Welcome

I wanted to find a special way to stay in touch with all of my puppy people and to allow a way for EVERYONE to spread the word about their Rat Terrier and experience. So, I thought that a quarterly newsletter would be such a neat thing. I hope you will ALL contribute to the newsletter by sharing your personal successes, fun photos, and sending anything you find that you think all of us could learn from.

I want to personally thank each and everyone of you for loving your River Ridge Rat Terrier and for keeping me updated about how they are doing. You probably have no idea how much your updates mean to me. I will never get tired of seeing your photos or reading your letters/emails. Our private Facebook page has been a wonderful way to stay connected and I hope you will continue to stay with us there as well as contribute to and enjoy our newsletter.

If along this journey you ever have a question, you know how to reach me 365 days/nights a year!

~~~~
Stacy
While in AKC Miscellaneous class, AKC has awarded the Certificate of Merit Titles to three River Ridge dogs. This title will remain as a suffix on the dog's name after we enter into full status and compete in the Terrier Group. On June 26, 2013 we will be able to compete in the Terrier Group for Championship points and Grand Championship points.

To date, the following dogs have earned and been awarded the Certificate of Merit title:

RiverRidge Tri’N 2 Sail 2 The Top, CM (pictured left)
Stoneybays UR Martini’s Serv’d, CM (pictured below and left)
River Ridge Tri’N Top This, CM (pictured below)
When most people think of Rat Terriers, they see the familiar tableau of the rugged little feist going barn to barn with his master ridding the farm of vermin. A great deal of this vision is true. A hundred years ago, you would be hard pressed to find a farm in America that didn’t have a rat terrier. They were the ideal dogs for rural life: a compact, hardy dog that would rid the farm of rodents, help hunt squirrels, and play with the kids. To the turn of the century farmer, the rat terrier was an indispensable part of family life.

Today, the rat terrier remains a favorite of rural people everywhere, but it is also an ideal family dog that is just as much at home in the house as on the farm. Their small size makes them economical to feed and kennel, and their short hair makes them less messy than many shedding breeds. They are among the friendliest of terriers, making them excellent pets for children. A growing child couldn’t ask for a better, more loyal friend than a rat terrier. And while they may be tenacious when on the trail of a rat, at home they are just as comfortable snuggling next to you on the couch for a long winter nap.

Outside the home, we get to see another side of the rat terrier. Those unfamiliar with the breed are quick to notice its keen intelligence and eye-popping athleticism. These two traits—along with exceptional bravery—are indispensable for a dog that makes its living dispatching ground quarry. The athleticism and intelligence of the rat terrier can also be found on display in a simple game of fetch. There are few things more enjoyable than watching a “rattie” race across an open field, leap high in the air after a ball, and then return it with a huge grin on its face.

Aesthetically, the rat terrier is among the most pleasing dogs in the world. Rat terriers are structurally balanced with a well-defined, expressive face. They are sturdy, but not bulky or cumbersome. In many ways, the rat terrier is a study in artistic balance, a combination of chiseled musculature and effortless grace. Such traits lend themselves naturally to the show ring where they have been a fixture in the UKC ring for some time and, this June, will complete the crossover to the AKC.

With a storied past and a bright future, the rat terrier has solidified itself as a quintessential American success story.
My name is Kelly Wagner and I work from home in Auburndale, Florida. I used to be Stacy’s roommate so I fell in love with rat terriers from living with her and the whole gang.

I was lucky enough to get Dixie “Smalls” Wagner, formerly Marianne of the Gilligan litter born June 24, 2011. Dixie was the tiniest puppy of the litter and was quickly nick-named “Smalls”. I took her home to Florida on a plane on September 11, 2011 and she took her place as the princess of the family. She is a beautiful tri-colored pie bald and grew up to be a smaller version of her mother Hannah.

Dixie leads the slightly more sedate life of the pet rat terrier. Dixie enjoys lying in the sun out on the screened porch and watching all the birds and golfers go by. Like all rat terriers, she is alert, agile, and intelligent. She plays tug, loves laser chase, chews on bully sticks, and also destroys stuffed toys on a regular basis. She loves to sleep under the covers of my bed at night.

I do not have a back yard so she is walked on a leash every day. This is her favorite thing to do together. (Since Florida is full of wildlife, it is probably better that she not be outside unattended. We had a 7-foot alligator in the front of the house yesterday!) For more exercise, we go to the dog park that is located about 5 miles away. She gets to socialize with her dog friends in the neighborhood and hunts lizards in the grass and trees daily. Occasionally she gets to bark at the UPS man or some other unsuspecting delivery person.

Dixie is my best friend and I feel so lucky to have her in my life. So much of her attitude and antics remind me of her relatives back in Pennsylvania. Every day with her is a fun day.
## United Kennel Club
### Rat Terrier Standings

#### Final Top Ten Standings 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Dog Name</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>NBOB UFR GRCH’PR’Soneybays Ur Martini’s Serv’d</td>
<td>Stacy McWilliams and Tammy Jordan</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>UFR GRCH’PR’Riverridge Sank Ur Battleship</td>
<td>Balynda Brown and Stacy McWilliams</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>GRCH’Pr’Bur-way Without Limits</td>
<td>Barbara Trammel or Felicity Trammel</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>UAGI URO1 GRCH Raganrat’s Quintessential Q</td>
<td>Darice Ragan or Harriett Browne</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>CA USCH UFR GRCH’PR’Riverridge Trin2 Sail 2 The Top</td>
<td>Balynda Brown and Stacy McWilliams</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>UWP GRCH 3bf Stars Yar Got It Conn N Goin</td>
<td>Electra Blair</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>GRCH’PR’River Ridge Simply Irresistible</td>
<td>Stacy McWilliams</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>GRCH’PR’Cohills Indian Outlaw</td>
<td>Amanda Hill</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>GRCH’PR’K2’s Prognostication For Hdk</td>
<td>Rebekah Anthony</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>GRCH’PR’King Pen Stack The Deck</td>
<td>Ruth Kramer</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Top Ten Standings as of March 29, 2013:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Dog Name</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>UFR GRCH’PR’Riverridge Sank Ur Battleship</td>
<td>Balynda Brown and Stacy McWilliams</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>GRCH King Pen Rnb’s Queen Ann</td>
<td>Sherry Hendrix</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>CH Atencio’s Spin Drift Nbt</td>
<td>Tamara L Atencio</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>URO1 GRCH’PR’Sands’ Ripple Across Cohills</td>
<td>Sharon V Riley or Amanda Hill</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>URO1 GRCH K2’s Sobe An Outlaw At Cohills</td>
<td>Amanda Hill or Devan Kallas</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>‘PR’Kn’d’s Sweet Adeline</td>
<td>Ken Jones or Darla Jones</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>CH’PR’River Ridge’s Level of Intrigue</td>
<td>Stacy McWilliams</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>CH’PR’Kenann’s Serenity of Cohills</td>
<td>Amanda Hill</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>CH Dh’s Wind Beneth My Wings</td>
<td>Amanda Hill</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>‘PR’Kingpen Rnb He Uses Dark Magic</td>
<td>Jackie Ader</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CH Tnt’s Remington Steele</td>
<td>Kacey Yates</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AKC Show Results

Benjamin ~
Detroit Kennel Club ~ 03/02/2013 Espen Engh ~ Open Dog 1/MBOB
Detroit Kennel Club ~ 03/03/2013 Nicholas G. Frost ~ Open Dog 1/MBOB

Splash ~
Mid-Kentucky Kennel Club, Inc. ~ 03/14/2013 Mrs. Robert (Polly) D. Smith ~ Puppy Dog 1/MBOS
Louisville Kennel Club, Inc. ~ 03/15/2013 Mr. Norman L. Patton ~ Puppy Dog 1/MBOS
Evansville Kennel Club, Inc. ~ 03/16/2013 Ms. Patricia W. Laurans ~ Puppy Dog 1/MBOS
◊ Splash was also entered in the Open show that evening and got 1/MBOB/Gr3 under Judge Carol S. Brown
Louisville Kennel Club, Inc. ~ 03/17/2013 Mr. Vincent T. Grosso ~ Puppy Dog 1/MBOB

MORE SHOW RESULTS:

Annapolis Kennel Club ~ Ms. Anitra Cuneo ~ Kimmie BOB
Virginia Terrier Club ~ Richmond VA ~ Ms. Robert Polly D. Smith ~ TJ BOB, Noah 1, Hunter 2
Allentown Puppy Match ~ Allentown PA ~ Chad Howard ~ Stella BOB, Group 2 out of 8!!!!
Boardwalk Kennel Club ~ Wildwood NJ ~ Hunter BOB/BIMISC, Stella BOS
Boardwalk Kennel Club ~ Wildwood NJ ~ TJ BOB/BIMISC
Garden State Terrier Club ~ Secaucus NJ ~ Ms. Rita Bell ~ Hunter BOB
Delaware Co. Kennel Club ~ York PA ~ Dr. James Eddwards ~ Stella BOB
New Brunswick Kennel Club ~ Edison NJ ~ Janet Allen ~ Noah BOB, Brick 1, Hunter 2
Harrisburg Kennel Club ~ Harrisburg PA ~ Dr. Eric Liebes ~ TJ BOB/BIMISC
We had 5 new puppies go to their new homes:

Parents ~

Sire: UWP UFR GRCH Four Paws Amber's Twista Fate BIS BIMBS RBIMBS, CGC aka Trevor

Dam: Stoneybay's Cross'n River Ridge aka Lyla

Envy, Bella, Cody, Kirby & Henri

CongRATS to their new families.

For our next newsletter, we would love if you would send a short story about what your puppy loves to do and how much fun you are having!

How to tally up your points in UKC!!

Date: _______________________________
Show 1 Judge ___________________________
# of Dogs entered in your breed: ____________
Regular class by variety (Puppy Junior, Senior, Adult or Breeder/Hander) 5
Best Male of Variety 8
Reserve Best Male of Variety 0
Best Male 12
Reserve Best Male 0
Best Female of Variety 8
Reserve Best Female of Variety 0
Best Female 12
Reserve Best Female 0
Best of Winners 10 (Also a major)
Major Yes/No (Major is a Best Female or Best Male with competition)
Champion of Champions CH or RCH—How many CH entered?
Grand Champion 0
Best of Breed (BOB) Yes/No
Total Points Won if you went BOB ________________
Canine Heartworm Disease

Dogs are considered the definitive host for heartworms (Dirofilaria immitis). However, heartworms may infect more than 30 species of animals (e.g., coyotes, foxes, wolves and other wild canids, domestic cats and wild felids, ferrets, sea lions, etc.) and humans as well. When a mosquito carrying infective heartworm larvae bites a dog and transmits the infection, the larvae grow, develop and migrate in the body over a period of several months to become sexually mature male and female worms. These reside in the heart, lungs and associated blood vessels. As mature adults, the worms mate and the females release their offspring (microfilariae), pronounced: (micro-fil-ar-ee-a), into the blood stream.

Offspring can be detected in the blood (pre-patent period) about six to seven months after the infective larvae from the mosquito enter the dog. The male heartworms (four to six inches in length) and the females (10-12 inches) become fully grown about one year after infection, and their life span in dogs appears to average up to five to seven years.

In experimentally induced infections of heartworms in dogs, the percentage of infective larvae developing to adults is high (40% to 90%). However, the percentage of experimentally infected dogs from which adult worms are recovered is virtually 100%. The number of worms infecting a dog can be very high, with the number of worms in dogs ranging from one to approximately 250.

Microfilariaemia, the presence of heartworm offspring in the blood of infected dogs, is relatively common. However, not all heartworm infections result in such offspring circulating in the blood. These are known as occult heartworm infections and may be the result of a number of factors such as single sex heartworm infections, host immune responses affecting the presence of circulating offspring (microfilariae) and most significantly, the administration of heartworm preventives.

The onset and severity of disease in the dog is mainly a reflection of the number of adult heartworms present, the age of the infection and the level of activity of the dog. Dogs with higher numbers of worms are generally found to have more severe heart and lung disease changes. Until the number of mature heartworms exceeds 50 in a 25-kg dog (approximately 55 pounds), nearly all of the heartworms reside in the lower caudalpulmonary arteries (the arteries of the lower lung lobes). Higher numbers of heartworms result in their presence in the right chambers of the heart. In such infections, the most common early pathological changes caused by heartworms are due to inflammatory processes that occur in and around the arteries of the lower portion of the lungs in response to the presence of heartworms. Later, the heart may enlarge and become weakened due to an increased workload and congestive heart failure may occur. A very active dog (e.g., working dog) is more likely to develop severe disease with a relatively small number of
heartworms than an inactive one (e.g., a lap dog or couch potato). Occasionally, a dog with a large number of heartworms may not only have worms in the heart, but also in the caudal vena cava (large primary vein of the lower body) between the liver and the heart. If the heartworms are not removed surgically, this syndrome causes sudden collapse and death within two to three days.

Canine heartworm infection is widely distributed throughout the United States. Heartworm infection has been found in dogs native to all 50 states. All dogs, regardless of their age, sex, or habitat, are susceptible to heartworm infection. The highest infection rates (up to 45%) in dogs (not maintained on heartworm preventive) are observed within 150 miles of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the Gulf of Mexico to New Jersey and along the Mississippi River and its major tributaries. Other areas of the United States may have lower incidence rates (5% or less) of canine heartworm disease, while some regions have environmental, mosquito population and dog population factors that allow a higher local incidence of heartworm infection. Regions where heartworm disease is common have diagnosed infections in dogs as young as one year of age, with most areas diagnosing infections primarily between the ages of three and eight years. Although there are differences in frequency of infection for various groups of dogs, all dogs in all regions should be considered at risk, placed on prevention programs and frequently examined by a veterinarian.

Clinical Signs
Heartworm disease may cause a combination of medical problems in the same dog including dysfunction of the lungs, heart, liver and kidneys. The disease may have an acute onset but usually begins with barely detectable signs resulting from a chronic infection and a combination of physiologic changes. Dogs with a low number of adult worms in the body that are not exercised strenuously may never have apparent signs of heartworm disease. However, in most dogs, the heart and lungs are the major organs affected by heartworms with varying degrees of clinical signs.

### Clinical Signs Associated with Canine Heartworm Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No abnormal clinical signs observed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough, exercise intolerance, abnormal lung sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough, exercise intolerance, dyspnea (difficulty breathing), abnormal lung sounds, hepatomegaly (enlargement of the liver), syncope (temporary loss of consciousness due to poor blood flow to the brain), ascites (fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity), abnormal heart sounds, death.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagnosis

The diagnosis of canine heartworm disease depends upon the following:
- an accurate patient history
- the recognition of varied clinical signs
- the use of several diagnostic procedures that may include:
  - blood (serological) testing microfilarial detection and differentiation physical exam and clinical laboratory tests X-ray (radiology) angiography and ultrasound (echocardiography) in the worst case scenario, examination after death (necropsy).
The lens of the eye is the clear structure which focuses the image onto the retina. When the lens pathologically loses its clarity, we call it a cataract, the topic of another page at this site.

A clear understanding of the anatomy of the eye will help with your comprehension of the changes which occur in lens luxation. Please refer to the anatomy section of this website as needed.

The lens is located behind the iris, the central portion being exposed by the pupillary opening. The lens is normally held in position by small fibers called zonules, or the suspensory ligaments. The zonules are attached to the equatorial perimeter of the lens and to the ciliary body to keep it in position. Aqueous fluid (aqueous humor) fills the anterior chamber of the eye, and the vitreous, a jelly-like material fills the vitreous chamber behind the lens. The aqueous fluid is manufactured in the ciliary body and flows through the pupil into the anterior chamber and exits the eye through the ciliary cleft or drainage angle where the cornea and the root of the iris meet in the periphery of the anterior chamber. Here, the aqueous fluid re-enters the general circulation of the body. The aqueous humor maintains the normal pressure of the eye known as intraocular pressure (IOP). A disruption or blockage of the flow of the aqueous fluid often results in glaucoma.

What is a Luxated Lens?

Should the zonules break the lens can either become loosened (subluxated) or completely detached (luxated). When the lens completely tears free of its zonular attachments and falls forward into the anterior chamber, we call this an anterior luxation. It is also possible for the lens to luxate posteriorly into the vitreous body.

Lens Luxation, Continued on Page 5
Breeds with heritable lens luxation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Cattle Dog</th>
<th>Bedlington Terrier</th>
<th>Border Collie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brittany Spaniel</td>
<td>Deutsche Jadgterrier</td>
<td>Fox Terrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Russel Terrier</td>
<td>Manchester Terrier</td>
<td>Miniature Bull Terrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Elkhound</td>
<td>Scottish Terrier</td>
<td>Shar-Pei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan Terrier</td>
<td>Welsh Terrier</td>
<td>West Highland White Terrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whippet</td>
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In cats, many cases of anterior luxated lenses occur in aged individuals and the cause is unknown (idiopathic). Some cases are associated with inflammation (uveitis) which may be caused by viral infections such as F.I.V., so careful evaluation is needed.

Since lens luxation may cause glaucoma, and since glaucoma may cause lens luxation it is important to determine which disease came first. When lens luxation occurs secondarily to glaucoma, it usually occurs late in the disease once the elevated pressure within the eye has caused the sclera to stretch, and the zonular ligaments to tear. This does not occur until long after vision has been lost. In such a case, attention must be given to resolving the pain associated with glaucoma.

What happens when the lens luxates?
An anteriorly luxated lens is extremely serious, because it blocks the flow of the aqueous fluid in the eye. This often results in the acute onset of glaucoma. We often use the term pupillary block glaucoma since the luxated lens itself and some displaced vitreous obstructs the flow of aqueous through the pupil. There are, however, other causes of pupillary block glaucoma. In dogs, it is generally accepted that within 72 hours, the elevated pressure in the eye will cause irreversible damage to the optic nerve and retina. In addition, the anteriorly luxated lens may cause corneal damage by injuring the endothelial layer of cells which help keep the cornea clear. Corneal edema of varying severity may be the result.

A posteriorly luxated lens can also cause glaucoma since the vitreous is displaced forward and can block the drainage angle.

Treatment
The first step in planning treatment for a dog or cat with a lens luxation is a careful assessment of the prospect for vision in the eye. If the lens luxation is longstanding and if there is glaucoma greater than 72 hours in duration, or if there is hemorrhage in the eye the chances of saving vision is reduced. If the lens luxation is recent, and if the glaucoma is not severe, and the retina and optic disc still look healthy, then there may be a reasonable chance of saving vision with surgery. In this case the surgery done is called an intracapsular lens extraction where the lens is removed with its capsule or covering intact. This requires a larger incision into the eye than traditional cataract surgery, and since the lens capsule is being removed, it is difficult, but not impossible, to replace the lens with an artificial lens (IOL). In many cases, it is also necessary to remove some of the vitreous which has also herniated forward. This is called a vitrectomy.

In some cases the patient is presented with the lens subluxated (partially luxated). If there is no pupillary block or glaucoma present, then medications may be used in an effort to keep the pressure low, and to keep the pupil relatively constricted to reduce the chance of anterior luxation. In some cases, where mild or intermittent glaucoma is present, laser surgery may help stabilize the intraocular pressure. Frequent re-examinations are required as the situation may change to true luxation in some cases.

If the eye has been blinded as a result of the glaucoma caused by the lens luxation, then emergency lens removal surgery will not benefit the situation. If the eye is painful, something must be done to relieve the pain. The two main solutions (also discussed on the glaucoma page), are enucleation (removal) of the eye, or an intrascleral prosthesis procedure where the contents of the eye are removed and replaced with a silicon ball, in many cases resulting in a comfortable blind eye with a very reasonable cosmetic appearance.
What about the other eye?

Examination of the fellow eye, especially in the terrier breeds predisposed to lens luxation may reveal a looseness or wobble to the lens as the head moves. This is due to weakness in the zonular ligaments and in such a case future luxation is likely. In these cases, preventative lens removal may be best, in an effort to prevent a crisis. Medical management by an observant owner is also an option, but should lens luxation occur, emergency surgery will be required.

What about future generations?

Dogs affected with primary lens luxation should not be used for breeding. Since this is a late onset disease, the breeder may encounter a situation where a dog who has already produced a number of litters of pups develops a lens luxation. This is disconcerting since it would be advisable not to use any of the second generation for breeding either. Routine eye certification examinations will not, in most cases, detect a dog predisposed to lens luxation, unless the ligaments have already started to weaken and the slight wobble of the lens is detected by the ophthalmologist during the examination.

In Europe, breeders of the Deutsche Jadgterrier, have developed an innovative method of evaluating risk of lens luxation. The pedigree of each dog is examined, and a statistical analysis is applied giving each dog an "LL INDEX" - basically a risk factor for the development of lens luxation. If an individual dog's LL Index is above a certain criteria, the dog may not be used for breeding.

Vitreous Displacement Syndrome in Cats

Occasionally in cats, the lens will be displaced forward without tearing of the zonular ligaments. This results in a very shallow anterior chamber and a moderate elevation in intraocular pressure. In some cases, the lens will actually touch the cornea resulting in focal corneal edema at the site of contact. This condition is thought to be due to a pathologic diversion of the flow of aqueous fluid. The aqueous normally flows through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye, but in this condition some aqueous goes into the back of the eye into the vitreous body, pushing the lens forward. This condition is managed medically for the glaucoma. Attempts to remove the lens in these cases has met a lower than expected success rate.

http://www.eyevet.ca/luxlens.html

Contributors: The information on these pages was compiled by Dr. Michael Zigler, D.V.M., Cert. V. Ophthal. With significant contributions by Dr. Dennis Hacker, Dr. Julie Gionfriddo and Dr. James Schoster. Zigler Veterinary Professional Corporation, c/o Mississauga Oakville Veterinary Emergency Hospital, 2285 Bristol Circle, Oakville, Ontario L6H 6P8 Canada.
How an AKC Dog Show Works

Each dog presented to a judge is exhibited ("handled") by its owner, breeder or a hired professional. The role of a handler is similar to that of a jockey who rides a horse around the track and, hopefully, into the winner's circle.

Most dogs in competition at conformation shows are competing for points toward their AKC championships. It takes fifteen points, including two majors (wins of three, four or five points) awarded by at least three different judges, to become an American Kennel Club "Champion of Record."

The number of championship points awarded at a show depends on the number of males ("dogs") and females ("bitches") of the breed actually in competition. The larger the entry, the greater the number of points a male or a female can win. The maximum number of points awarded to a dog at any show is 5 points.

Males and females compete separately within their respective breeds, in seven regular classes. The following classes are offered, and are divided by sex:

**Puppy** - For dogs between six and twelve months of age, that are not yet champions (optional class).

**Twelve-To-Eighteen Months** - For dogs twelve to eighteen months of age, that are not yet champions (optional class).

**Novice** - For dogs six months of age and over, which have not, prior to the date of closing of entries, won three first prizes in the Novice Class, a first prize in Amateur-Owner Handler, Bred-by-Exhibitor, American-bred, or Open Classes, nor one or more points toward their championship (optional class).

**Amateur-Owner-Handler** – For dogs that are at least six months of age that are not champions. Dogs must be handled in the class by the registered owner of the dog and is limited to exhibitors who have not, at any point in time, been a professional dog handler, AKC approved conformation judge, or employed as an assistant to a professional handler (effective January 1, 2009) (optional class).

**Bred By Exhibitor** - For dogs that are exhibited by their owner and breeder, that are not yet champions (optional class).

**American-Bred** - For dogs born in the United States from a mating which took place in the United States, that are not yet champions (mandatory class).

**Open** - For any dog of the breed, at least 6 months of age (mandatory class). After these classes are judged, all the dogs that won first place in a class compete again to see who is the best of the winning dogs. Males and females are judged separately. Only the best male (Winners Dog) and the best female (Winners Bitch) receive championship points. The Winners Dog and Winners Bitch then compete with the champions for the Best of Breed award. At the end of the Best of Breed Competition, three awards are usually given:

**Best of Breed** - the dog judged as the best in its breed category.

**Best of Winners** - the dog judged as the better of the Winners Dog and Winners Bitch.
# American Kennel Club, abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>TITLE NAME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Champion: Dogs must acquire 15 points, including 2 majors won under different judges and at least one point under a third different judge. [Conformation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Champion Tracker: Dog must hold all 3 tracking titles (TD, TDX, and VST) [Tracking Test]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCH</td>
<td>Grand Champion: Completion of the title requires all of the following: Twenty five Grand Champion points, three majors won under three different judges, At least one or more points won under a fourth judge, Must have defeated at least one other AKC Champion of Record at three shows. [Conformation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACH</td>
<td>Master Agility Champion: In order to acquire the title, a dog must achieve a minimum of 750 championship points and 20 double qualifying scores obtained from the Master Standard Agility class and the Master Jumpers With Weaves class. [Agility Trial]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>National Agility Champion: The winner of the annual National Agility Championship shall be entitled to be designated National Agility Champion of _____ (year). [National Agility Championship]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOC</td>
<td>National Obedience Champion: The winner of the annual National Obedience invitational shall be entitled to be designated National Obedience Champion of _____ (year) [National Obedience Invitational]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTCH</td>
<td>Obedience Trial Champion: Dog must have won: ◇ 100 points ◇ Dog must receive at least one first place Open B, one first place Utility and a third first place ribbon in either class ◇ First places must be awarded by 3 different judges ◇ Must be at all-breed events. One of the required first places may have been won at a Specialty Show. ◇ Open B must have 6 in competition ◇ Utility must have 3 in competition [Obedience Trial]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACH</td>
<td>Preferred Agility Champion: In order to achieve the title, a dog must achieve a minimum of 750 Championship points and 20 double qualifying scores obtained from the Master Preferred Standard Agility class and the Master Preferred Jumpers With Weaves class. [Agility Trial]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNAC</td>
<td>Preferred National Agility Champion: The winner of the annual National Agility Championship in each Preferred class jump height shall be entitled to be designated Preferred National Agility Champion of _____ (year) [National Agility Championship]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGDSC</td>
<td>Retrieving Gun Dog Stake Champion: Win 1st place in a stake that has been designated a Retrieving Gun Dog Championship stake. [Field Trial]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>Triple Champion: Any dog that has been awarded the title of Dual Champion (DC) and the title of Obedience Trial Champion (OTCH) or Tracking Champion (CT) or Agility Champion (MACH OR PACH) may be designated as a Triple Champion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCH</td>
<td>Versatile Companion Champion: Effective January 1, 200, title will precede the name of the dog that completes a OTCH, MACH or PACH and CT [Obedience Trial / Agility Trial / Tracking Test]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suffix Title Abbreviations can be found at: [http://www.akc.org/events/titles.cfm?v_page_titles=2](http://www.akc.org/events/titles.cfm?v_page_titles=2)

Beginner’s Guide to AKC: [http://classic.akc.org/events/conformation/beginners.cfm](http://classic.akc.org/events/conformation/beginners.cfm)
How to Count Points at AKC Dog Shows

This document has been created for you by the American Kennel Club® to help you understand the point schedule and how Championship points are counted. The American Kennel Club requires a dog to obtain a total of 15 points with two major wins (a major win is worth three points or higher) to become a champion. The majors must be won under different judges and at least one other judge must award some of the remaining points – so you need to win under at least three different judges.

You will see how to figure the points when your dog or bitch wins the Winners Class, Best of Winners, Best of Opposite Sex or Best of Breed.

Winners Dog – WD; Winners Bitch – WB; Best of Breed – BOB
Best of Opposite Sex – BOS; Best of Winners – BOW

How to Figure Points for Winners Dog and Winners Bitch

In the show catalog you will see a schedule of points for your breed that will look similar to this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>D3</th>
<th>D4</th>
<th>D5</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>¥</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Other Breeds &amp; Varieties</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember, point schedules vary by show location. If you are not at the show, make certain you get the point schedule for the event region where your dog won. Refer to the Schedule of Points.

To figure your points, count dogs competing in the regular classes of your dog's sex. Then compare that number to the point schedule in your catalog.

EXAMPLE:

Total of class dogs
Total of class bitches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>D3</th>
<th>D4</th>
<th>D5</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>¥</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Other Breeds &amp; Varieties</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Winners Dog – WD (3 dogs = 2 pts); Winners Bitch – WB (4 bitches = 3 pts)

TIPS: When counting dogs in competition, you only count dogs present that are defeated. Dogs that are disqualified, dismissed, excused or have all awards withheld do not count. Also, any dog that is moved up to Best of Breed is not counted as Champion, not a class dog.

Check the posted copies of the judges' book before you leave the show to make certain your dog was marked as the winner. Mistakes do happen! Also, verify that your dog's AKC registration number is correct in the catalog. If it is not correct, let the superintendent know before you leave the show. In both cases, it's easier to make the correction on the day of the show rather than later.

How to Figure Points If Your Class Dog or Bitch Goes Best of Breed

Count regular class dogs in your sex, plus all move ups and Champions of both sexes entered for Best of Breed competition. Absentees do not count.

EXAMPLE:

Total of class dogs
Total of class bitches
Total of Champion dogs
Total of Champion bitches

How To Figure Points If Your Class Dog or Bitch Goes Best of Opposite Sex

Count class dogs in your sex plus all Champions and move ups, only of the same sex, that competed for Best of Breed.

EXAMPLE:

Total of class dogs
Total of class bitches
Total of Champion dogs
Total of Champion bitches

How To Figure Points for Best of Winners

Count points first for Winners Dog, then for Winners Bitch. Whichever is awarded Best of Winners will receive the highest number.

EXAMPLE:

Total of class dogs
Total of class bitches
Total of Champion dogs
Total of Champion bitches

How To Figure Points of Best of Opposite Sex

WD goes BOB (3 class dogs + 3 champions = 6 dogs for 5 pts)
WD goes BOB (4 class bitches + 3 champions = 7 bitches for 5 pts)

TIPS: Veteran dogs or any other non-class dogs are not counted in determining points.

Sample

Work through the following examples and see if your answers are correct. We have put together a sample judge's sheet to help you understand some of the possibilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUPPY DOGS</td>
<td>12-16 MOS DOGS</td>
<td>OPEN DOGS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9 MOS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WINNERS WITHHELD | RESERVE WITHHELD

PLEASE ENTER CATALOG NUMBER IF AWARDED

I certify that in my opinion the WINNER and RESERVE are deserving of championship points on this day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUPPY BITCHES</td>
<td>12-18 MOS BITCHES</td>
<td>BRED-BY BITCHES</td>
<td>OPEN BITCHES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9 MOS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Award</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lack of Merit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WINNERS WITHHELD | RESERVE WITHHELD

PLEASE ENTER CATALOG NUMBER IF AWARDED

I certify that in my opinion the WINNER and RESERVE are deserving of championship points on this day.

BEST OF BREED COMPETITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16D</th>
<th>21D</th>
<th>22B</th>
<th>23D</th>
<th>24B</th>
<th>25D</th>
<th>26B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>21D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEST OF BREED | BEST OF WINNERS | BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>D3</th>
<th>D4</th>
<th>D5</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>¥</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Other Breeds &amp; Varieties</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WD goes BOB over the WB (2 pts in dogs and 3 pts in bitches = 3 pts for BOW)
WD goes BOB over the WD (2 pts in dogs and 3 pts in bitches = 3 pts for BOW)

TIPS: You only get the highest point count – you can not combine dogs and bitches points together.

Example: WD gets 2 pts and BOW is 3 pts. The award is 3 pts, not 5 pts.

It is important if a class dog or bitch is awarded BOS to figure those points before figuring BOW.

WD (3 pts); WB (4 pts)
WD goes BOB (5 pts); WB goes BOB (5 pts)
WD goes BOS (5 pts); WB goes BOS (5 pts)
WD goes BOB over WB (4 pts); WB goes BOW over WD (4 pts)
WD goes BOW, WB goes BOS - Points for WD are (5 pts)

We hope the foregoing has helped you understand the point system, thus adding to your enjoyment of dog shows.

Now go to the Schedule of Points and work the above scenario for your breed.

Should you have additional questions please refer to Chapter 16, Section I, Rules Applying to Dog Shows.

GEPTS1/5/10
How to Count Grand Championship Points

How to Count Grand Championship Points at AKC Dog Shows
This document has been created for you by the American Kennel Club to help you understand the point schedules and how Grand Championship points are counted.

A dog must be (1) a Champion of Record or (2) have been transferred to BOB competition based on the owner’s record of their having completed the requirements for a CH title to be eligible for Grand Championship (GCH) competition.

The American Kennel Club requires a dog to obtain a total of 25 points with three major wins (a major win is worth three points or higher) to become a Grand Champion. The majors must be won under three different judges and at least one other judge must award some of the remaining points—so you need to win under at least four different judges. Also, at least one Champion of Record must be defeated at three of these shows.

Best of Breed – BOB; Best of Opposite Sex – BOS
Select Dog – SD; Select Bitch – SB

Remember, point schedules vary by show location. If you are not at the show, make certain you get the points schedule for the event region where your dog won.

Refer to the Schedule of Points.

The Grand Championship points awarded are determined by the same divisional point schedules that are used for the calculation of championship (CH) points. Check the posted copies of the judge’s book before you leave the show to make certain your dog was marked correctly. Mistakes do happen! Also, verify that your dog’s AKC registration number is correct in the catalog. If it is not correct, let the superintendent know before you leave the show. In both cases, it’s easier to make the correction on the day of the show rather than later.

How To Figure Points If Your Champion Dog or Bitch Goes Best of Breed

Grand Championship points will be calculated according to the number of dogs competing in the regular classes, as well as dogs competing in Best of Breed competition.

A dog awarded BOB will be credited with the number of GCH points calculated for BOB or BOS whichever is greater.

If the judge elects to award GCH points to his BOB winner today, whether the BOB is a dog or a bitch, the BOB will receive 5 GCH points.

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total of class dogs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of class bitches</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of Champion dogs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of Champion bitches</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How To Figure Points If Your Champion Dog or Bitch Goes Best of Opposite Sex

If the Judge elects to award GCH points to his BOS winner, we count all dogs of their sex competing.

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total of class dogs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of class bitches</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of Champion dogs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of Champion bitches</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Points for BOB and Head Bitch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>BOB (7 class dogs + 5 class bitches + 6 champions = 18 dogs for 5 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Points for BOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>BOS - dog (7 class dogs + 3 champion dogs = 10 dogs for 4 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Points for BOS - bitch (5 class bitches + 3 champion bitches = 8 bitches for 3 pts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>BOS - bitch (5 class bitches + 3 champion bitches = 8 bitches for 3 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How To Figure Points for Select Dog or Bitch

Now we move on to Select Dog and Select Bitch. These are new AKC terms created for use in the Grand Championship program. Here we count all dogs of the same sex defeated in the BOB and regular classes. Once again, it is entirely at the judge’s discretion to choose a Select Dog and/or a Select Bitch.

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>BOB – a male SD is chosen (10 dogs – 2 dogs = 8 dogs for 4 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Points for SB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>SB is chosen (8 bitches – 2 bitches = 6 bitches for 2 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIPS: SD/ SB count all dogs competing of the same sex then subtract 2.

Sample

Work through the following examples and see if your answers are correct. We have put together a sample judge’s sheet to help you understand some of the possibilities.

Winners Withheld ❌ Reserve Withheld ❌
Please enter catalog number if awarded.

I certify that in my opinion the winner 5 & reserve 9 are deserving of championship points on this day.

Winners Withheld ❌ Reserve Withheld ❌
Please enter catalog number if awarded.

I certify that in my opinion the winner 20 & reserve 6 are deserving of championship points on this day.

Best of Breed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>BOB (5 points); BOS - bitch (5 points)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIPS: When counting dogs in competition, you only count dogs present that are judged. Dogs that are disqualified, dismissed, excused, absent or have all awards withheld do not count.

Best of Breed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>AKC Breed or Varieties</th>
<th>BOB (5 points); BOS - bitch (5 points)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIPS: We hope the foregoing has helped you understand the point system, thus adding to your enjoyment of dog shows.

Now go to the Schedule of Points and work the above scenarios for your breed.

Should you have additional questions please refer to Chapter 16, Section 1, Rules Applying to Dog Shows.
What Do All Those Letters mean??

United Kennel Club

Agility

* **UGRACH1**—United grand Agility Champion 1 (A UGRACH title will be issued with the designation in accordance with the numerical times the title has been earned)
* **UGRACH**—United Grand Agility Champion
* **UACHX**—United Agility Champion Excellent
* **UACH**—United Agility Champion
* **UAGII**—United Agility II
* **UAGI**—United Agility I

Conformation

* **NBOB**—National Best of Breed (for American Eskimos, American Pit Bull Terriers, Belgian Shepherd Dogs, Epagneul Bretons, Israel Caanan Cogs, Rat Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Rat Terriers awarded at their National Specialty)
* **NGRCH**—National Grand Champion (for American Eskimos, American Pit Bull Terriers and Toy Fox Terriers awarded at their National Specialty)
* **GRCH**—Grand Champion
* **CGRCH**—Grand Conformation Champion (for Coonhounds and Beagles)
* **CH**—Champion
* **CCH**—Champion (for Coonhounds and Beagles

Altered Conformation—(Excludes mixed breeds)
* **ALGRCH**—Altered Grand Champion
* **ALCH**—Altered Champion

Dock Jumping (Air Dog)

Distance Jumping (Ultimate Air) Titles:

Initial Distance Jumping Title:
* **UNJ**—United Novice Jumper
* **UJJ**—United Junior Jumper
* **USJ**—United Senior Jumper
* **UMJ**—United Master Jumper
* **UUJ**—United Ultimate Jumper

United Distance Jumping Champion Title:
* **UNJCH**—United Novice Jumper Champion
* **UJJCH**—United Junior Jumper Champion
* **USJCH**—United Senior Jumper Champion
* **UMJCH**—United Master Jumper Champion
* **UUJCH**—United Ultimate Jumper Champion

Grand Distance Jumping Champion Titles:
* **GNJCH**—Grand Novice Jumper Champion
* **GJJCH**—Grand Junior Jumper Champion
* **GSJCH**—Grand Senior Jumper Champion
* **GMJCH**—Grand Master Jumper Champion
* **GUJCH**—Grand Ultimate Jumper Champion

Ultimate Vertical Titles:

Initial Ultimate Vertical Titles:
* **USUV**—United Supreme Ultimate Vertical
* **URUV**—United Radical Ultimate Vertical

United Ultimate Vertical Champion Title:
* **USUVCH**—United Supreme Ultimate Vertical Champion
* **URUVCH**—United Radical Ultimate Vertical Champion

Ultimate Vertical Grand Champion Title:
* **GSUVCH**—United Grand Supreme Ultimate Vertical Champion
* **GRUVCH**—United Radical Ultimate Vertical Champion

Con’t
Lure Coursing

- SCC—Supreme Coursing Champion
- GRCCB—Grand Lure Coursing Champion—Breed
- GRCCM—Grand Lure Coursing Champion—Mixed
- CCB—Lure Coursing Champion—Breed
- CCM—Lure Coursing Champion—Mixed
- CT—Coursing Tested
- CAX—Coursing Aptitude Excellent
- CA—Coursing Aptitude

Obedience

- GOCH—United Grand Obedience Champion
- UOCH—United Obedience Champion
- UUD—United Utility Dog
- UCDX—United Companion Dog Excellent
- UCD—United Companion Dog

Rally Obedience

- UROG—United Rally Obedience Grand Champion
- URX—United Rally Obedience Champion Excellent
- UROC—United Rally Obedience Champion
- URO3—United Rally Obedience 3
- URO2—United Rally Obedience 2
- URO1—United Rally Obedience 1

Terrier Racing

Steeplechase

- USCH—United Steeplechase Champion
- USR—United Steeplechase Racer
- UFGCH—United Grand Champion Flat Racer

Flat Race

- UFCH—United Flat Race Champion
- UFR—United Flat Racer
- USGCH—United Grand Champion Steeplechase

Weight Pull

- UGWPC1—United Grand Weight Pull Champion 1
- UGWPC—United Grand Weight Pull Champion
- UWPCX—United Weight Pull Champion Excellent
- UWPCH—United Weight Pull Champion
- UWP—United Weight Puller
- UWPS—United Weight Pull Champion Supreme
- UWPO—United Weight Pull Champion Outstanding
- UWPV—United Weight Pull champion Versatile