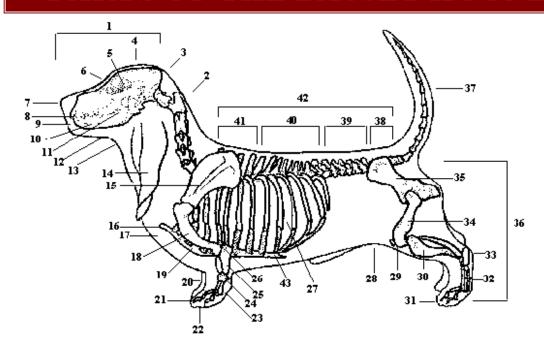
PARTS OF THE BASSET HOUND



- HEAD large, well proportioned, medium width; covered with loose skin.
- NECK-powerful; good length; well-arched.
- OCCIPUT (High point of the back part of the head)-pronounced.
- SKULL-well-do med; pronounced occipital protuberance; length from nose to stop is approximately length from stop to occiput.
 Top lines of muzzle and skull are straight and lie in parallel planes.
- EYES-soft, sad, slightly sunken, prominent haw; brown or dark brown preferred.
- STOP (The change in profile lines between the muzzle and skull)moderately defined.
- NOSE-darkly pigmented; preferably black; large wide-open nostrils; liver color permissable if conforms with head color.
- TEETH-scissors or even bite.
- LIPS-darkly pigmented; pendulous; fall squarely in front and towards the back in loose hanging flews.
- MUZZLE (Head in front of the eyes) deep, heavy; free from snipiness.
- CĤEEK (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
- DEWLAP (Loose pendulous folds of skin about the neck)pronounced.
- EARS-velvety texture; extremely long, low set; fold over end of nose; ends curl slightly inward; set far back on head at base of skull.
- SHOULD ER BLADE (Scapula)-well laid back.
- PROSTERNUM (Point of the breastbone Is in front of the point of the shoulder, when viewed from the side.)-prominent.
- CHEST (The forepart of the body enclosed by the ribs and breadbone)-deep, full; prominent stemum showing clearly in front of the legs.
- UPPER ARM (Humerus)- In many breeds is approximately the same length as the shoulder blade.
- STERNUM (Breastbone; brisket. The lower part of the chest between and in front of the legs)- should extend well back behind the front legs.

Published By the Basset Hound Club of America TK Chart #4 8/98

- FORELEGS (Front legs)-short, powerful, heavy in bone with wrinkled skin.
- 21. TOES-neither pinched nor splayed.
- PAW (Foot)-massive, very heavy with tough heavy pads; well rounded; both front feet inclined equally a trifle outward.
- PASTERN (Region between the wrist and forefoot).
- 24. WRIST (Region between the forearm and the pastern).
- 25. ULNA (Non-weight bearing bone of the foreleg).
- ELBOW-set close to the side of the chest.
- 27. RIBCAGE-long smooth; extends well back; well sprung.
- TUCK-UP (Area of the lower stomach line or belly).
- 29. KNEE or STIFLE well-let-down.
- 30. LOWER THIGH (Second thigh)
- HIND FEET point straight ahead.
- HOCKS (Rear pasterns)-turn neither in nor out. Hind legs are parallel viewed from behind.
- POINT OF HOCKS-turn neither in nor out.
- UPPER THIGH (First thigh),
- PELVIS (Provide sockets for attachment of rear legs.
- HINDQUARTERS-full and well rounded.
- 37. TAIL has but slight curvature and carried gaily in hound fashion.
- CROUP (Portion of the body above the hind legs and extending from the loin to the set-on of tail).
- 39. LOIN (Area between end of ribcage and croup).
- TRUE BACK (The portion of the anatomy between the withers and the loin).
- 41. WITHERS (Highest point of the shoulders behind the neck).
- TOPLINE (Line from the rear of the withers to the tail set)-straight, level, and free from any tendency to sag or roach.
- KEEL (Portion of the breastbone running between the forelegs and extending backward to the line of the abdomen.)

References

Unitalicized descriptions are from *The Basset Hound Standard*.

Figure is from: *The Basset Hound Illustrated Standard*. Published By The Basset Hound Club of America.

Italicized anatomical definitions are taken from : Gilbert, Jr, E. M. and Thelma R. Brown. (1995). K-9 Structure and Terminology. Howell, New York.