but not desirable. Very light or protruding eyes are faults. The **ears** are extremely long, low set, and when drawn forward, fold well over the end of the nose. They are velvety in texture, hanging in loose folds with the ends curling slightly inward. They are set far back on the head at the base of the skull and, in repose, appear to be set on the neck. A high set or flat ear is a serious fault.

FOREQUARTERS The **chest** is deep and full with prominent sternum showing clearly in front of the legs. The **shoulders** and elbows are set close against the sides of the chest. The distance from the deepest point of the chest to the ground, while it must be adequate to allow free movement when working in the field, is not to be more than one-third the total height at the withers of an adult Basset. The shoulders are well laid back and powerful. Steepness in shoulder, fiddle fronts, and elbows that are out, are serious faults. The **forelegs** are short, powerful, heavy in bone, with wrinkled skin. Knuckling over of the front legs is a disqualification. The **paw** is massive, very heavy with tough heavy pads, well rounded and with both feet inclined equally a trifle outward, balancing the width of the shoulders. Feet

down at the pastern are a serious fault. The **toes** are neither pinched together nor splayed, with the weight of the forepart of the body borne evenly on each. The dewclaws may be removed.

BODY The rib structure is long, smooth, and extends well back. The **ribs** are well sprung, allowing adequate room for heart and lungs. Flatsidedness and flanged ribs are faults. The **topline** is straight, level, and free from any tendency to sag or roach, which are faults.

HINDQUARTERS The **hindquarters** are very full and well rounded, and are approximately equal to the shoulders in width. They must not appear slack or light in relation to the overall depth of the body. The dog stands firmly on its hind legs showing a well-let-down stifle with no tendency toward a crouching stance. Viewed from behind, the hind legs are parallel, with the hocks turning neither in nor out. Cowhocks or bowed legs are serious faults. The hind feet point straight ahead. Steep, poorly angulated hindquarters are a serious fault. The dewclaws, if any, may be removed.

TAIL The **tail** is not to be docked, and is set in a continuation of the spine with but slight curvature, and carried gaily in hound fashion. The hair on the underside of the tail is coarse.

SIZE The **height** should not exceed 14 inches. Height over 15 inches at the highest point of the shoulder blade is a disqualification.

GAIT The Basset Hound moves in a smooth, powerful, and effortless manner. Being a scenting dog with short legs, it holds its nose low to the ground. Its **gait** is absolutely true with perfect coordination between the front and hind legs, and it moves in a straight line with hind feet following in line with the front feet, the hocks well bent with no stiffness of action. The front legs do not paddle, weave, or overlap, and the elbows must lie close to the body. Going away, the hind legs are parallel.

COAT The **coat** is hard, smooth, and short, with sufficient density to be of use in all weather. The skin is loose and elastic. A distinctly long coat is a disqualification.

COLOR Any recognized hound color is acceptable and the distribution of color and markings is of no importance.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Height of more than 15 inches at the highest point of the shoulder blade.

Knuckled over front legs.

Distinctly long coat.

Approved January 14, 1964

AKC Basset Hound Breed Standard Prioritizes Faults As Follows:

Serious Faults

Faults

Permissible but not desirable

Disqualifications

Serious Faults

Movement

- Steepness in shoulder
- Fiddle front
- Elbows out
- Feet down in pastern
- Cowhocks
- Bowed legs
- Steep, poorly angulated hindquarters

Head

- Undershot & overshot bites
- High set, flat ear

Faults

Head

- Dry head with tight skin
- Broad, flat skull
- Very light or protruding eye

Body

- Flatsidedness
- Flanged ribs
- Saggy or roached topline

Head

Permissible But Not Desirable

- Deep, liver colored nose conforming to coloring of head
- Lighter eye than color of coat

Disqualifications

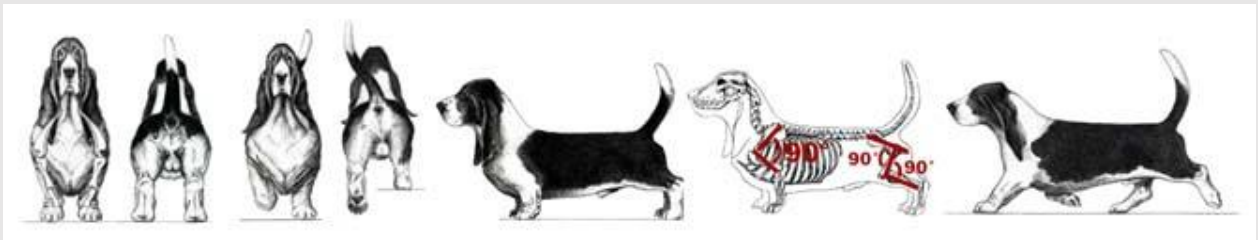
1. Knuckled over front legs
2. Distinctly long coat
3. Over 15" at highest point of shoulder blade

Breed Hallmarks of the Basset Hound

- Bred to follow a trail over and through difficult terrain.
- Smooth, powerful, effortless movement.
- Short legs and long, low body.
- More bone, size considered, than any other breed of dog.
- Soft, sad expression. Mild; never sharp or timid in temperament.
- Long, low set ears.
- Prominent forechest.
- Heavily boned forelegs with wrinkled skin
- Wrap-around front
- 90° front and rear angulation

Challenges for Breeders and Judges

- Understanding how to judge and breed the unique wrap-around front of this dwarf breed. Evaluating down and back movement is critical in addition to side movement.
- Correctly evaluating and breeding 90 degree front and rear angulation.



- Avoiding exaggeration of features that affect health and efficient movement in the field (excessive haw, ears too long, body too close to ground, overweight, too much bone and skin).
- Remembering that correct and efficient movement should take priority over awarding placements based solely on the stacked picture.
- Realizing that knuckled over front legs, which is a disqualification, is now more commonly seen in the show ring than in years past.

1 Outline, Proportion and Substance

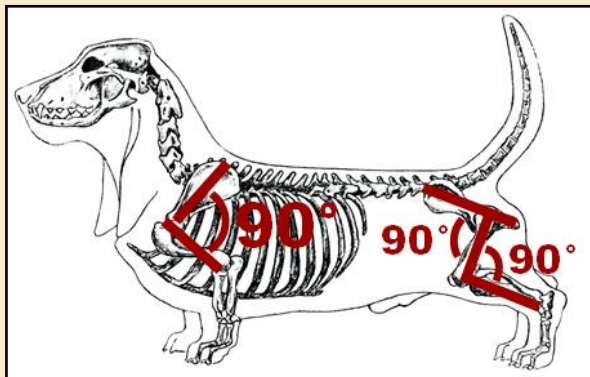
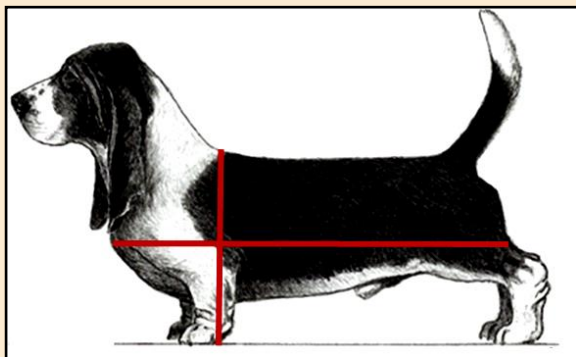
General Appearance

Original Purpose: A long, low scenting dog with short legs bred to follow a trail over and through difficult terrain. **Effortless, deliberate mover – never clumsy.**

Proportion and Substance: **2:1 rectangular outline.** About twice as long as tall measured from forechest to point of buttocks. **Heavily boned.** Chest reaches **below elbow.**

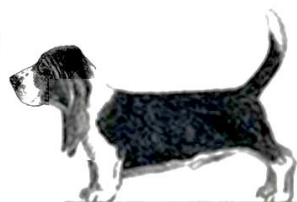
Look for **balance and proportion.** In addition to the stacked picture, **side** and **down and back movement** are extremely important.

Correct Outline, Proportion & Substance



Faulty Outlines

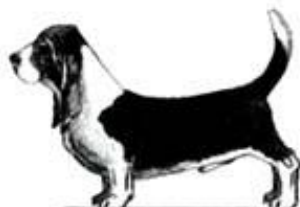
Desired front and rear angulation is **90 degrees.** Steep shoulders & hindquarters are **serious faults.** **Forechest should be prominent.**



Straight front & rear; lacks forechest.



Straight front; lacks forechest; good rear.



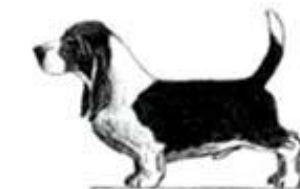
Straight rear; good front; saggy topline.



Too heavy & close to ground.



Too leggy; 2nd thigh too short.

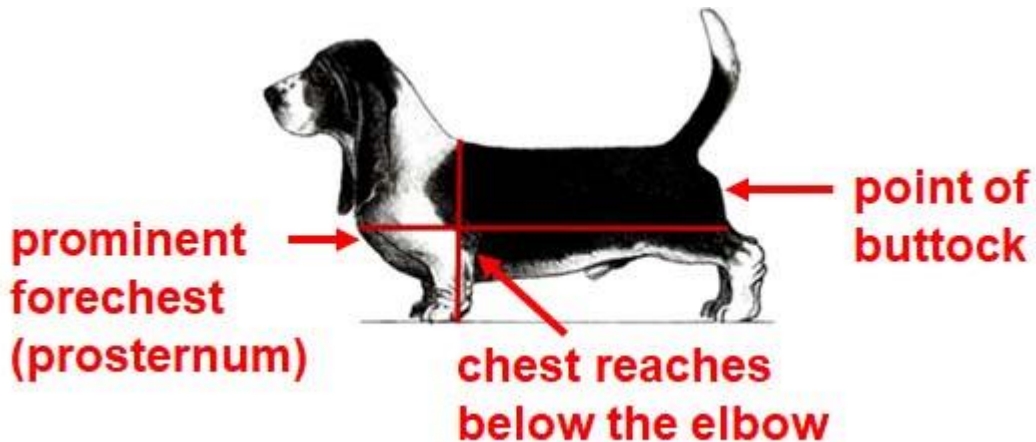


Cobby; lacks length.

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 1

Assessing Outline, Proportion & Substance

PROPORTION: Look for a **2:1 rectangular outline**. About twice as long as tall measured from forechest to point of buttocks. **Heavily boned**. Chest reaches **below elbow**.



CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display correct rectangular height to length proportions and substance.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display correct rectangular height to length proportions and substance.

NOTES _____

2 Forechest, Upper Arm and Reach

Forechest (Sternum)

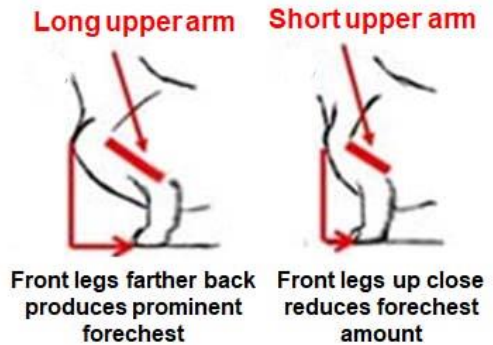
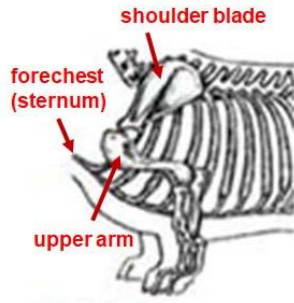
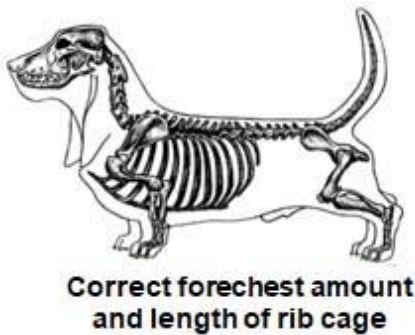
A prominent forechest (sternum) in the Basset Hound (Dog A) is part of a long, smooth and spacious rib cage, which provides more room for heart and lungs and allows for greater endurance while hunting in the field.



A Prominent (Correct)

B Only moderate

C No forechest



Forechest, Length of Upper Arm and Reach

Dogs with a prominent forechest (**Dog A**) will have a longer upper arm and display greater reach in motion. Less forechest (**Dog B**) correlates with a shorter upper arm and less reach (**Dog C**).



A



B

Dog B with very little forechest



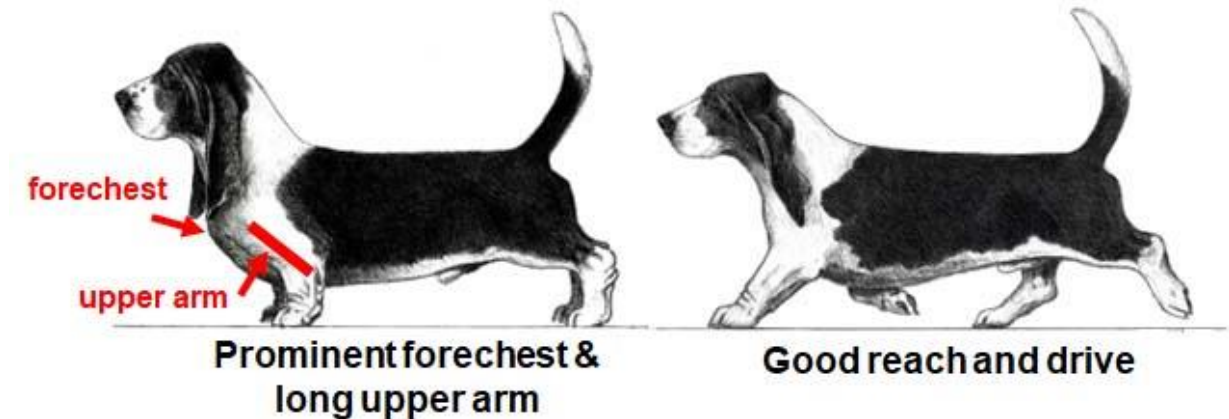
C

Dog C has little forechest, a short upper arm and short reach.

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 2

Assessing Forechest, Upper Arm & Reach

A prominent forechest correlates with a long upper arm and results in more reach of the front leg. Look for the following outlines:



CLASS _____ # of Entries _____

MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display a prominent forechest and good reach in motion.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____

MENTOR _____

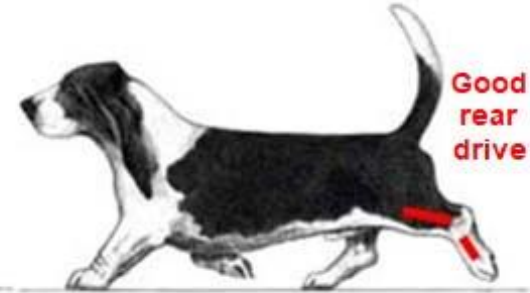
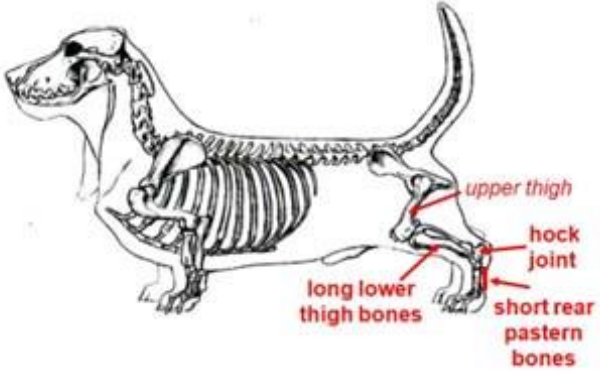
1. Find entries that display a prominent forechest and good reach in motion.

NOTES _____

3 Upper and Lower Thigh, Rear Pastern and Drive


In achondroplastic breeds like the Basset Hound, the angles of the stifle (upper thigh and lower thigh) and hock (lower thigh and rear pastern) should approximate 90 degrees. The bones of the *rear pastern should be shorter than the length of the lower thigh. Pastern length starts below the hock joint and ends above the hind foot.* A short rear pastern results in a smooth trot and puts less stress on the Achilles tendon, providing greater endurance in the field. The length of any of these individual angle bones can vary and affect angulation.

A too short lower thigh and a too long rear pastern can be common in the Basset Hound and result in straight hindquarter angulation and inefficient drive.

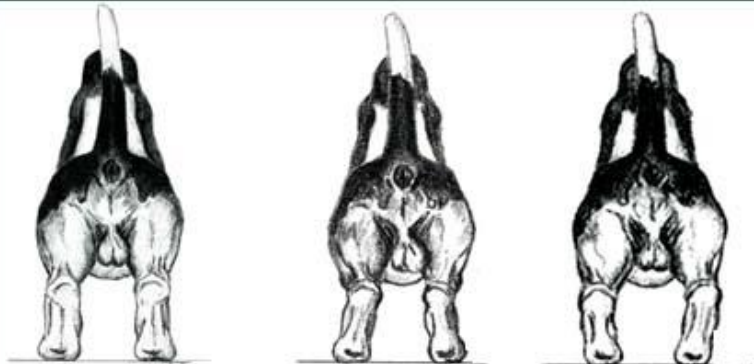



The rear pastern should be shorter than the length of the lower thigh.

Too short lower thigh and a too long rear pastern



Short lower thigh and long rear pastern result in poor hindquarter drive.



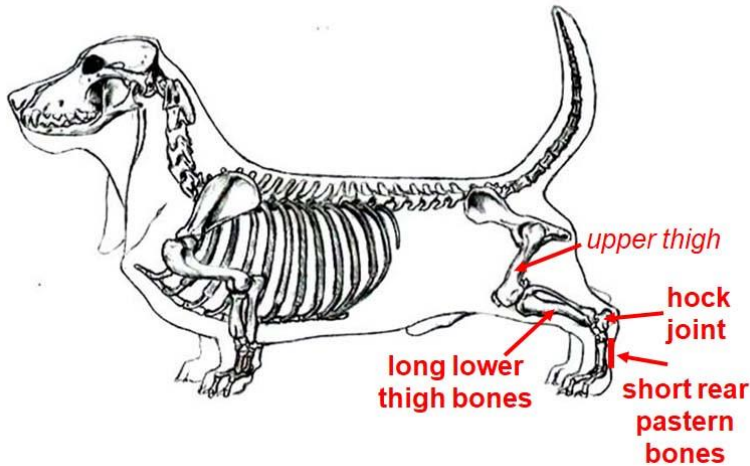
Correct **Cow hocks** **Bowed rear**

Viewed from the rear, correct rear pasterns are parallel and straight.

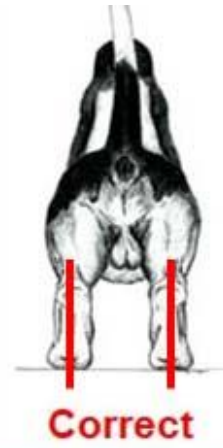
Cow hocks and bowed rears are serious faults.

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 3

Assessing Length of Lower Thigh and Rear Pastern



Rear pasterns should be shorter than the length of the lower thigh.



Parallel and straight rear pasterns

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

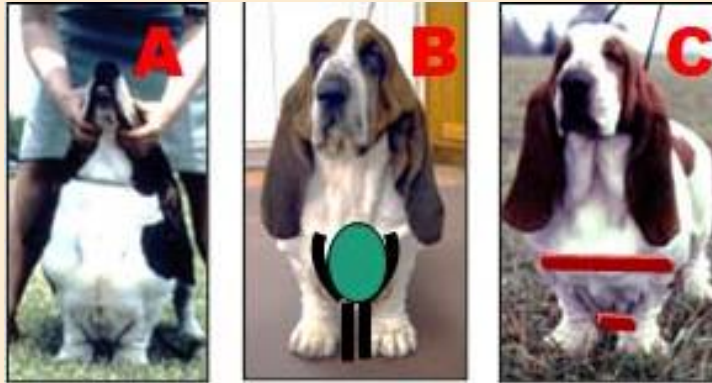
1. Find entries that display a rear pastern that is shorter than the second thigh.
2. Find entries that display parallel rear pasterns viewed from the rear.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display a rear pastern that is shorter than the second thigh.
2. Find entries that display parallel rear pasterns viewed from the rear.

NOTES _____

4 The Unique Basset Hound Front



A Wrap-Around Front

The forelegs are crook'd, heavily boned with wrinkled skin and wrap around the rib cage to support the heavy forequarters (A). The wrap-around structure resembles an egg nesting in a cup (B). Wrists are closer together than the elbows (C). The paw is well-rounded and massive.

Mismatched Fronts



**Matched
(Correct)**










**Slightly
mismatched**



**Very
mismatched**

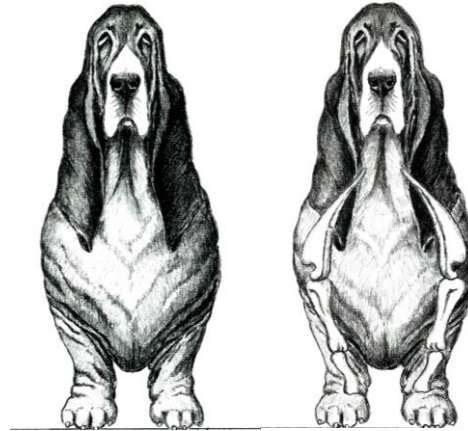
The wrap-around front is prone to being mismatched, setting the stage for unsoundness. Front feet should be matched as shown above left. A mismatched front should be penalized based on the severity of the mismatch.

Incorrect fronts			
			
Correct (wrap-around front)	Wide (straight front legs)	Narrow front	Fiddle front & elbows out

Prominent Forechest		
		
<u>Prominent</u> (Correct)	<u>Only moderate</u>	<u>No</u> forechest
<p>A prominent forechest is part of a long smooth ribcage and should show clearly in front of the forelegs. Lack of forechest may be due to a short upper arm.</p>		

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 4

Assessing The Basset Hound Front



**Correct front:
wrists are closer
together than the
elbows.
Front feet are
matched.**

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display a correct wrap-around front.
2. Find entries that display matched front.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

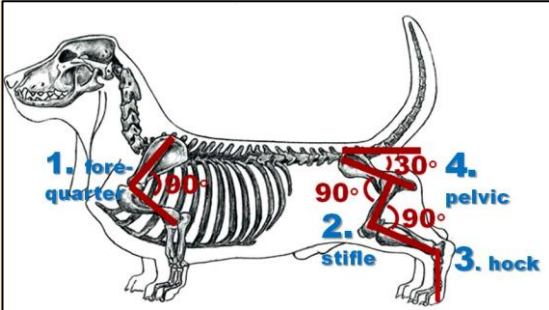
1. Find entries that display a correct wrap-around front.
2. Find entries that display matched front.

NOTES _____

5 Front and Rear Angulation

Upper arm and shoulder blade are of equal length. Angles of the forequarters (**1**), stifle (**2**) and hock (**3**) ideally approach 90 degree. Pelvic angle (**4**) approximates 30°. **Length of any individual angle bone can vary and will affect angulation.**

Short upper arms and long rear pasterns are common and result in straight angles.



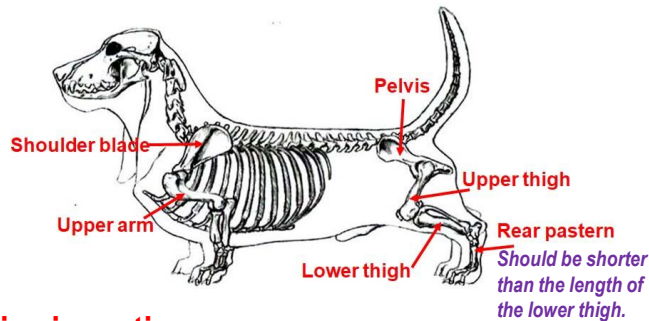
1. **Forequarter Angle** Shoulder blade and upper arm
2. **Stifle Angle** Upper thigh and lower thigh
3. **Hock Angle** Lower thigh and rear pastern
4. **Pelvic Angle** Spine and pelvis

5 MARKERS: Neck, Forechest, Reach, Lower thigh, Rear pastern

Evaluating angles can be difficult for judges and breeders because bones are hidden from view. Below are 5 visual markers that will guide you.

1. A short neck usually indicates straight shoulder blade angles. (Dog A)

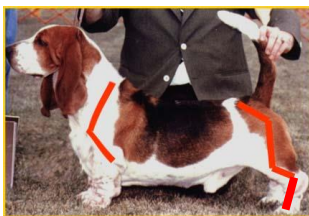
2. Lack of a prominent forechest typically accompanies a short, too straight upper arm. (Dog A)



4. Correct stifle and hock angles show a rear pastern that is shorter than the length of the lower thigh. (Dog E)

3. Lack of reach and drive in motion indicates a short, straight upper arm and short lower thigh. (Dog C)

5. A rear pastern that is longer than the lower thigh results in poor stifle and hock angles. (Dogs A,B,C,D)



A



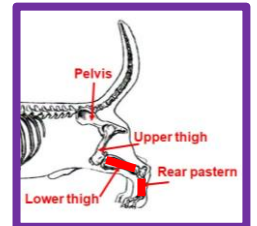
B



C



D



E Correct

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 5

Assessing Front and Rear Angulation

A dog with correct front angle with display correct length of neck with a smooth transition into the shoulder assembly, a prominent forechest, and good reach. A short neck, lack of forechest, and a rear pastern that is longer than the 2nd thigh are typical signs of poor angles.



CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Assessing neck, forechest and rear pastern length, find entries that display good front and rear angles and correct reach & drive.

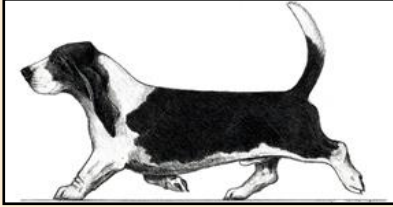
CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Assessing neck, forechest and rear pastern length, find entries that display good front and rear angles and correct reach & drive.

NOTES _____

6

Movement



Smooth, powerful, effortless, with good reach and drive and level topline in motion.

Movement faults are similar to those in other breeds. Front feet **don't paddle, weave or overlap**. Hind feet follow **in line with front feet**. Hocks are **well bent** with no stiffness of action and are **parallel** going away. **Correct movement should be given high priority in addition to the stacked picture.**

Down & Back Movement

Because of the unique wrap-around front, down and back movement is as important as side movement.

Going Away Look for:

- Parallel hind legs (no single tracking)
- Hind feet following in line with front feet
- Hocks well bent and elbows close to chest

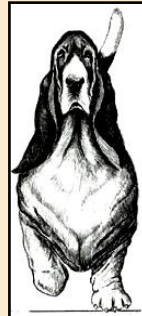


Correct

Hind legs are parallel.

Coming Back Look for:

- No paddling, weaving or overlapping
- No single tracking
- Prominent forechest with good fill



Correct

Wrap-around & good fill.

Incorrect



Wide front



Lacks fill

Less Correct

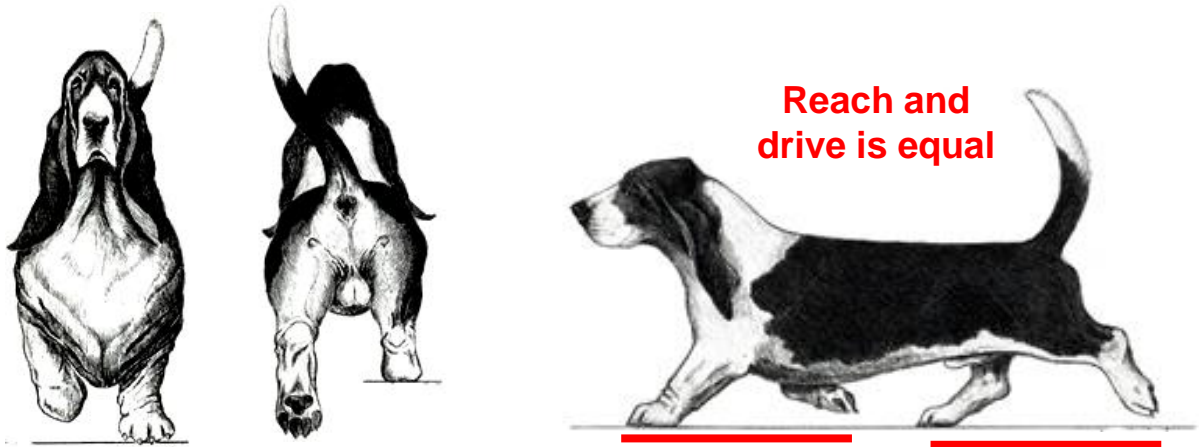


Travels close going away

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 6

Assessing Movement

Based on the foregoing discussion, identify entries with correct side movement as well as down and back movement.



Correct Movement

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that have good side movement as well as correct down and back movement.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that have good side movement as well as correct down and back movement.

NOTES _____

7 Heads, Rib Cage, Topline, Tails & Knuckling

Below: Faulty heads



Broad, flat skull **Planes not parallel** **Snipey**

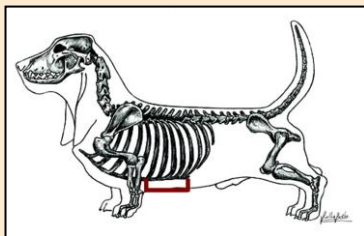


Stop too flat **Bulging, round eye** **High set, flat ears**



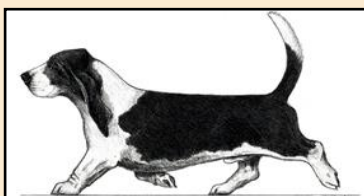
Above: Correct heads

Head Large. Soft, sad expression. Well-domed skull, dark nose, long, low set, velvety ears. Slightly sunken dark eyes, pronounced dewlap and prominent jaw. **Correct angles and movement should be given higher consideration than the head.**

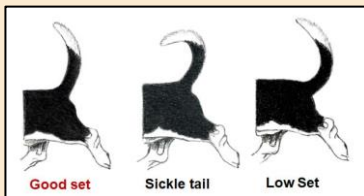


Rib Cage Ribs should be long, smooth and well sprung. The length of keel (sternum) behind the front legs (indicated in red) should be of sufficient length (about 4"). The rib cage reaches below the elbow.

A flanged (bumpy) rib is undesirable but is not as serious as a movement fault.



Topline The topline is straight, level, and free from any tendency to sag or roach, which are faults but not as serious as movement faults.



Tail The tail is set in continuation of the spine with slight curvature, carried gaily in hound fashion. Hair on underside is coarse.



Knuckling About a 20-degree slope of front pastern, **as opposed to an upright pastern**, helps prevent knuckling. In most cases, it is **necessary to feel for a knuckled front leg** since wrinkled skin may conceal this fault.

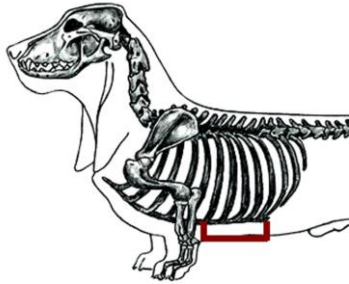
RINGSIDE EXERCISE 7

Assessing Heads, Rib Cage, Topline, Tail and Front Pastern Slope

Assessing length of rib cage and posterior sternum (keel) as well as knuckling can be difficult sitting ringside.



Head



Rib cage



Tail set



Pastern slope

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____

MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display good heads.
2. Find entries that display good tail set.
3. Find entries with good rib cages.
4. Find entries with good topline.
5. Find entries with correct slope of front pastern.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____

MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that display good heads.
2. Find entries that display good tail set.
3. Find entries with good rib cages.
4. Find entries with good topline.
5. Find entries with correct slope of front pastern.

NOTES _____



Prioritizing Virtues and Weaknesses

In addition to recognizing good structure and correct movement, it's important to know how virtues and weaknesses are prioritized in the Basset Hound.

The Basset Hound was bred to follow a trail through difficult terrain and must be capable of great endurance. **For this reason, correct, sound movement is of the highest priority.** Because of its wrap-around front, it is key to evaluate the **go-round as well as down and back** movement. Movement should be smooth, powerful and effortless. The Basset moves in essentially the same way as most long-legged breeds and has the same movement faults.

Basset Hounds often have **straight shoulder angles, upper arms and lower thighs that are too short and rear pasterns that are too long**, resulting in straight front and rear angulation, which leads to less reach and drive. **Mismatched fronts** are also common.

NOTE: Correct slope of front pastern (about 20 degrees) prevents knuckling. Knuckling is a disqualification and is appearing with more frequency in today's Basset Hounds.

Recognizing Exaggerations

The Basset Hound lends itself to exaggerated traits that should be avoided, including ears that are too long, too much skin, too much haw, too much bone, obesity and legs that are too short, all of which affect health and efficiency of movement.

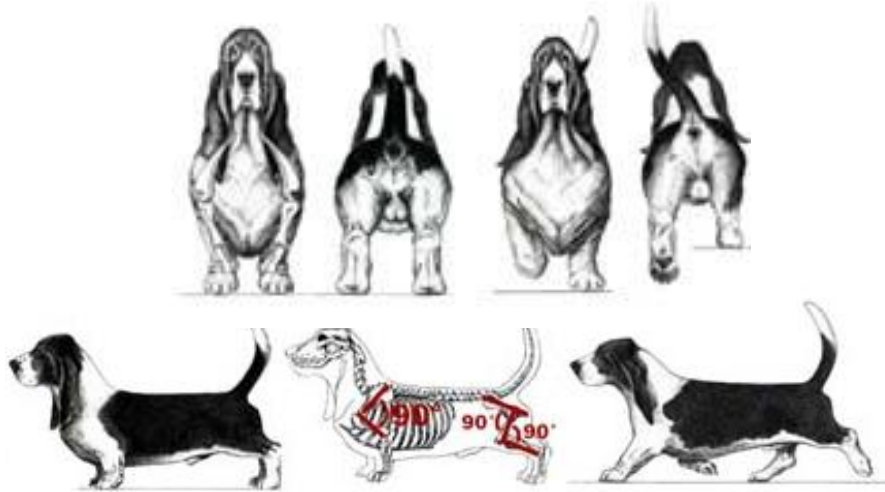
There Is No Perfect Dog

There is no perfect dog. It's important to **never lose sight of the whole dog** and to keep in mind that one component part is never more important than viewing the **dog as one piece.**

RINGSIDE EXERCISE 8

Prioritizing Virtues and Weaknesses

Based on the preceding exercises, select dogs that best display a correct combination of the most important features in the Basset Hound.
Explain your selections.



CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

1. Find entries that best display a correct combination of the most important features in the Basset Hound.

CLASS _____ # of Entries _____
MENTOR _____

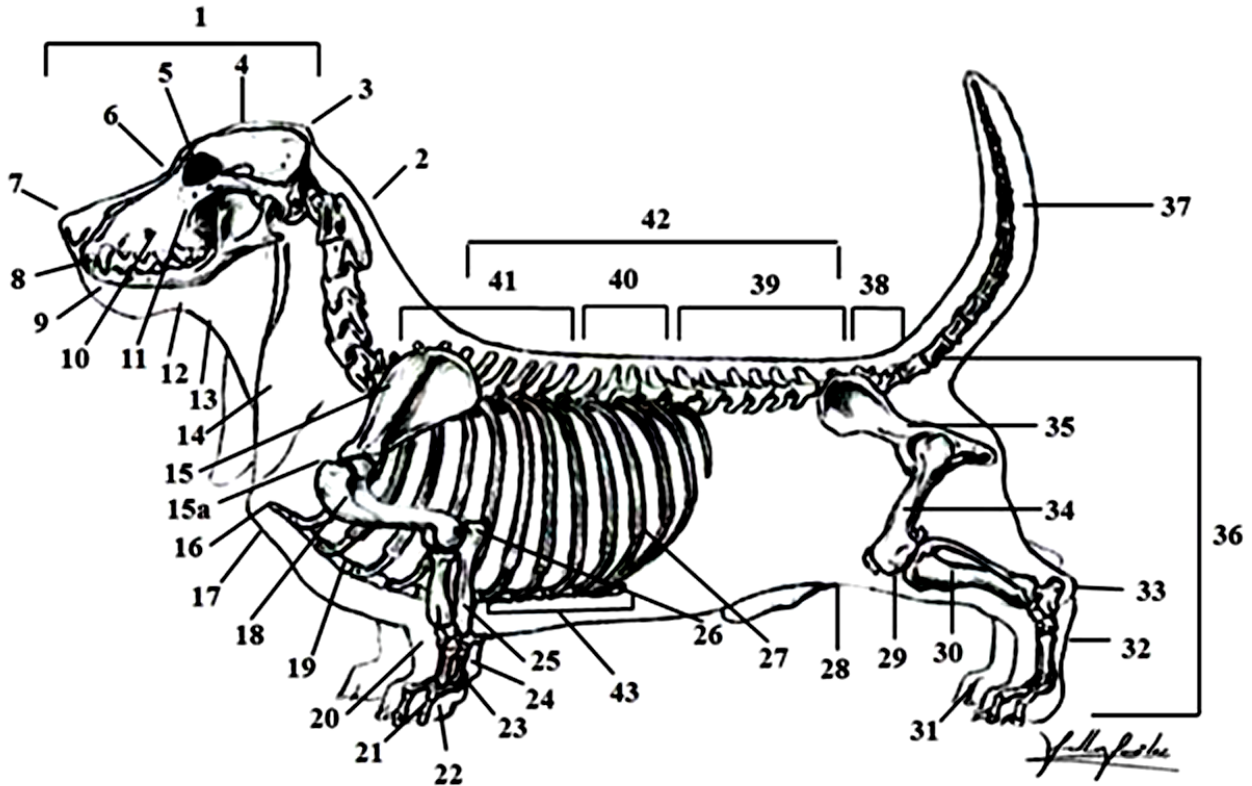
1. Find entries that best display a correct combination of the most important features in the Basset Hound.

NOTES _____

Appendix A

Parts of the Basset Hound With Definitions from the Breed Standard

Descriptions **not in italics** describe what the AKC Breed Standard calls for regarding that specific part or feature in the Basset Hound. Definitions in **italicized type** are from Gilbert and Brown. (2001). **K-9 Structure and Terminology**. New York: Howell.



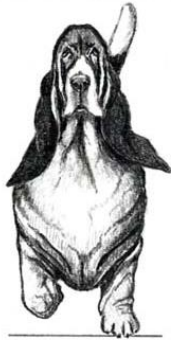
1. **HEAD** Large, well proportioned, medium width; covered with loose skin.
2. **NECK** Powerful; good length; well arched.
3. **OCCIPUT** (High point of the back part of the head) - *pronounced*.
4. **SKULL** Well domed; *pronounced occipital protuberance*; length from nose to stop is approximately the length from stop to occiput. Top lines of muzzle and skull are straight and lie in parallel planes.
5. **EYES** Soft, sad, slightly sunken; prominent haw; brown or dark brown preferred.
6. **STOP** (The change in profile lines between the muzzle and skull) *Moderately defined*.
7. **NOSE** Darkly pigmented; preferably black; large wide-open nostrils; liver color permissible if conforms with head color.
8. **TEETH** *Scissors* or even bite.
9. **LIPS** Darkly pigmented; pendulous; fall squarely in front and towards the back in loose hanging flews.

10. **MUZZLE** (Head in front of the eyes) **Deep, heavy, free from snipiness.**
11. **CHEEK** (The side of the head) **Flat; free of cheek bumps** (i.e., the masseter muscles below the eyes are not overly developed).
12. **FLEW** (*The corner rear portion of the upper lip*) **Loose hanging.**
13. **DEWLAP** (*Loose pendulous folds of skin about the neck*) **Pronounced.**
14. **EARS** **Extremely long, low set; fold over end of nose; ends curl slightly inward; set far back on the head at the base of skull.**
15. **SHOULDER BLADE** (*Scapula*) **Well laid back.**
- 15a. **POINT OF SHOULDER** (*Foremost tip of upper arm*)
16. **PROSTERNUM** (*Point of the breastbone. Is in front of point of shoulder when viewed from side.*) **Prominent.**
17. **CHEST** (*Forepart of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone*) **Deep, full; prominent sternum showing clearly in front of the legs.**
18. **UPPER ARM** (*Humerus*) *In the Basset Hound it is about the same length as the shoulder blade.*
19. **STERNUM** (*Breastbone; brisket. The lower part of the chest between and in front of the legs. Should extend well back behind the front legs.*)
20. **FORELEGS** (*Front legs*) **Short, powerful, heavy in bone with wrinkled skin.**
21. **TOES** **Neither pinched nor splayed.**
22. **PAW** (*Foot*) **Massive, very heavy with tough heavy pads; well rounded; both front feet inclined equally a trifle outward.**
23. **PASTERN** (*Region between the wrist and forefoot*). **Feet down at the pastern are a serious fault.**
24. **WRIST** (*Region between the forearm and the pastern*).
25. **ULNA** (*One of the two bones of the foreleg*).
26. **ELBOW** **Set close to the side of the chest.**
27. **RIBCAGE** **Long, smooth; extends well back; well sprung.**
28. **TUCK-UP** (*Area of the lower stomach line or belly*).
29. **KNEE or STIFLE** **Well-let-down.**
30. **LOWER THIGH** (*Second thigh*)
31. **HIND FEET** **Point straight ahead.**
32. **REAR PASTERNS** **Turn neither in nor out. Hind legs are parallel when viewed from behind.**
33. **HOCKS** **Turn neither in nor out.**
34. **UPPER THIGH** (*First thigh*)
35. **PELVIS** (*Provide sockets for attachment of rear legs*)
36. **HINDQUARTERS** **Full and well rounded.**
37. **TAIL** **Set in a continuation of the spine with but slight curvature, and carried gaily in hound fashion.**
38. **CROUP** (*Portion of the body above the hind legs extending from loin to the set-on of tail*).
39. **LOIN** (*Area between the end of the ribcage and croup*).
40. **TRUE BACK** (*The portion of the anatomy between the withers and the loin*).
41. **WITHERS** (*Highest point of the shoulders behind the neck. 1st to 9th thoracic vertebrae*). Should not exceed 14", over 15" disqualifies.
42. **BACKLINE** (*Line from the rear of the withers to the tail set*) **Straight, level, and free from any tendency to sag or roach.**
43. **POSTERIOR STERNUM** (*Sternum is the portion of the breastbone running between the forelegs and extending backward to the line of the abdomen*). *BHCA Judge's Education Committee refers to the sternum that extends back behind the front legs as posterior sternum.*

Faulty Coming and Going



*Correct
Coming Back*



*Legs lack crook
("Wide Front")*



*Lacks
Forechest (Fill)*



*Correct
Going Away*



Cowhocks



Bowed Legs

Appendix B Correct and Faulty Structure in the Basset Hound

Faulty Fronts



*Correct wrap-
around front.*



*Fiddle front;
out at elbow.*



*Toes in - out
at elbow.*



*Wide - legs
lack crook.*



*Mismatched
front.*



Narrow front.

Faulty Hindquarters



Correct



Correct



Bowed Legs



Cowhocks

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Basset Hound Club of America, Inc.

Ringside Mentoring Workbook

*The **RMW** is part of the **Basset Hound Club of America's Breeder Education** mentoring program and is designed to help breeders and judges develop their eye for the Basset Hound based on the official AKC breed standard and principles of canine anatomy and movement.*



Winning entries at Crufts. Queen Alexandra gives treats to her Sandringham Basset Hounds at Crufts. February 21, 1914.