#15	#16	#17
Conformation of the Hind Leg	Conformation of the Hind Leg	Conformation of the Hind Leg
		
O	dd	H
Bowed Hocks	**Cow Hocks**	**Wide Behind**
Bowed hocks point outward, with the cannon bones slanting inward. This puts extra stress on the hocks and the inside of the hoof and legs, which may develop into bone spavin, bog spavin or thoroughpin.	Cow hocks point in towards each other, with the cannon bones slanting outward. This puts extra stress on the inside of the hocks, contributing to bone spavin, bog spavin or thoroughpin.	Hind legs placed too far apart are a type of base wide conformation, even though they may appear straight. This limits the reach of the hind legs and gives the horse a shorter stride; in severe cases, increased concussion can cause ringbone.

#18

Conformation of the Hind Leg

B

Narrow Behind

Hind legs placed too close together are often underdeveloped, making them weaker and prone to strains. They also can cause interfering, which may lead to injury or lameness.

#19

Conformation of the Hind Leg

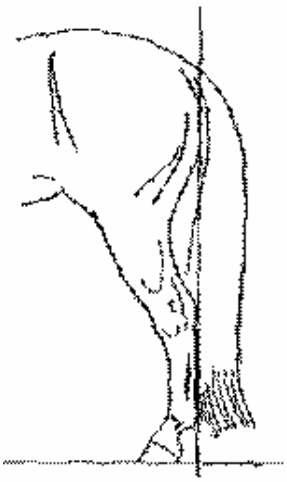
Z

Correct Hind Leg (Rear)

Good hind legs viewed from the rear should be symmetrical, with the hocks and lower legs straight and parallel. The stifles must point out a little to allow the legs to swing forward, and the legs should not be too close or too far apart.

#20

Conformation of the Hind Leg



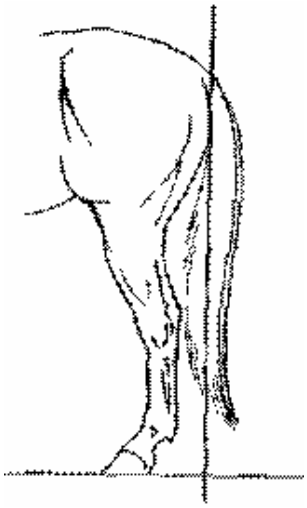
cc

Correct Hind Leg (Side)

When viewing good hind legs from the side, you should be able to drop a plumb line from the point of buttock to the back of the hock and down the bag of the leg to the ground. The cannon bones should be vertical.

#21

Conformation of the Hind Leg



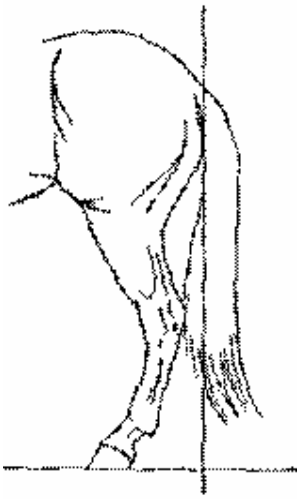
S

Post Leg

The leg is too straight through the hock and the stifle, putting the whole leg in front of the plumb line from the point of buttock. This increases the stress on the whole leg, especially the hock and the pastern. May cause bone spavin, bog spavin or thoroughpin.

#22

Conformation of the Hind Leg



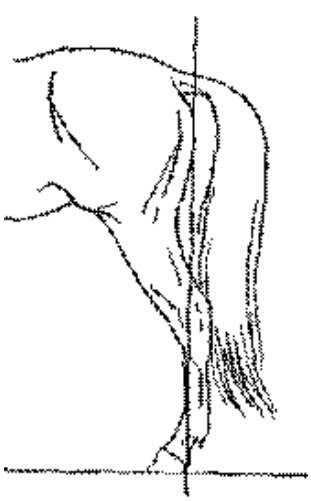
J

Sickle Hock

The hocks are slightly bent (in the shape of a farmer's sickle) with the legs in front of the plumb line. This increases stress on the hocks, putting the horse at risk for curbs, bog spavin, thoroughpin or bone spavin.

#23

Conformation of the Hind Leg



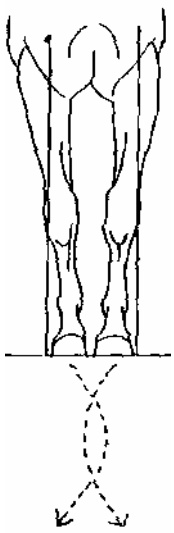
V

Camped Out Behind

The hind leg is set behind the plumb line dropped from the point of buttock. Camped out hind legs are weaker, and the horse will have difficulty engaging his hind end, resulting in a loss of power.

#24

Conformation of the Foreleg



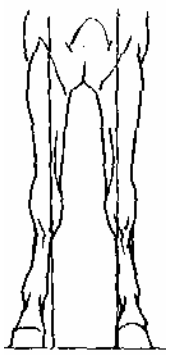
ee

Base Narrow

The legs are closer together at the feet than at the chest, inside the plumb line. This increases the stress on the outsides of the feet and legs, leading to splints or ringbone. It also causes movement problems such as plaiting and interfering.

#25

Conformation of the Foreleg



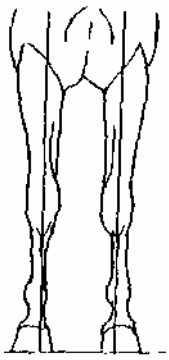
R

Base Wide

The legs are farther apart at the feet than they are at the chest, outside the plumb line. This is often caused by a narrow chest, and puts extra stress on the insides of the feet and legs, leading to splints or ringbone.

#26

Conformation of the Foreleg



C

Bench Knees

The cannon bones are offset and do not line up exactly with the center of the knees, instead set slightly to the outside. This puts extra weight and concussion on the inside of the lower leg, potentially causing splints or ringbone.