



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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FCI-Standard N° 306

ZAPADNO-SIBIRSKAÏA LAÏKA
(West-Siberian Laika)



TRANSLATION: Anna Samsonova, edited by Dr. Eugene Yerusalimsky. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes / Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Russia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 13.10.2010.

UTILIZATION: Hunting dog for all-round purposes.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.
Section 2 Nordic hunting dogs.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

This native Russian hunting breed comes from to the Ural, West and East Siberia forest area and was selected from Khanty and Mansi hunting dogs. In the beginning of the 20th century the first standards of Vogul (Mansi) and Ostyak (Khanty) Laikas were created by Russian cynologists. In 1947 the new qualification of Laika breeds was offered and closely related Khanty and Mansi off-springs were united into one breed. The new breed standard for Zapadno-Sibirskaya Laika was approved in 1952.

Nowadays Zapadno-Sibirskaya Laika is the most prevalent hunting breed in Russia and widely spread in all wooden areas of the country from Karelia to Kamchatka. The breed seems to be especially popular in its native/original areas. Foundation stock from kennels of dogs with stable inheritance of work and well established quality in type and ability to work has been introduced in all cynological centres of the Russian Federation.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Dog of medium to slightly larger size; substantial with strong and clean built. The length of the body, measured from the forechest to the buttocks is slightly superior to the height measured from the withers to ground.

Sexual dimorphism is clearly pronounced. Males are bigger than females and clearly masculine. Muscles are well developed and bone strong.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Body length exceeds height at the withers as 100 to 103-107%, in males and as 100 to 104-108 % in females.

Height at withers exceeds height at the croup by 1-2 cm (males) and it is equal to or exceeds the height at the croup by 1 cm (females).

Length of the head exceeds considerably the width of the head.

Length of the muzzle is equal to, or a little less than half the length of the head.

Legs height from ground to elbow slightly exceeds half the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT: Steady, evenly-tempered.

A vigorous dog with very well developed sense of scent and detecting game, with an alert, sensitive and pronounced passion for hunting, is equally keen to hunt feathered as furred game. Self-confident and alert towards strangers.

HEAD: Lean, wedge shaped, in proportion to the size of the dog. It is similar in shape to an equilateral triangle when viewed from above. Cranial part is moderately broad; lesser in females than in males.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Elongated, obviously longer than broad; when seen from front flat or slightly rounded. The bridge of muzzle is parallel to topline of skull. The sagittal crests and occiput are well pronounced. Occipital part of the skull is rounded. Superciliary arches slightly developed.

Stop: Slightly pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Of medium size, black. In white dogs a slightly lighter (brownish) nose colour is tolerated.

Muzzle: Moderately pointed, broadening in the fang area. The length of the muzzle is half, or slightly shorter, than the length of the head. Viewed in profile the muzzle is moderately wedge-shaped.

Lips: Tight.

Jaw / Teeth: White, large, strong, well developed, evenly positioned and un-crowded; complete (42 teeth) dental formula; scissor bite.

Cheeks: Clean in cheekbones.

EYES: Not large, oval shaped, slanting, set fairly deep (more so than in the other Laika breeds) with intent and intelligent expression. The eye colour is dark brown or brown in accordance with coat colour.

EARS: Pricked, set on high, V-shaped with pointed tips, mobile. Ear lobes are slightly developed.

NECK: Muscular, dry and long; length equal to length of head. Oval in cross-section. The neck is set at approximately 45°-55° to the horizontal line.

BODY:

Topline: Firm and solid, slightly sloping from the withers to the tail-set.

Withers: Well pronounced, especially in males.

Back: Strong, straight, well-muscled, moderately broad.

Loin: Short, moderately broad, well-muscled, with a slight arch.

Croup: Broad, moderately long, slightly sloping.

Chest: Moderately deep, broad (the chest reaches the point of the elbow), long; oval-shaped in lateral section.

Underline and belly: Tucked up; the underline from the chest to the abdominal cavity rises slightly.

TAIL: Tight curl; carried over back or hips. When full straightened can reach the hock joint, or may be 1-2 cm shorter.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Viewed from the front straight, set moderately wide apart and parallel. The height of the forelegs from the elbow to the ground is a little superior to half of the height at the withers.

Shoulder: Long and well laid back.

Upper arm: Long, place obliquely, muscular. Well angulated between the shoulder blade and the upper arm.

Elbow: Fitting close to the body; points of the elbows are well developed and placed back, parallel to the body axis.

Forearm: Long, straight, not coarse, muscular, oval in cross-section.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Not long, slightly sloping when viewed from the side. Dewclaws are not desirable.

Forefeet: Oval, arched with tight toes. Middle toes are a little longer.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Muscular, strong, with well defined angulations of all articulations.

When viewed from the rear legs are straight and parallel.

Thigh: Moderately long, placed obliquely.

Stifle (Knee): Well bent.

Lower thigh: Moderately long, placed obliquely, not shorter than the upper thigh.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Placed almost vertically. Seen from the side, a perpendicular line, from the buttocks to ground, should fall close to the front of the rear pastern. Dewclaws are not desirable.

Hind feet: Slightly smaller than forefeet. Oval, arched with tight toes. Middle toes are slightly longer.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free, energetic. Typical movement is short trot, alternating with gallop.

SKIN: Thick and elastic, without any folds and subcutaneous cellular tissue.

COAT

Hair: Outer coat is dense, harsh and straight. Undercoat is well developed, soft, abundant and woolly. The coat on the head and ears is short and dense. The coat on shoulders and the neck is longer than on the body and forms a collar; on the cheekbones it forms side-whiskers. In males the coat on the withers is longer.

Limbs are covered with short, harsh, dense coat, which is slightly longer on the back side of the fore limbs. The coat on the back of rear legs forms trousers without feathering.

There is a protective growth of brush-like hair between the toes. The tail is profusely covered with straight and harsh hair that is just slightly longer on the underside but without feathering.

Colour: Grey with reddish-brown, red with reddish-brown, grey, red, fawn and reddish-brown in all shades. Pure white or parti-colour i.e. white with patches of any colour mentioned above similar to the ground body colour.

SIZE:

Height at the withers: Males 55 - 62 cms. Females 51 - 58 cms.

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault is regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog and on its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Deviations from sexual dimorphism.
- Slightly nervous or lacking confidence with strangers.
- Lack of sagittal crests and pronounced occiput, roman nose.
- Light coloured eyes.
- Pale pigmentation on nose, lips and eyerims.
- Lack of teeth: Absence of not more than 4 Premolars regarding PM1&PM2.
- Pincer bite after the age of 6 years.
- Ears set low; soft with weak ear carriage; not mobile.
- Croup horizontal; slightly sunken.

- Straight shoulders, elbows turned in- or outward.
- Flat-ribbed chest, slightly shallow in chest.
- Flat feet, splayed feet.
- Flecking (roaning) of same shade as base coat colour on head and limbs.
- Lack of undercoat, absence of coat-collar and side-whiskers (except for natural shedding).
- Restricted movement.
- Exceeding the maximum height with +2 cms in females. 2 cms below the minimum height in males.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Obvious deviation from sexual dimorphism.
 - Excitability too high.
 - Males of feminine type; females of masculine type.
 - Obesity or meagre.
 - Abrupt stop, snub-nosed muzzle, short muzzle; loose lips.
 - De-pigmentation of nose, lips or eye-rims.
 - Round eyes; horizontal set; bulging; yellow eyes; loose eye lids.
 - Lack of teeth; small, sparsely set teeth.
 - Ears standing out from sides of the head; round-tipped; too big; over-developed ear-lobes.
 - Hollow back; roached back.
 - Long loin; narrow; sagging or arched loin; overbuilt.
 - Shallow in chest.
 - Tail too long or too short or not touching back or hips.
 - Obvious east-west pointing feet; pigeon-toed or bandy front. Down in pastern.
 - Overangulated or straight in hindquarters; knees turning out; cow-hocked or narrow in rear.
 - Heavy, restricted movement; stilted or mincing gait.
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- Too long coat on the back-side of the forequarters; pronounced feathering on the upper thighs and the tail.
 - Wavy, curly, soft or too long coat; coat parting on the back and

the withers.

- Excessive flecking (roaning) of same nuance as base coat colour, on head and limbs.
- Flecks of different colour than the ground colour.
- Black or black and white colour.
- Deviation from the size by more than ± 2 cms; height at the withers less than height at the croup.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities.
- Incorrect bite.
- Wry mouth.
- 4 or more missing teeth, including PM1 or M3. Excess incisors.
- Wall eye. Flecked eyes.
- Ears dropped; semi-dropped.
- Plumed tail; otter- or sabre tail; stumpy tail.
- Too short or too long coat.
- Coat colour that is genetic brown; genetic blue; brindle or albino.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

SURFACE ANATOMY

