

Capable Cats – An Introduction to Cow Hocks and Structure



“Capable Cats – An Introduction to Cow Hocks and Structure”

This is a TICA Judging School for breeders, exhibitors and judges by Vickie Shields, Distinguished Judge, Approved Allbreed Judge, Judging School Instructor, and Ring Training Instructor licensed by The International Cat Association (TICA)



Successful completion of this Capable Cats seminar and passing the Test with a score of 15 correct answers earns *3 Continuing Education Units (CEUs)* for the TICA Judging Program

This seminar has been reviewed and approved by:

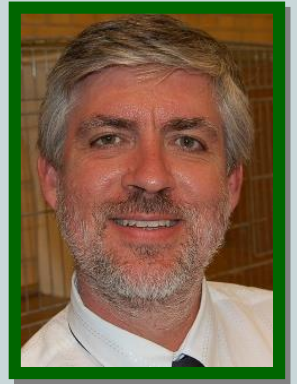
Adriana Kajon, Ph.D., Research Scientist, Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute, a TICA Approved All Breeds Judge, Genetics Committee Member, Genetics Instructor, Judging School Instructor, Ring Training Instructor, and photographer who contributed many of the pictures



Brian Bailey, D.P.M., Podiatric Physician and Surgeon, Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Podiatric Medicine, and Ragdoll breeder and exhibitor



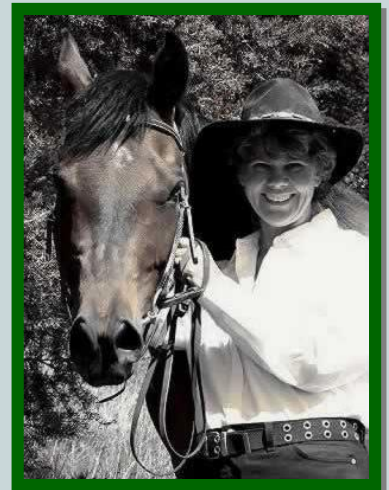
Johan Lamprecht, M.D., Medical Faculty,
University of Stellenbosch, an All Breeds
Judge, South African Cat Council (SACC)
and World Cat Federation (WCF)

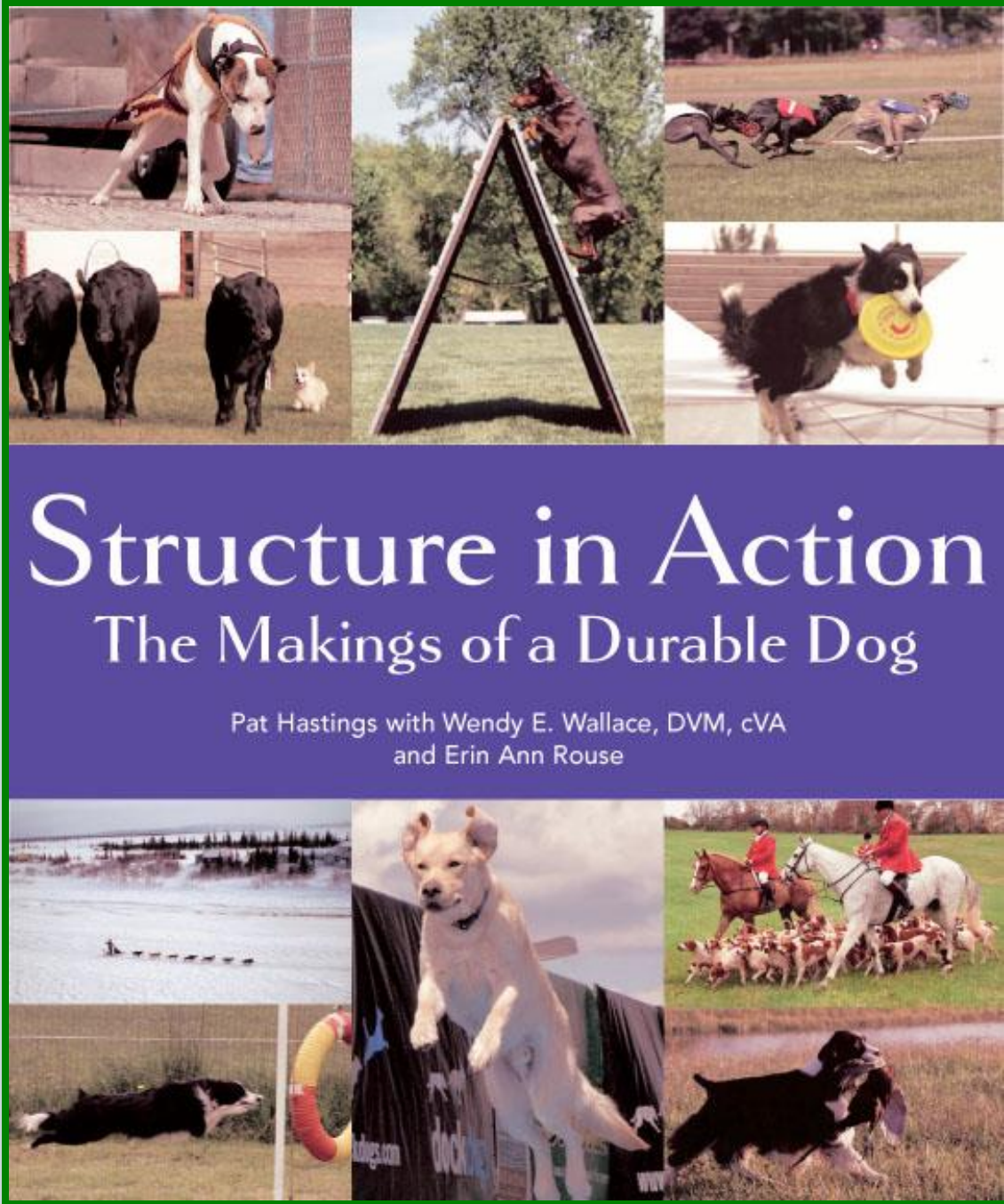


Terry Curtis, D.V.M., M.S., Veterinarian
and Small Animal Behaviorist specializing
in the social organization of cats



Pam Knowles, M.S., Wildlife Biologist,
long-time Bengal breeder, and founder
of Bison Quest Sanctuary and Spa in
Montana after realizing how disconnected
most people are from the natural world





Structure in Action

The Makings of a Durable Dog

Pat Hastings with Wendy E. Wallace, DVM, cVA
and Erin Ann Rouse

Recommended
reference book -
order it from
www.dogfolk.com,
or
www.amazon.com

1. What is a hock?



Human
heel

Cat
hock

Dog
hock



Cats walk
on their toes





2.

What do cow hocks look like?

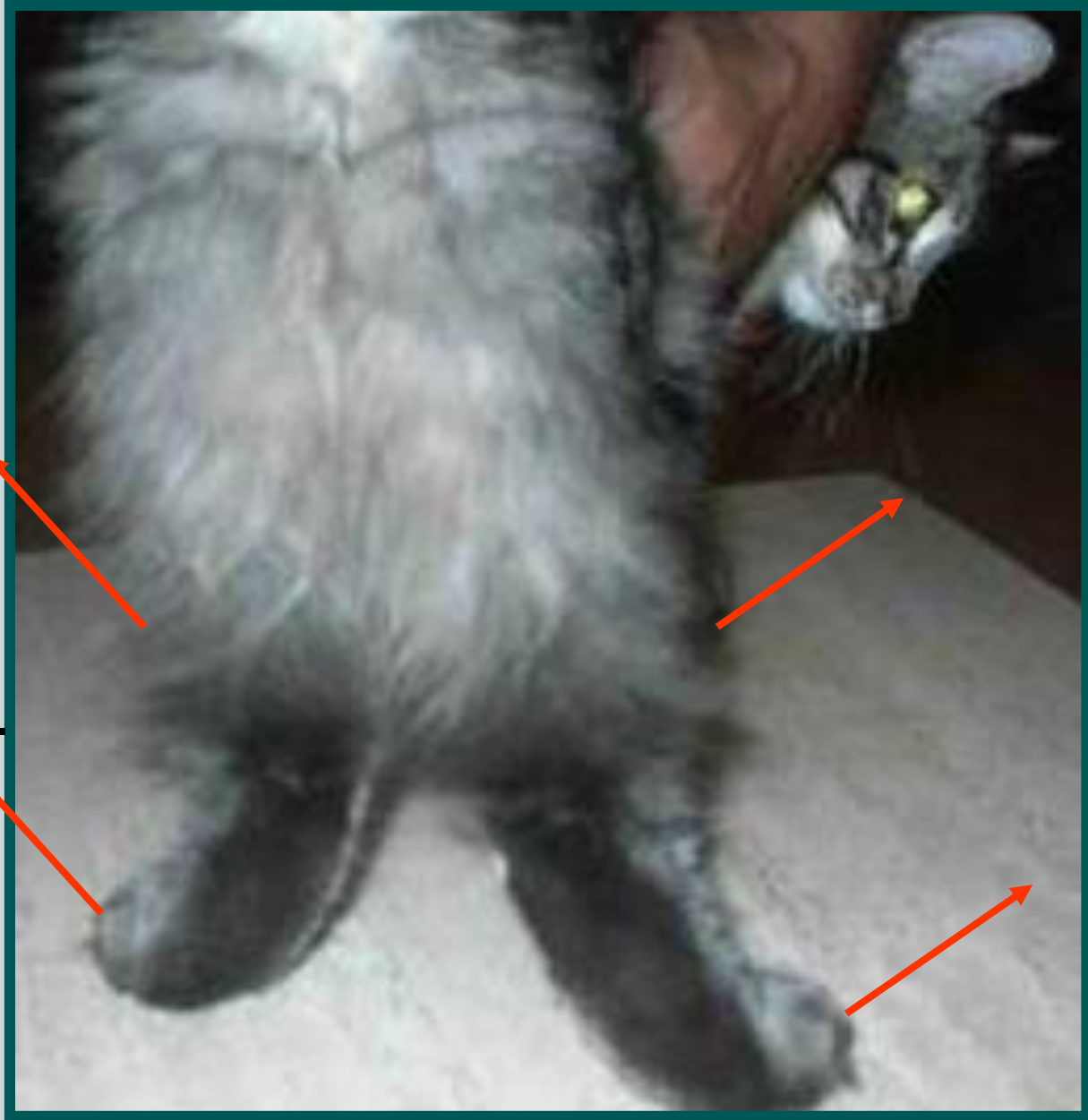
In Europe and other countries, cow hocks are usually called “X-legs”

Cow hocks are a mis-alignment of the back leg joints.

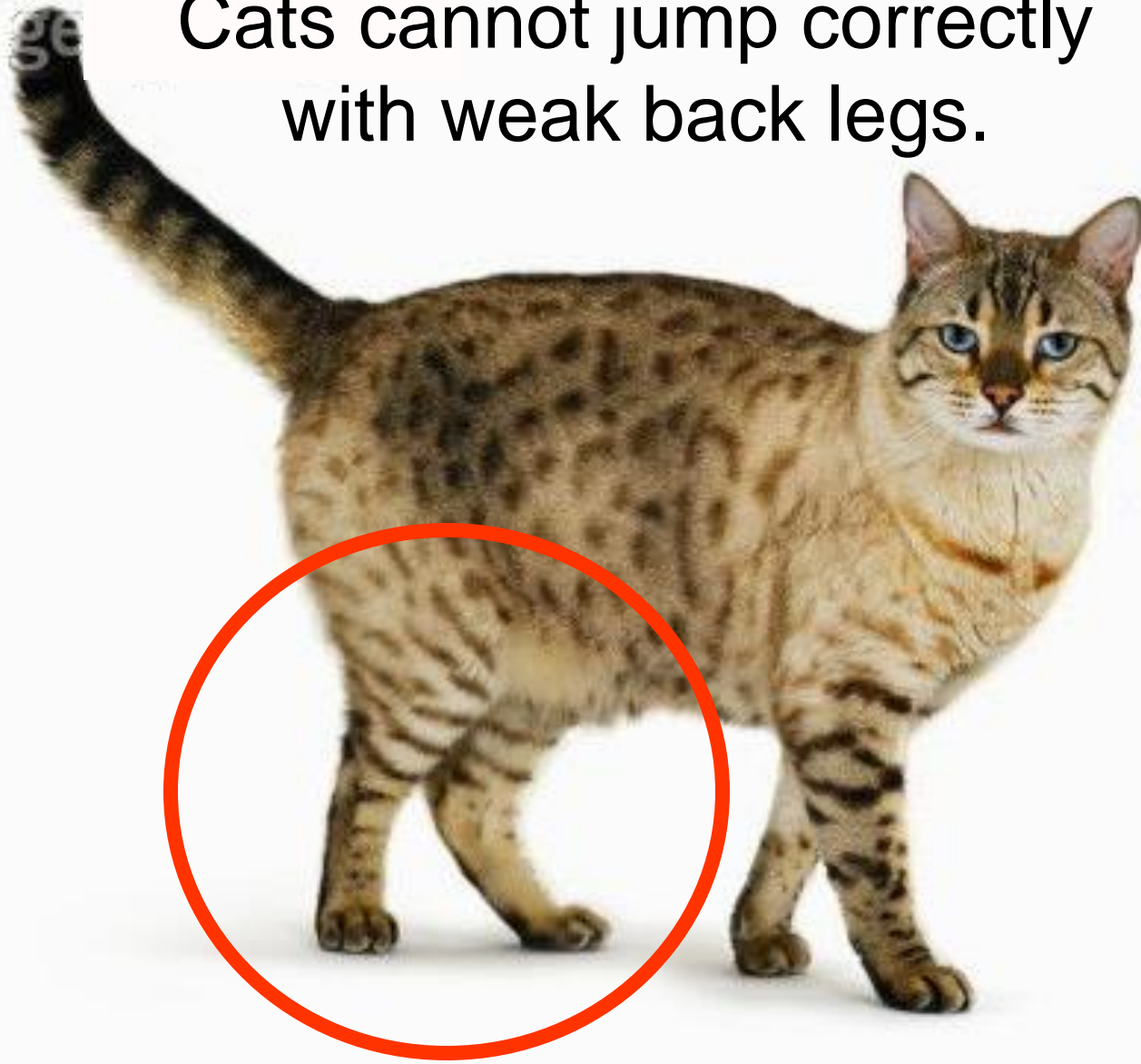
The hocks come together in the back.

The knees and toes point outward.

The underlying cause sometimes is hip dysplasia, sometimes not.



Cats cannot jump correctly
with weak back legs.



They have weak thrust, poor stability,
and diminished lateral strength



They cannot run powerfully, or change direction quickly, or land securely from a jump.



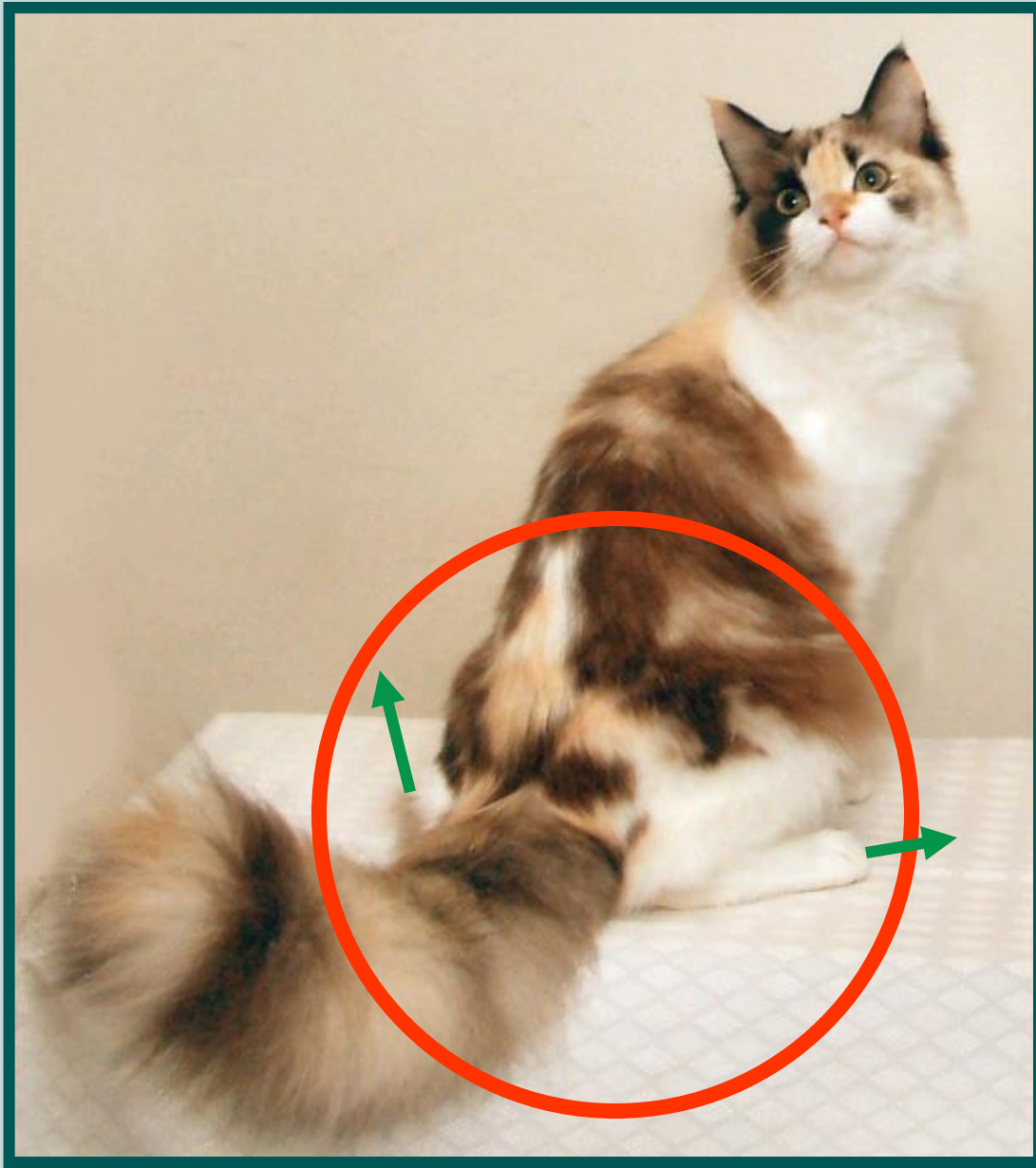
Cow-hocking is a physical disability.
It is a functional handicap to any animal.





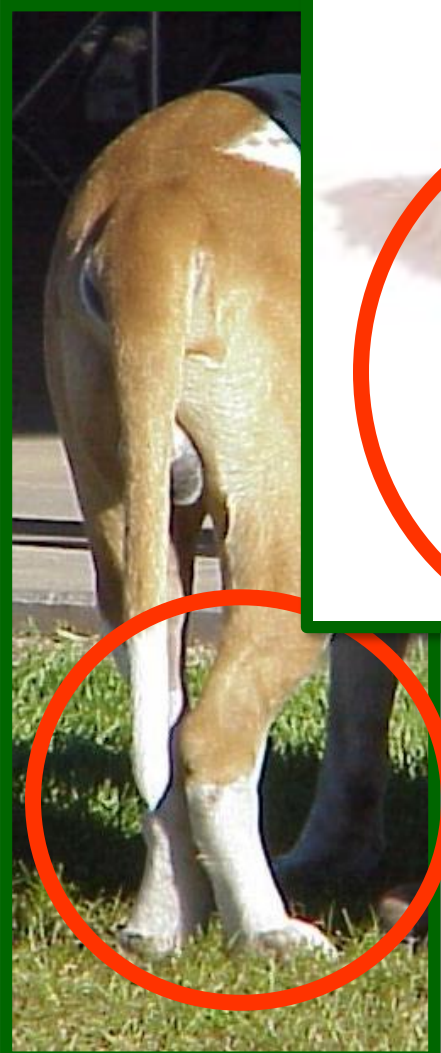














Normal



Narrow



Wide



Cowhocked

Areas of stress

A few words about... X-Rays

Can x-rays determine cow hocking? **NO**, because of the positioning of the cats' legs during x-rays. (Unless the cow hocking is caused by hip dysplasia.) Looking at the cat standing is the best way to see cow hocks!



Right lateral (side) view



Ventrodorsal (like frog-leg) view

Structure is easy to see when the cat is standing



3.

**What is toeing-out
in front?**



Toeing-out in front



“Toeing-out,” feet face out, elbows turn inward



4. Why is good structure necessary?

Correct Structure

- Power
- Accuracy
- Stability



“Build
the barn
before
you
paint it.”



Conformation can be seen in young kittens.
It does not change as they mature.

A young Bengal kitten



The same Bengal kitten, older



Devon Rex kittens, 8 weeks old



Sphynx kitten





Did you know all of the TICA Breed Standards of Perfection require correct structure?



(Correct structure is not required for the Household Pet entries, of course.)

RAGDOLL (RD)

HEAD	40 points
Shape	10
Ears	5
Eyes	5
Chin	5
Muzzle	5
Profile	5
Neck	5

BODY	35 points
Torso	10
Legs	5
Feet	5
Tail	5
Boning	5
Musculature	5

Profile: Gentle curve, with straight last segment (at the nose). Chin well-developed, strong, in line with nose and upper lip.

Neck: Short, heavy, strong.

BODY:

Torso: Medium to large, long and substantial with full chest, rump slightly higher than shoulders, shoulder blades broad, not prominent. Fat pad on lower abdomen acceptable (Greater Omentum), heavier in hindquarters. Females may be appreciably smaller than males.

Legs: Substantial boning; medium

COLOR/PATTERN: Body and point color are weighted equally.

SOLID POINT DIVISION:

Points: Ears, mask, feet and tail to be darker, well-defined color.

Body: Definite contrast between body and points, chest, bib and chin areas may be somewhat lighter in color. Soft shadings of color are allowed on body. Allowance to be made for a cat under 2 years of age.

PARTICOLOR DIVISION:

Mitted Pattern:

Points: Legs (except for feet), ears, mask, and tail well-defined. A broken or evenly matched white blaze of even dimension on nose and/or between eyes to be acceptable. White not extending

ALLOWANCES: Lighter eye color in dilutes. Seasonal changes in coat length and texture.

PENALIZE:

General: Short tail, pointed ears, short legs; cobby body, Roman nose.

Mitted: Any dark spotting on white mittens, lack of white belly stripe, white on ears and/or tail.

Bicolor: Pigment on stomach; whiskers other than white, white on ears and/or tail, white beyond the outside edge of the eye, or pigment on any area designated white.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW):

General: Any eye color other than

Where it is located in every breed's Standard

C1

C1

D1

D1

D1

COLORS: All pointed colors.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: None.

HEAD:

Shape: Broad modified wedge, with slightly rounded contours, slightly rounded forehead, appearance of flat plane in area between ears, skull medium in size.

Ears: Medium in size, continuation of modified wedge, broad at base, slight tilt forward, rounded tip, medium furnishings.

Eyes: Blue, large, oval, moderately wide-set, outer aperture to fall in line with base of ear, not oriental.

Chin: Well-developed.

Muzzle: Round, medium in length.

unaltered adults and seasonal variations.

Texture: Silky, plush.

Miscellaneous: The coat lies with the body and breaks as the cat moves. The coat is longest around the neck and the outer edges of the face giving the appearance of a bib. The coat is short on the face and increases in length from the top of the head down through the shoulder blades and back, with the coat on the sides and stomach being medium to long. The fur on the front legs is thick and short to medium in length. The fur on the hind legs is medium to long, thick and feather-like. The paws are feather-tufted. Abundant ruff desirable.

Bicolor Pattern:

Points: Ears, mask and tail to be well-defined. Mask to have an inverted "V" which should be as symmetrical as possible and should not extend beyond the outer edge of the eye on either side. The nose leather must be pink.

Body: Chest, stomach, all four legs, feet and ruff are to be white. Definite contrast between body and points, may have various markings of white and color patches. White should reach above the elbow on the front legs, and above the hock on the rear legs.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The ideal Ragdoll grows large and heavy. Full maturity of color is not achieved until 2 years old and full weight and size is not expected for at least 4 years. The cat is firm and muscular with no fat except on the lower abdomen. Overall impression is of subdued power.

cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small

See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

Revised 05/01/04

Ragdoll Breed Standard, 05/01/2004

Revised 05/01/04

Ragdoll Breed Standard, 05/01/2004

See Show Rules, **ARTICLE SIXTEEN** for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

HEAD	40 points	Profile: Gentle curve, with straight last segment (at the nose). Chin well-developed, strong, in line with nose and upper lip.
Shape	10	
Ears	5	
Eyes	5	
Chin	5	
Muzzle	5	Neck: Short, heavy, strong.
Profile	5	
Neck	5	
BODY	35 points	Body: Medium to large, long and substantial with full chest, rump slightly higher than shoulders, shoulder blades broad, not prominent. Fat pad on lower abdomen acceptable (Greater Omentum), heavier in hindquarters. Females may be appreciably smaller than males.
Torso	10	
Legs	5	
Feet	5	Legs: Substantial boning, medium length, in proportion to body, hind legs slightly higher than front legs.
Tail	5	
Boning	5	Feet: Large, round, tufting desirable.
Musculature	5	Tail: Long, equal to body length from rump, medium at base with a slight taper,
COAT/COLOR/PATTERN ..	25 points	
Length	5	
Texture	5	
Pattern	5	

COLOR/PATTERN: Body and point color are weighted equally.

SOLID POINT DIVISION:

Points: Ears, mask, feet and tail to be darker, well-defined color.

Body: Definite contrast between body and points, chest, bib and chin areas may be somewhat lighter in color. Soft shadings of color are allowed on body. Allowance to be made for a cat under 2 years of age.

PARTICOLOR DIVISION:

Mitted Pattern:

Points: Legs (except for feet), ears, mask, and tail well-defined. A broken or evenly matched white blaze of even dimension on nose and/or between eyes to be acceptable. White not extending into the colored nose leather. Chin must be white.

Front feet: White mittens evenly matched.

Back Legs: Entirely white extending no higher than mid-thigh. White must oo

ALLOWANCES: Lighter eye color in dilutes. Seasonal changes in coat length and texture.

PENALIZE:

General: Short tail, pointed ears, short legs; cobby body, Roman nose.

Mitted: Any dark spotting on white mittens, lack of white belly stripe, white on ears and/or tail.

Bicolor: Pigment on stomach; whiskers other than white, white on ears and/or tail, white beyond the outside edge of the eye, or pigment on any area designated white.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW):

General: Any eye color other than blue.

Pointed: Any white.

Mitted: Lack of white chin.

Bicolor: Any dark markings on area of white mask.

Where I think it should be located because of the importance of functional health

Ears: Medium in size, continuation of modified wedge, broad at base, slight tilt forward, rounded tip, medium furnishings.

Eyes: Blue, large, oval, moderately wide-set, outer aperture to fall in line with base of ear, not oriental.

Chin: Well-developed.

Muzzle: Round, medium in length.

to long. The fur on the front legs is thick and short to medium in length. The fur on the hind legs is medium to long, thick and feather-like. The paws are feather-tufted. Abundant ruff desirable.

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authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, **ARTICLE SIXTEEN** for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

Revised 05/01/04

Ragdoll Breed Standard, 05/01/2004

Revised 05/01/04

Ragdoll Breed Standard, 05/01/2004



What it says:

“See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.”

TICA Show Rules

ARTICLE SIXTEEN – *Judging Procedures*

256.12

Many abnormalities which are detected in judging are not breed specific, but, rather occur in all cats.

Responsible breeding aims to conserve our breeds while maintaining their health which means focusing on reducing or eliminating these abnormalities.

Household Pets are excepted from this rule because they are not the result of planned breeding programs.

Except as otherwise stated in this rule,
judges shall penalize or disqualify,
depending upon severity,
championship cats, non-championship
kittens, Advanced New Breeds (ANB),
and New Traits Class (NT) [see TICA
Standing Rules 701.4.3], and shall
penalize championship alters for the
following:

...

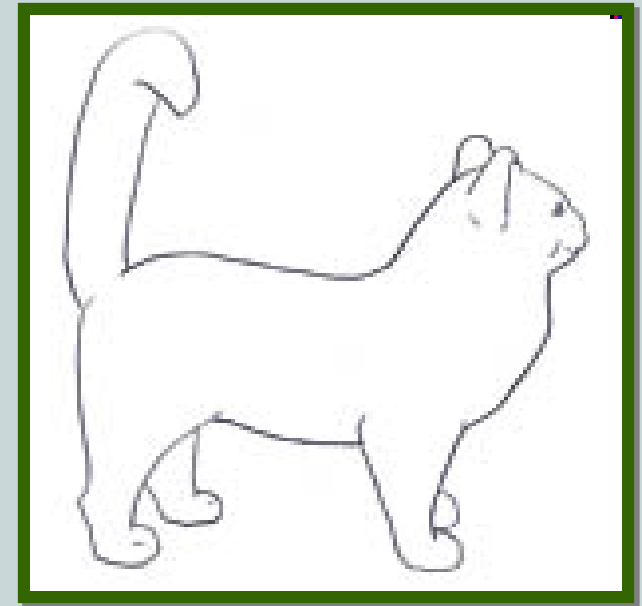
256.12.7

Inability to bear or support
Weight or to walk normally.

256.12.8

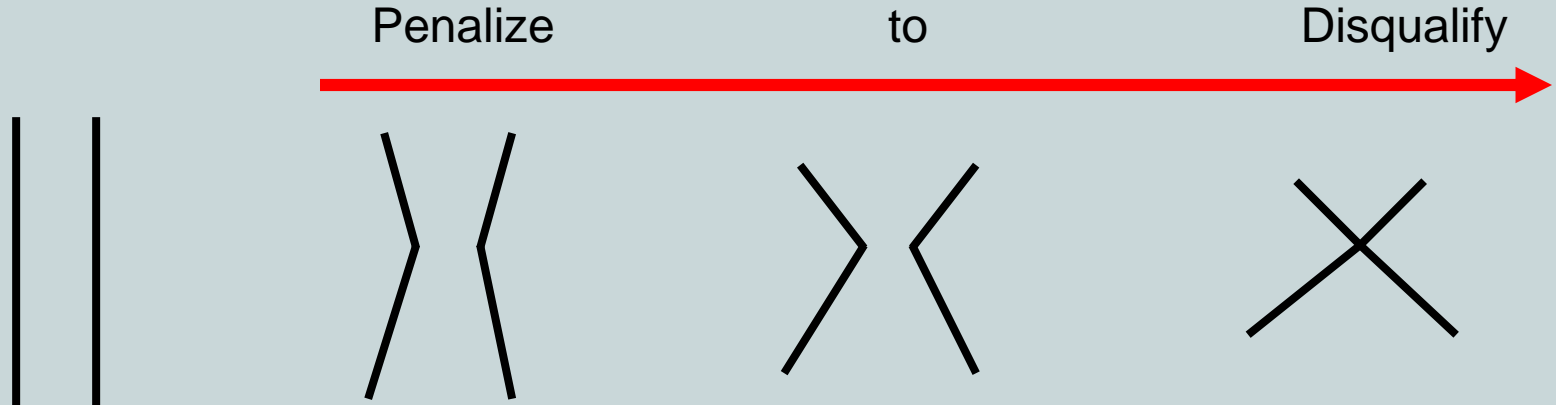
**Abnormal positioning
of the legs and feet while
standing.**

Examples include, but are not limited to, bowed or
cow hocked legs, splaying of the feet, or obvious
toeing in or out of the feet.



Excellent legs and feet

“judges *shall*
penalize or disqualify
depending upon severity”



TICA Show Rules say penalizing tail faults is discretionary, whereas penalizing or disqualifying structural problems is mandatory

Health

TICA Show Rules

Temperament

Breed Type

TICA Breed Standards

Color

According to TICA's By-Laws,
“The Registration Rules, Show Rules,
..take precedence over any individual
Breed Standard...

Therefore,
the Show Rules, Article 16 should be
applied **FIRST**, and faults at the Show Rule
level are more important than faults under
the individual Breed Standards

Health

*Primary importance,
according to TICA's rules*

Temperament

Breed Type

*Secondary importance,
according to TICA's rules*

Color

Here are excerpts from the Show Rules of some other cat associations. All associations judge structure:

Cat Fanciers Association (CFA), U.S.A.

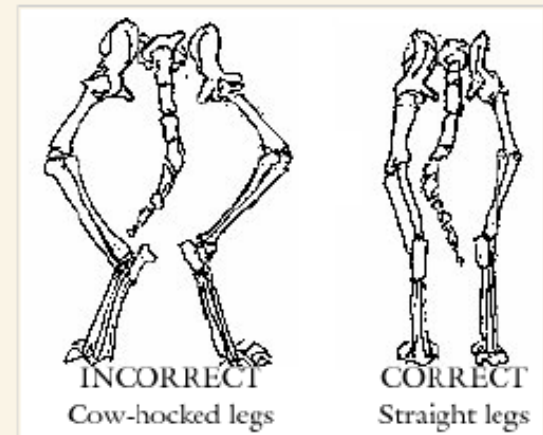
"The following descriptions and drawings of "normal" and "abnormal" are offered as an educational tool to help develop and refine the ability of cat fanciers to recognize and select against undesirable and potentially harmful physical characteristics."

"Judges help to promote the elimination of defects by recognizing and rewarding cats with structural soundness on the show bench."



The screenshot shows the homepage of The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. (CFA). The header includes the CFA logo and the text "The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. World's Largest Registry of Pedigreed Cats". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, Breeds, Cat Care, Exhibitors, Press, Contact Us, and Member Information. The main content area is titled "Feline Structure: Recognizing Normal and Abnormal" and includes a sidebar with links to "Normal and Abnormal Body", "Normal and Abnormal Head", and "An Important Note on Feline Structure". The main text describes the spine and tail, noting that the spine should be aligned evenly and symmetrically along the length of the cat, and that the tail should be straight and flexible. It also mentions that a fixed deviation of the tail (kink) is a defect.

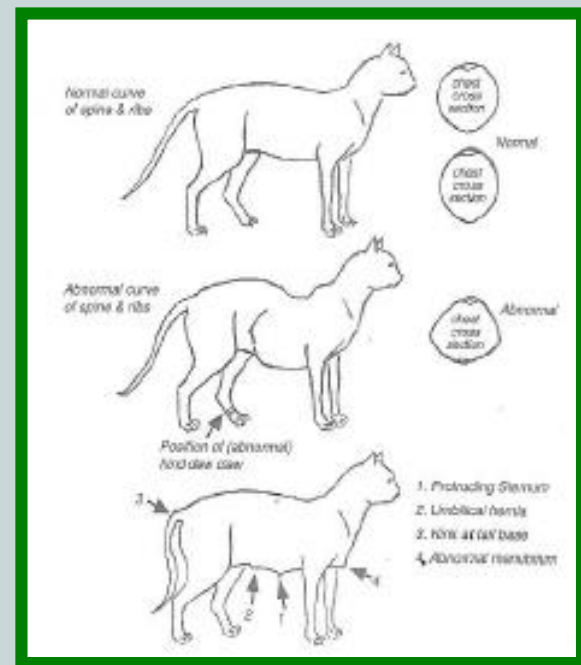
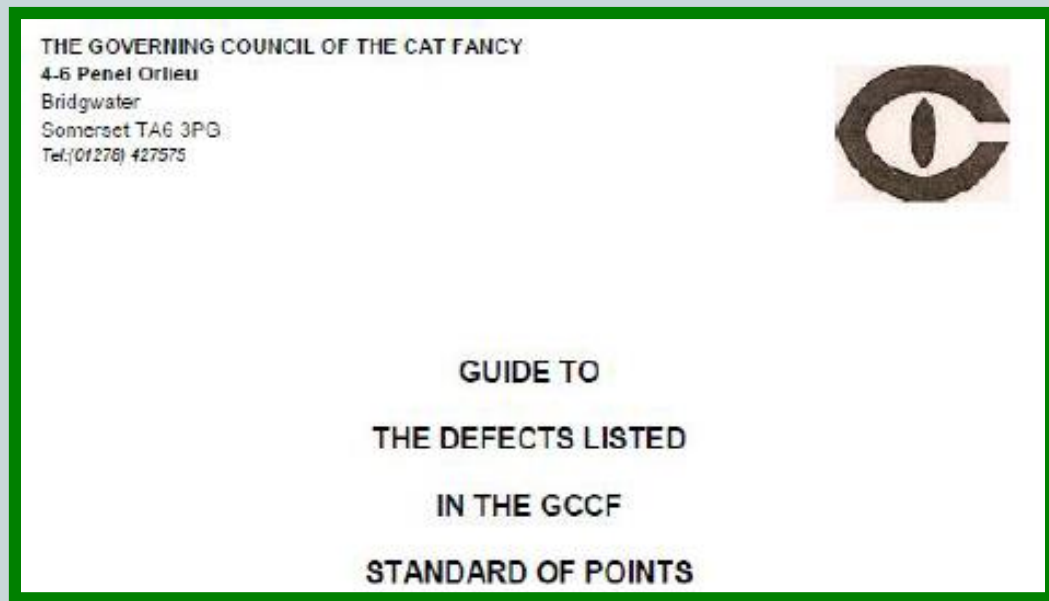
- ★ **Bowed legs** occur when the hocks are further apart than the feet
- ★ **Cow-hocked legs** - The hind hocks turn inward and cause the feet to point outwards rather than straight forward.



Governing Council of the Cat Fancy (GCCF), U.K.

"As the desire of any concerned breeder must be to try to eliminate any defects which can affect the health or comfort of cats, it is obviously undesirable to breed from any cats with defects, and especially from those displaying severe examples of any defects."

"The fact that it October be necessary to breed from a cat showing a minor expression of a defect does not mean that the cat should be shown and be expected to win. Judges too should help to eliminate defects by penalising them on the show bench wherever they are encountered."





**Fédération
Internationale
Féline**

a leading international
cat fancier society



© Bob Schwartz

**FIFe Compulsory Seminar for Student Judges
FIFe Pflichtseminar für Richterschüler
Séminaire obligatoire FIFe pour la formation des élèves-juges**

Friday / Freitag / Vendredi 11. 12. 2015

Place / Ort / Lieu:

Marina Lepanto Yachting Club

Via Consiglio d'Europa, 38

34074 Monfalcone (GO)

Italy / Italien / Italie

<http://www.marinalepanto.it/en>

Programme - Programm - Programme

09.00 – 09.30	Diana Di Natale (Roll Call) / Donatella Mastrangelo (Introduction) Roll Call and introduction / Anwesenheitsliste und Einführung / Liste de présence et introduction	
09.30 – 10.00	FIFe structure / Struktur der FIFe / Structure de la FIFé	Dorte Kaae
10.00 – 10.30	Standards & Judges reports/ Standards & Richterberichte /Standards & rapports de juges	Steven L. Jones
10.30 – 11.00	Open discussion / Offene Diskussion / Discussion ouverte	
11.00 – 11.15	coffee break - Kaffeepause - pause café	
11.15 – 12.15	Anatomy of the cats and faults / Anatomie der Katze und Fehler / L'anatomie du chat et ses fautes	Pia Nyman
12.15 – 12.45	Open discussion / Offene Diskussion / Discussion ouverte	
12.45 – 14.15	lunch break - Mittagspause - déjeuner	
14.15 – 15.15	Genetics: colours, patterns and coat / Genetik: Farben, Zeichnungen und Fell / Génétique: couleurs, dessins et fourrure	Steven L. Jones
15.15 – 16.00	Open discussion / Offene Diskussion / Discussion ouverte	
16.00 – 16.15	coffee break - Kaffeepause - pause café	
16.15 – 17.15	Show arena and ethics of judging / Die Showarena und Ethik des Richtens / L'arène de l'exposition et l'éthique du jugement	Donatella Mastrangelo
17.15 -18.00	Open discussion / Offene Diskussion / Discussion ouverte	
18.00	End of seminar / Ende des Seminars / Fin du séminaire	

Australian Cat Federation (ACF), Australia

Rules Concerning Disqualifications:

“Cats with skeletal deformities (e.g. saddleback, flattened chest, protrusion of sternum or xiphisternum) or any skeletal irregularity which is not included in the breed standard.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAT FEDERATION (INC)

**The Australian Cat Federation Inc,
formed in 1972, is an Australia wide,
recommendatory body with
affiliates in all States and Territories.**

**We promote the welfare of all cats, the responsible breeding
and showing of the recognised breeds of cats, and the showing
of desexed domestic cats.**

RULES CONCERNING DISQUALIFICATIONS

- a. Monorchid cats and any cat with a testicular anomaly. *In the case of a matter in dispute, the final decision rests with the officiating veterinarian.*
- b. Doped cats (cats which have been administered tranquillisers). *In case of a matter in dispute, the final decision rests with the officiating veterinary surgeon.*
- c. Any obvious signs of enhancement or excessive powdering.
- d. Declawed cats.
- e. Cats which show obvious and acute signs of bad health. *The final decision rests with the officiating veterinary surgeon.*
- f. Cats showing lack of cleanliness, e.g. dirty ears, presence of parasites.
- g. Cats with poly-or oligodactylism
- h. Nanism (dwarfism).
- i. Blind cats.
- j. Cross-eyed cats (cats with a definite squint).
- k. All white spots or patches which are not allowed in the standard and depigmentation of skin.
- l. Cats showing an umbilical hernia.
- m. Cats with skeletal deformities (e.g. saddleback, flattened chest, protrusion of Sternum or Xiphisternum) or any skeletal irregularity which is not included in the breed standard.

Southern Africa Cat Council (SACC), South Africa

“Undesirable features in all breeds: (in addition to the Breed Standards)”

- Any other bone irregularity”



Undesirable features in all breeds:

Skeletal defects:

- Skull indentation or irregularities, noticeable or upon examination. Withhold major award.
- Undershot, overshot or skew jaw.
- Deformity of rib cage of an adult including flat chest or deviation of xiphoid (hooked sternum).
- Discernable kink - withhold major award.
- Slight irregularity at extreme tail tip - penalise at discretion of the judge.
- Any other bone irregularity.

Type Faults:

- Reduced nasal aperture - withhold major award.
- Permanent squint.
- Odd sized eyes.

6. A few words about...

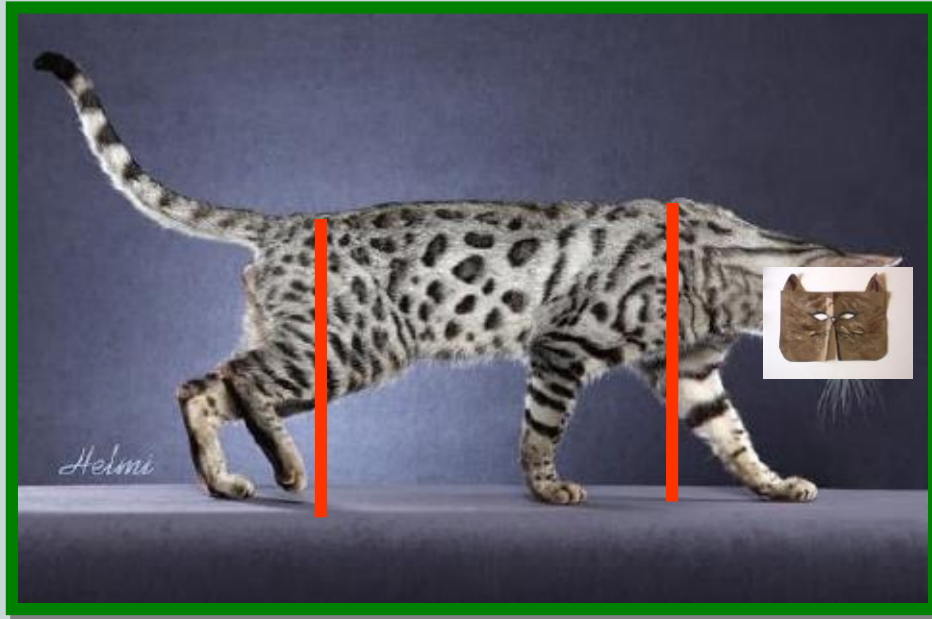
- **Balance**
- **Breeding**
- **Tail Set**
- **Hip Dysplasia**
- **Giving Birth**

A few words about... Balance

For a moment, look at this cat and think about Power, and Weight Distribution:

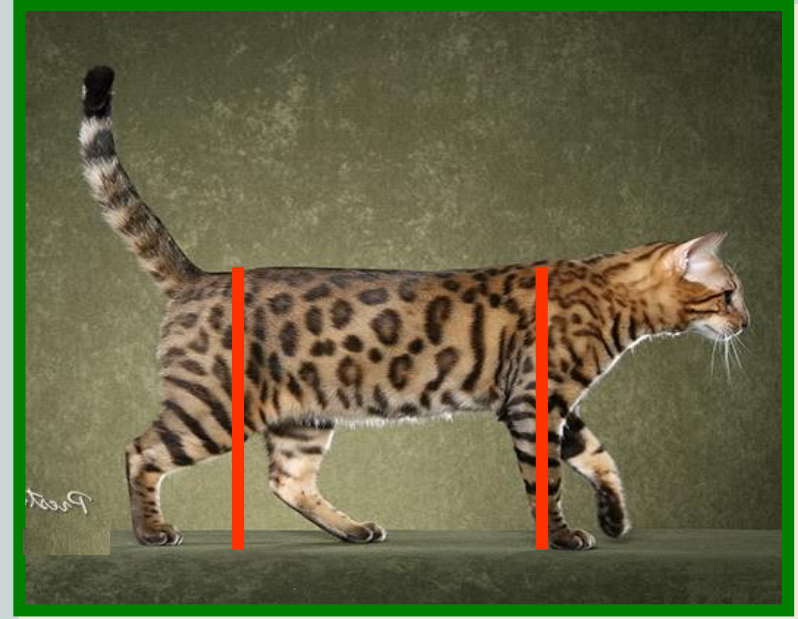


Not balanced:



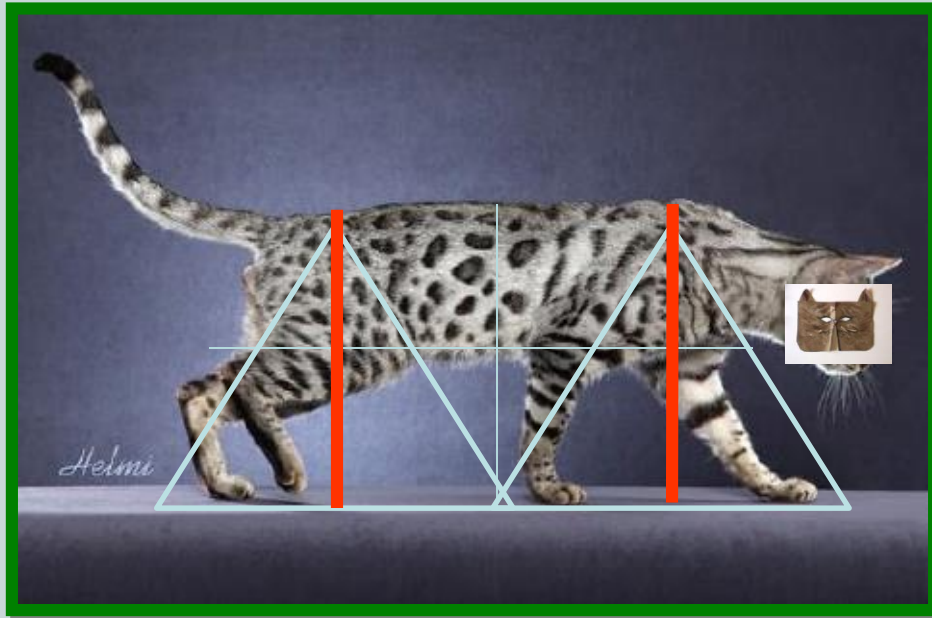
- Both back feet are *behind* the hips
- Front legs compensating to hold weight and for power; they reach far behind shoulders
- Neck *straining* forward, to carry weight on the strong front legs
- This cat is unable to change directions quickly, lacks power drive, unbalanced

Balanced:



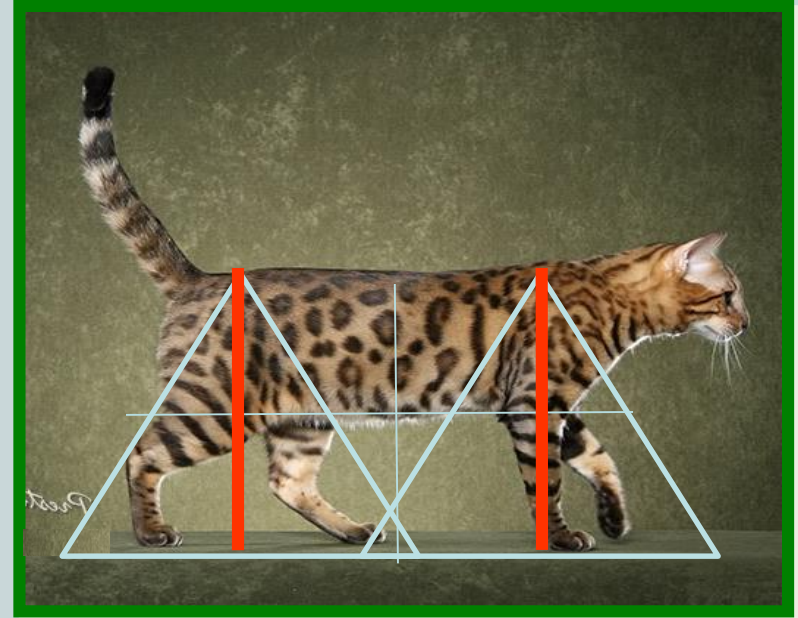
- Back legs are equally supporting hip weight
- Front legs evenly supporting shoulders
- This cat is stable, flexible, with agile movement, balanced

Not balanced:



- Both back feet are *behind* the hips
- Front legs compensating to hold weight and for power; they reach far *behind* shoulders
- Neck *straining* forward, to carry weight on the strong front legs
- This cat is unable to change directions quickly, lacks power drive, *unbalanced*

Balanced:



- Back legs are equally supporting hip weight
- Front legs evenly supporting shoulders
- This cat is stable, flexible, with agile movement, balanced

A few words about... Breeding



What happens when you breed a very cow hocked cat to one with good structure?

You can get a **range** from bad to fairly good. It also depends on the cause of the cow hocks. Hip dysplasia? Misaligned joints?

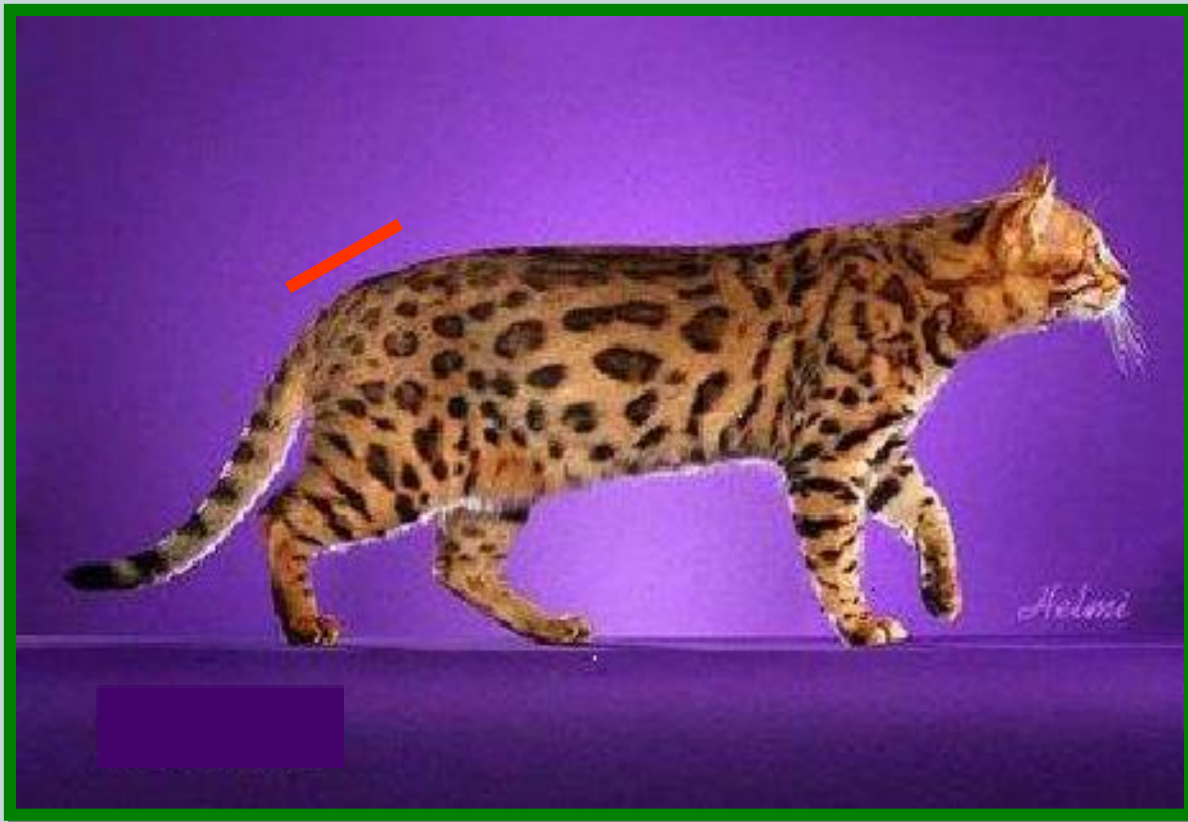
But bad structure **can** be bred out eventually.

It is better to start with a cat with correct structure.

A few words about...

Tail Set

The ACF Bengal Standard says, “A thick, low-set, medium-length tail adds balance to the cat.”



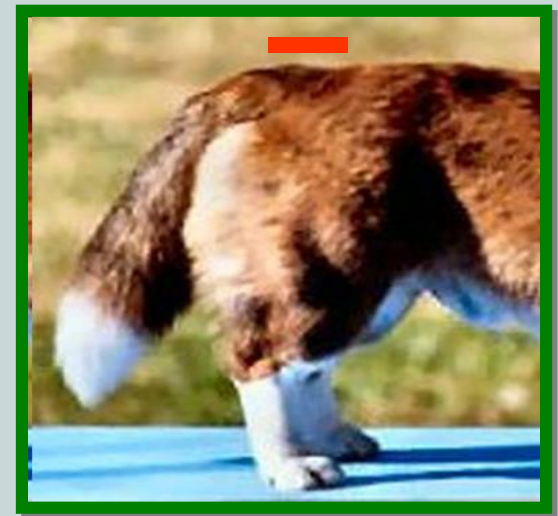
This croup is gently sloping, with the tail set on just below the level of the back.

Great Pyrenees tail is “set low and carried low in repose”

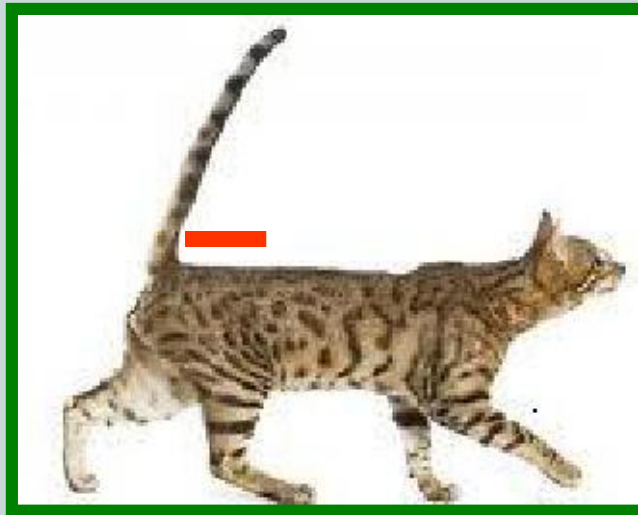




Low tail set, displaying the soft flowing curve over the croup



Tail set is high off a flat croup



Tail is set very high on a short, flat croup



Japanese Bobtail, short, flat croup:

The pom-pom “appears to commence at the base of the spine.”



A few words about...

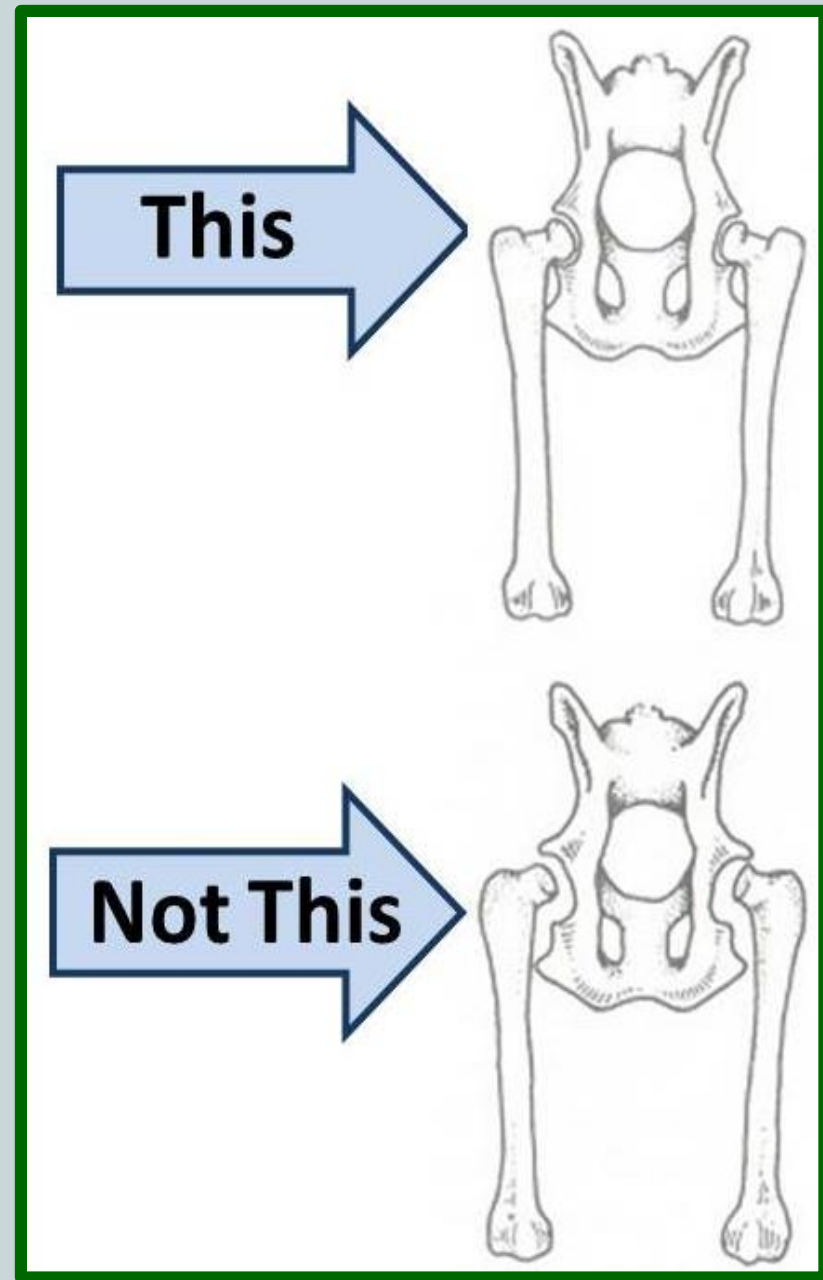
Hip Dysplasia

Yes, it exists in cats.

Hip Dysplasia is a hereditary defect in the socket joint that it is not as deep as it normally should be. ("Dysplasia" means "poorly developed.")

Because of this the ball does not fit exactly in the socket joint and the surfaces begin to rub against each other, causing the cartilage to degenerate, leaving a bone-against-bone joint surface which is painful.

(In the show ring, judges only need to observe structural irregularities, not guess the cause.)





This cat has hip dysplasia, diagnosed by a veterinarian by x-ray. When judging, the important thing is only the “abnormal positioning of the feet and legs while standing,” which must be penalized, not the cause.

A few words about... Giving Birth

Dogs with cow hocks require more surgical intervention (Cesarean-sections) to give birth than dogs with good structure do.

Perhaps this is true with cats, too?



7. Examples of **good** **structure**



Excellent



Excellent



Excellent



Excellent

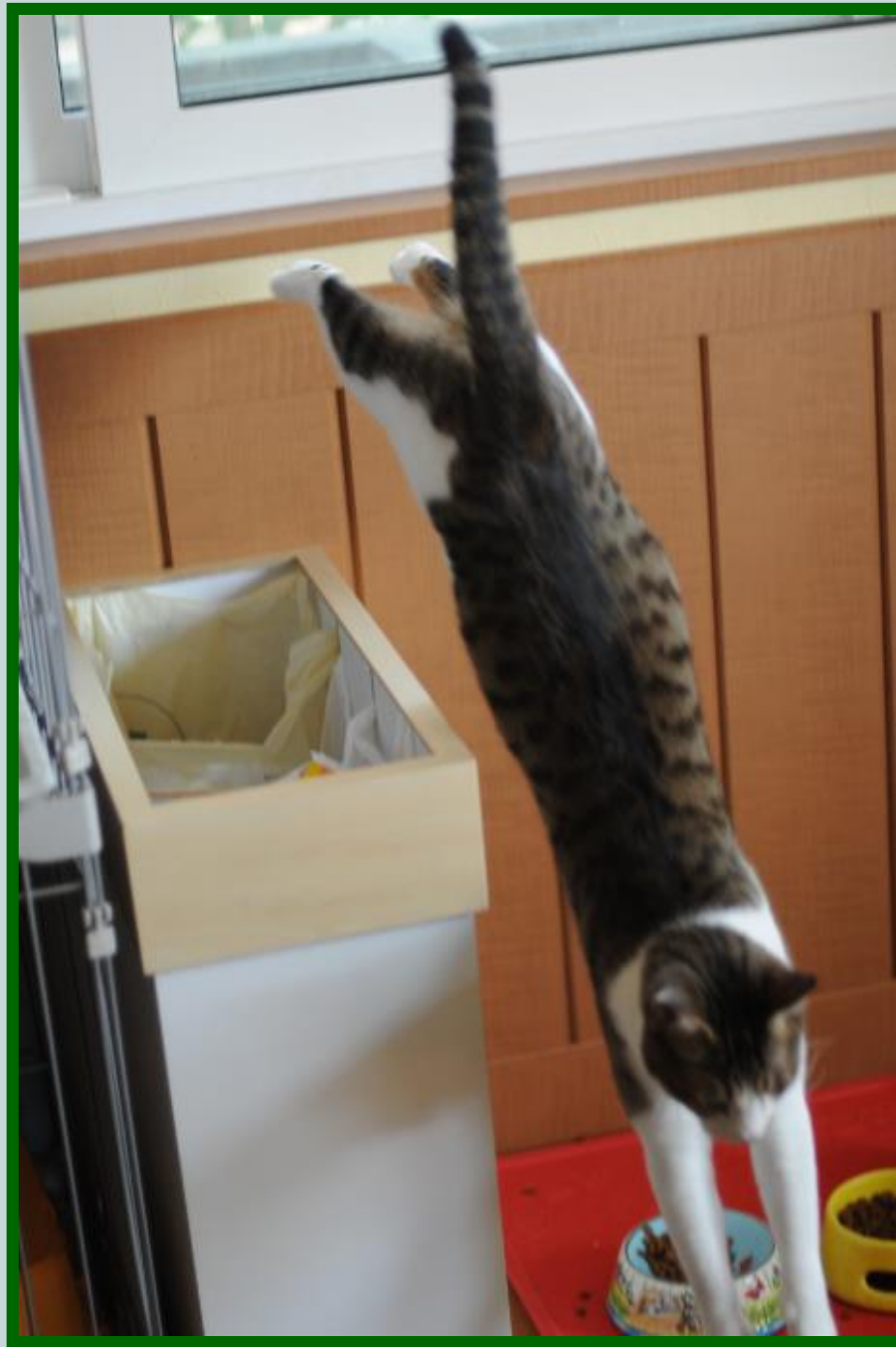




Munchkin

Excellent

House cat in
Tokyo, Japan



Excellent

Street cat in Buenos Aires, Argentina



Excellent

Great legs



Here are
some
examples of
wild cats

Notice their
functional,
strong,
excellent
structure



Asian Leopard Cats, used in the development
of the Bengal and Toyger breeds





Jungle Cat, used in
the development of
the Chausie breed



Serval, used in the development of the Savannah breed





8. Judging

Judges and Breeders collaborate in a partnership to improve the breeds



Cats, just like people, are not perfect.
But they should be the best they can be and
that is OUR job.

Judges have an important responsibility – they help select the future breeding cats, because the highly-awarded cats are often used more for breeding



Judges are the **Quality Control Department**, experts who give informed, honest evaluations.

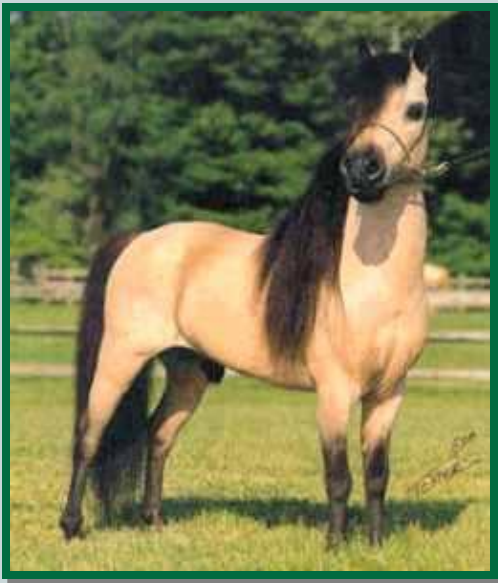


Excellent

Judges are the “**custodians of the breeds.**”



Judges are the **Quality Control Department**, experts who give informed, honest evaluations.



Excellent

It is the balance and interaction of length, size, substance, proportions and angles of conformation that give us our various breeds.



The uneducated eye
might see only the
superficial appearance.

But the more
knowledgeable eye of
judges can evaluate
more deeply.





It October be easier to be a good dog show judge than it is to be a good cat show judge, because when the dogs are moving around the ring, their conformation is clearly visible.

Often **30%, or more**, of the pedigreed cats at shows are cow hocked, which suggests we have a big opportunity for improvement



Judges and breeders need to have very high quality standards, and evaluate the cats for the **benefit of the cats**

The **owner** of this Bengal asked me to include him in this Structure seminar, as an example of a cat *which should NOT be awarded.*



The owner said to ask the judges to ***please check structure,*** because it is important to the breeders and the breed.



He was very successful in the show ring the year he was shown.

The owners continued to exhibit him that year because they knew many of the judges do not check structure.



How can legs be checked when judging the cats at cat shows?



When judging dogs (and cats), it is important to look at them when they are standing naturally.

Structural problems or discomfort are evident if they shift weight from one foot to another, or move one back foot forward to adjust stability, or shift their body weight to the front or the back.



"Treat a work of art like a prince: let it speak to you first." – Arthur Schopenhauer
"Treat cats like royalty: let them speak to you first." – Vickie Shields

This is also a way to
look at the legs.



9. Test

Question 1

Which cat is cow hocked?

A

B



Question 1

Which cat is cow hocked?

A



B

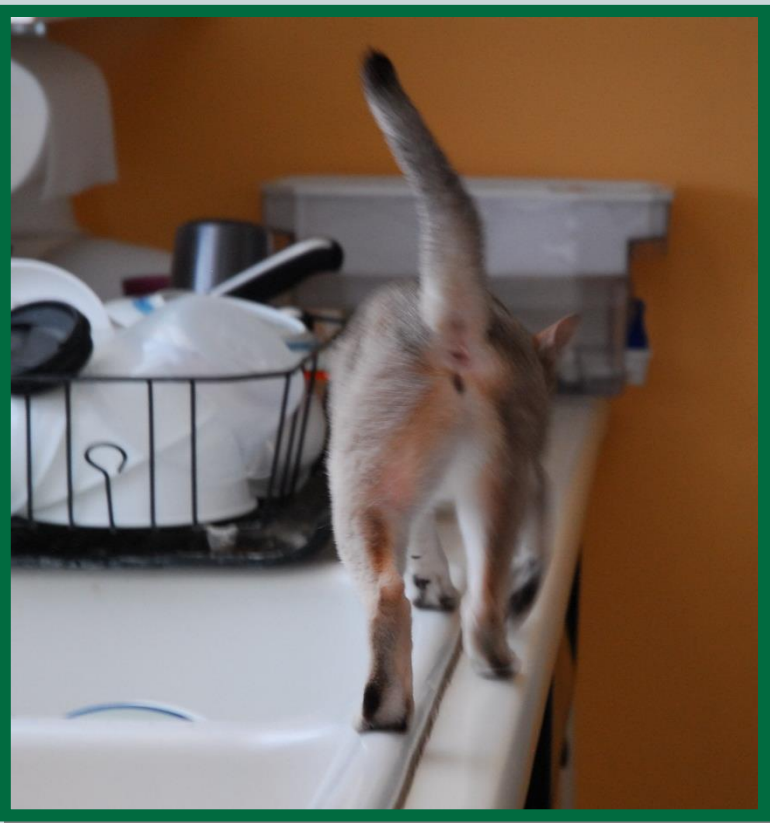


Correct!

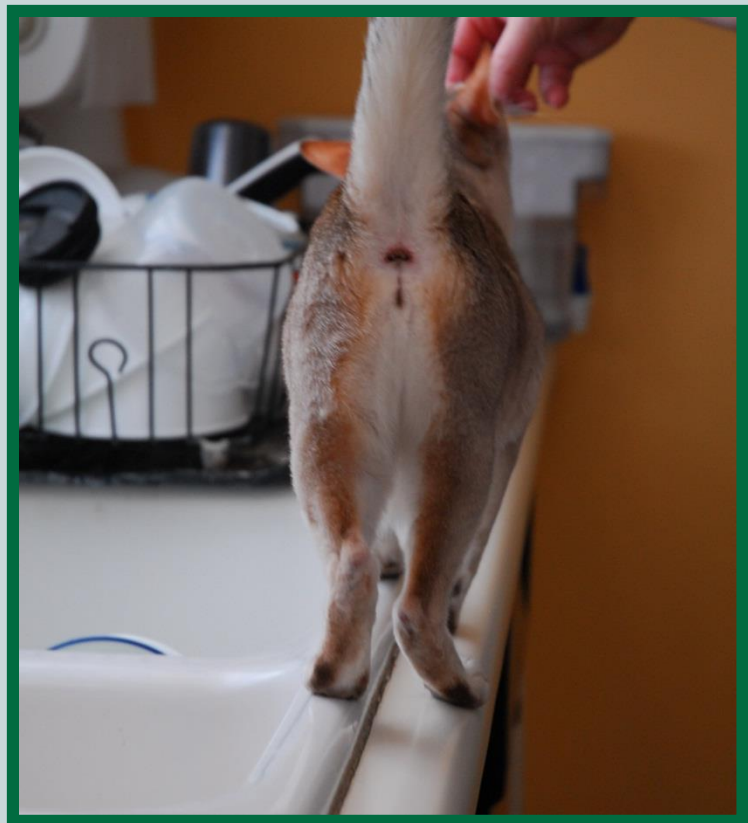
Question 2

Which cat is cow hocked?

A



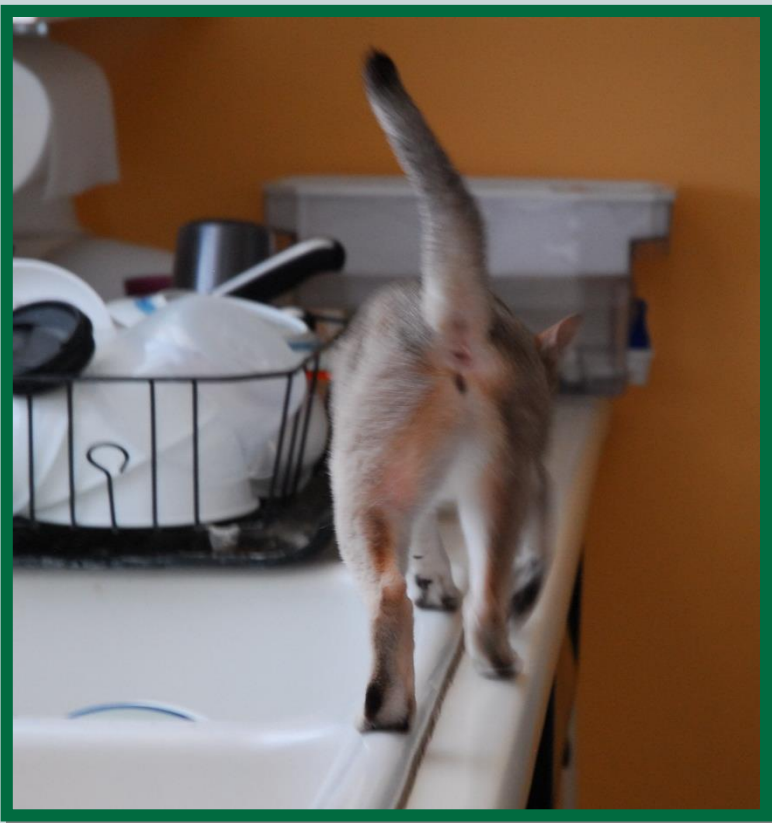
B



Question 2

Which cat is cow hocked?

A



B



Correct!

Question 3

Which cat is cow hocked?

A

B



Question 3

Which cat is cow hocked?

A

B



Correct!

Question 4

Which cat is cow hocked?

A

B



Question 4

Which cat is cow hocked?

A

B



Correct!

Question 5

Which cat is cow hocked?

A



B



Question 5

Which cat is cow hocked?

A



B



Correct!

Question 6

Which horse is cow hocked?

A



B



Question 6

Which horse is cow hocked?

A



B



Correct!

Question 7

Which dog is cow hocked?

A



B



Question 7

Which dog is cow hocked?

A



B



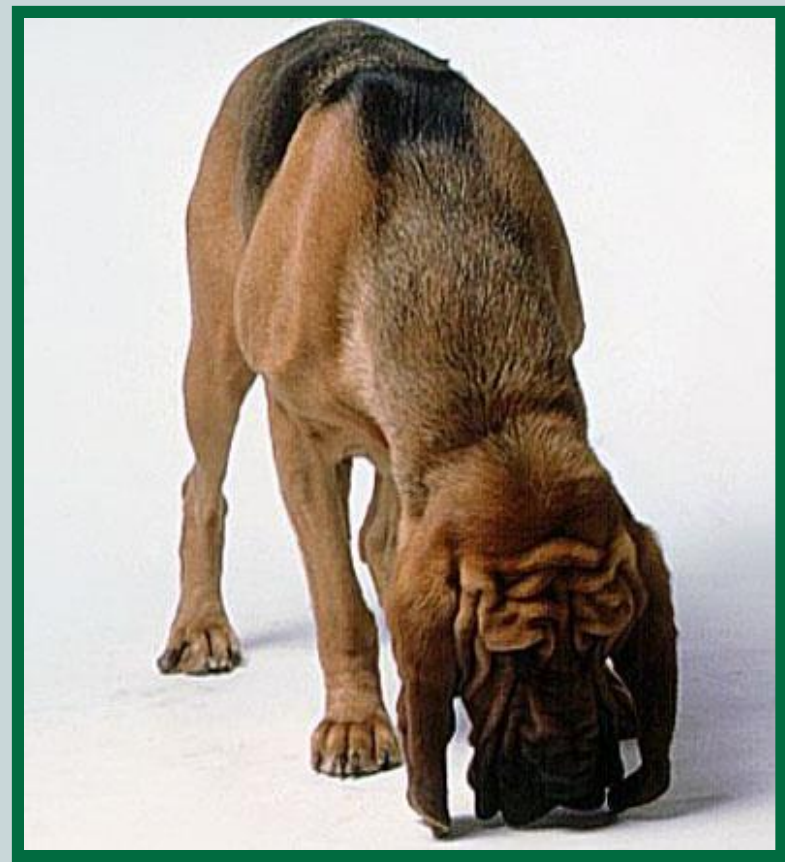
Correct!

Question 8

Which dog is cow hocked?

A

B

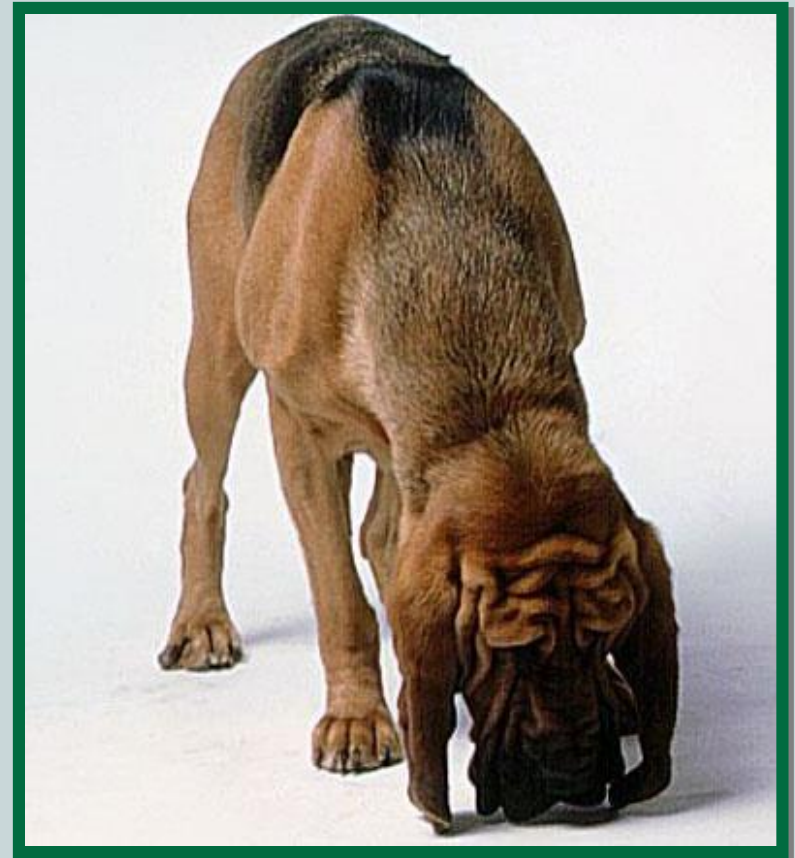


Question 8

Which dog is cow hocked?

A

B



Correct!

Question 9

Which dog has the **best** rear structure?

A



B



C



Question 9

Which dog has the **best** rear structure?

A



Cow hocked

B



Correct!

C



Too narrow

Question 10

Which cat has the **best** front structure?

A

B

C

D



Question 10

Which cat has the *best* front structure?

A

B

C

D



Correct!

Question 11

Which dog has the **best** front structure?

A



B



Question 11

Which dog has the **best** front structure?

A



B



Correct!

Question 12

What do you observe about these two cats?

A

B



Question 12

What do you observe about these two cats?

A

B



A is excellent

B has cow hocks, front ankles together, and elbows out

Question 13

Which cat has better balance and structure?

A



B



Question 13

Which cat has better balance and structure?

A



B



Correct!

Question 14

Which cat has better balance and structure?

A

B



Question 14

Which cat has better balance and structure?

A



B



Correct!

Question 15

Which cat has excellent balance and structure?

A



B



Question 15

Which cat has excellent balance and structure?

A



B



Correct!

Question 16

Referring to the Bengal breed standard, which Bengal has the best tail?

A



B



Question 16

Referring to the Bengal breed standard, which Bengal has the best tail?

A



B



Question 17

Which cat has better leg structure?

A

B



Question 17

Which cat has better leg structure?

A

B



Congratulations!

You have completed the TICA Judging School,
"Capable Cats - An Introduction to
Cow Hocks and Structure"



For comments, questions, or to contribute photos, please email
Vickie Shields, vshields@ix.netcom.com

Questions?



The End

*(Notice the
excellent structure
of the back legs!)*

