

**The text of the commentary to the breed standard in  
English**

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**The author of the comments is the judge of RKF-FCI S.V.  
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**Drawings by Elena Protasova**

**26.09.2019 / EN**

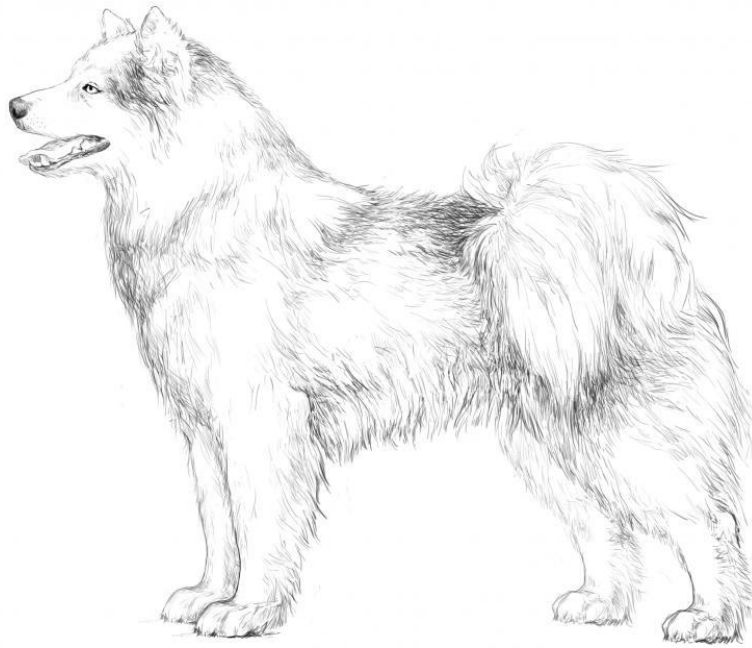
**ICF / FCI standard No. 365**

**YAKUTSKAYA LAIKA**

**YAKUTSKAYA LAIKA**

**(Yakutian Laika)**

**BREED STANDARD WITH COMMENTS**



**ORIGIN** : Russia

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIALLY VALID STANDARD** : 09/04/2019

**TRANSLATION** : Russian Cynological Federation, edited by Raymond TRIKE, May 2019.

**PURPOSE** : Sled and hunting dog

**ICF / FCI classification:** Group 5 (Spitz and primitive dog types)

Section 1 (Northern Sled Breeds)

With working tests

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:**

The Yakut Laika is an ancient aboriginal breed, bred by the method of folk selection by the indigenous peoples of the North-East of Russia as a sled and hunting dog. Archaeological finds confirm that the local population used dogs for driving and hunting as early as 8000 years ago. The earliest written records of dogs in this region date back to 1633. The first image of Yakut dogs, entitled "Ways of movement of the Yakuts in winter", was published in the book by Nikolaas Witsen "Northern and Eastern Tartaria" (Amsterdam, 1692). The first description of the Yakut Laika appeared in the

book "Geography of the Russian Empire" (Dorpat, 1843), which says that the Yakut Laika is "a special breed of dog". The first mention of the number of Yakut Laikas is found in the book "Statistical Tables of the Russian Empire" (St. Petersburg, 1856): "In the Yakutsk region, 15157 dogs are shown, used there for driving." The first standard of the North-Eastern Sled Dog was adopted in 1958 and it formed the basis for the Yakut Laika standard published in 2005 by the Russian Kennel Federation. For many centuries, the Yakut Laika accompanied the northern man in everyday life, helping him to hunt, guard the dwelling, herd deer and transport goods in the harsh conditions of the Far North.

These skills have glorified the Yakut Laika as a universal breed not only in Russia, but also in many countries on different continents.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : The Yakut Laika is a medium-sized, strong, compact, moderately high-legged dog, well-muscled, with thick skin without signs of dampness.

The coat is well developed and should be sufficient for living and working in the harsh arctic conditions. Sexual type is well expressed, males are stronger and more powerful than females.

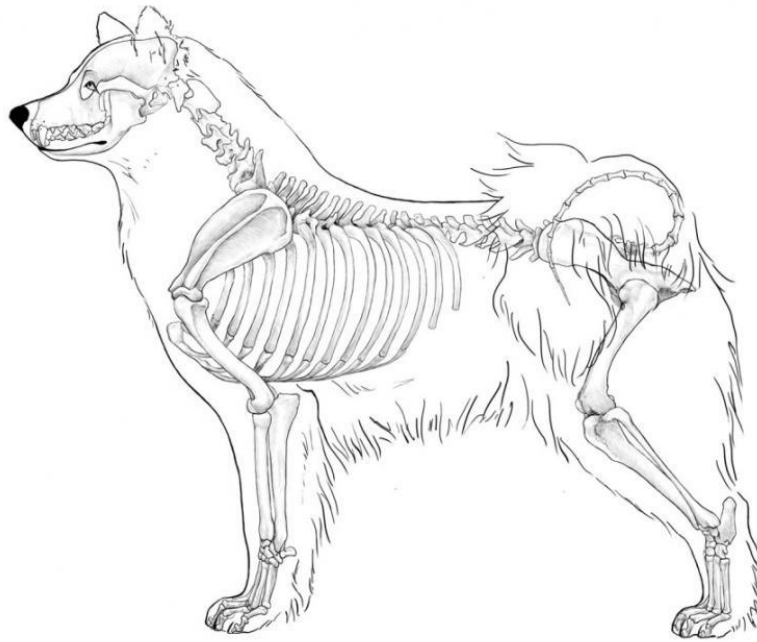
*The Yakut Laika is a harmonious, compact dog with a short topline. Moderately broad-bodied, with a well-developed, voluminous chest, with a strong bone, well-developed muscles and elastic ligaments.*

*The sexual type is pronounced. The male is always larger, more bony, more masculine, with a more pronounced withers, a larger head and a wider, voluminous chest. Bitches are generally more elongated, due to the longer ischial bones of the pelvis and the more pronounced forechest. Males have a more developed coat, a mane on the neck and feathering on the limbs are better developed.*

*A weakly expressed sex type in males and bitches is regarded as a defect in the standard, and a male in a bitch type must be disqualified.*

*The coat should be dense, with a developed awn and undercoat. At the same time, the dog should not give the impression of being too massive and heavy due to the excessively developed coat.*

*The Yakut Laika is devoid of any signs of looseness and lymphaticity.*



### **MAIN PROPORTIONS :**

- The length of the body, measured from the shoulder-blade joint to the buttock, exceeds the height at the withers by 10-15%.

*The length of the body is measured from the anterior edge of the humeral-scapular joint to the ischial tuberosity .*

- The length of the head is slightly less than 40% of the height of the dog at the withers.

*The length of the head is measured from the occiput to the tip of the nose in a straight line.*

- The length of the muzzle is 38-40% of the length of the head.

*The length of the muzzle is measured from the interorbital cavity in a straight line of the inner corners of the eyes to the tip of the nose.*

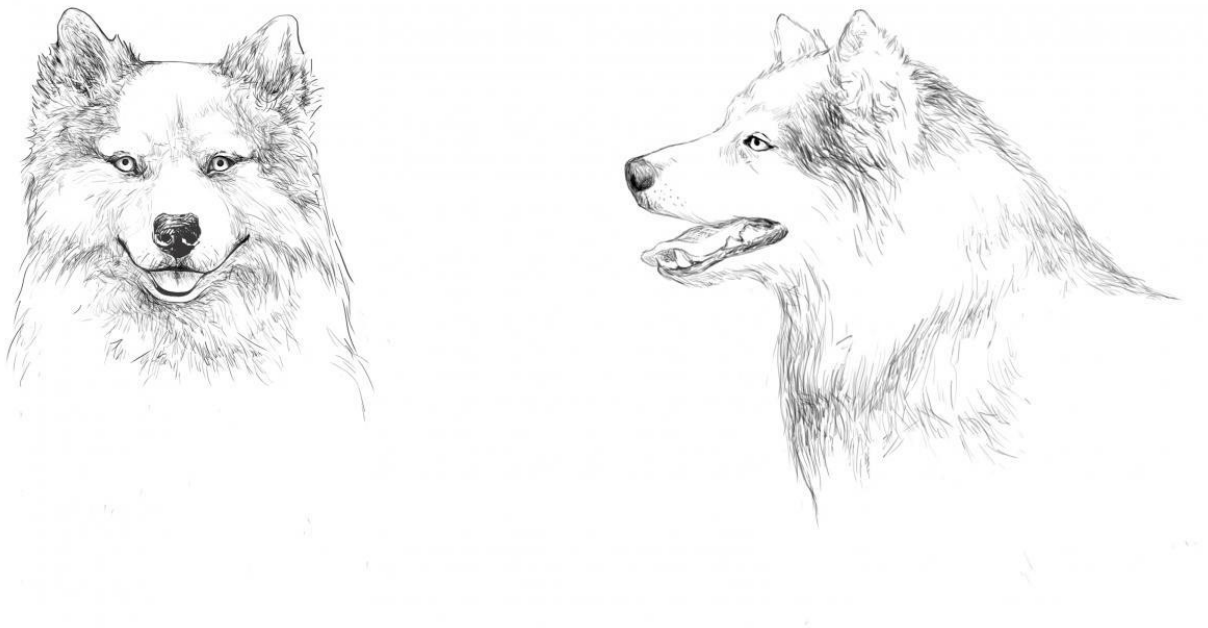
- The length of the foreleg to the elbow is 52-54% of the height at the withers.

*The length of the front leg is not an accurate term, referring to the height at the elbow (elbow joint) relative to the ground.*

*It should be noted that the figures indicated in the Standard are largely approximate and may differ for the best modern representatives of the breed - for example, the heads of modern dogs, especially males, are longer.*

**BEHAVIOR / TEMPERAMENT:** **The** Yakut Laika is a brave, agile, outgoing, friendly, sociable and temperamental dog.

*The behavior and temperament of the Yakut husky are very important, manifestations of aggression or cowardice should be regarded as a disqualifying vice.*



**HEAD:** Moderately pointed wedge in proportion to the size of the dog.

**CRANIAL REGION:**

**Skull** : Moderately broad, slightly rounded, with a fairly high forehead.

**Transition from forehead to muzzle** : Well pronounced.

*It should be noted that the skull of the Yakut Laika differs from the skulls of other varieties of Laika. It is more rounded,*

*voluminous, but not as much as that of the Samoyeds. It is slightly arched in shape with moderately pronounced cheekbones, a high, moderately broad forehead and a pronounced transition to the muzzle. In general, the head of the Yakut Laika is rather large.*

*The big drawback is the flat, domed, narrow skull, insufficiently high forehead and a smooth transition to the muzzle.*

## FACIAL REGION:

Nose : The nose is large, with wide nostrils, black or brown.

*Normally, the nose of a healthy Yakut husky should be completely black.*

*There is a reasonable opinion that the intensity of pigmentation, in particular, of the nose, mucous membranes, skin and coat, indicates the health of the dog, its strong immunity and resistance to various allergens.*

*Pigmentation in general, including pigmentation of the skin, hair, iris, is associated with the state of the dog's nervous system, its vitality.*

*The color of the nose is determined by the content of melanin pigment in special skin cells (melanocytes). It is because of a decrease in this pigment in melanocytes that the color of the nose begins to change - to lighten, turn brown.*

*Often after winter, the so-called "winter nose" appears, which is associated with a partial loss of pigment under the influence of a natural seasonal factor.*

*The brown color of the nose in the Yakut Laika is normal only for brown-white and white-brown dogs.*

*Also, the Yakut Laika may have partial depigmentation of the nose. However, this is not a desirable norm. At the same time, in dogs of spotted colors, partial depigmentation of the nose, eyelids, lips is found, especially in white-headed dogs. Partial depigmentation does not generally affect the health and performance of dogs. When diluting, one should strive for a more complete pigmentation.*

*There is also a pedigree feature of the Yakut Laika, according to which the nose, lips, eyelids sometimes stain only by 1.5 years. A completely depigmented nose is assessed by the standard as a disqualifying defect.*

Muzzle : Well filled under the eyes, wedge-shaped, tapering gently towards the nose.

Lips : Dry, tight-fitting, well pigmented.

*The dog's muzzle should be moderately short (muzzle length is 38-40% of the head length), voluminous, well-filled under the eyes, wedge-shaped, gradually tapering towards the nose, with a straight nasal bridge.*

*Of the shortcomings, a short muzzle can be noted, in which an undershot is often found. If the muzzle is too long, the transition from the forehead to the muzzle is often weak.*

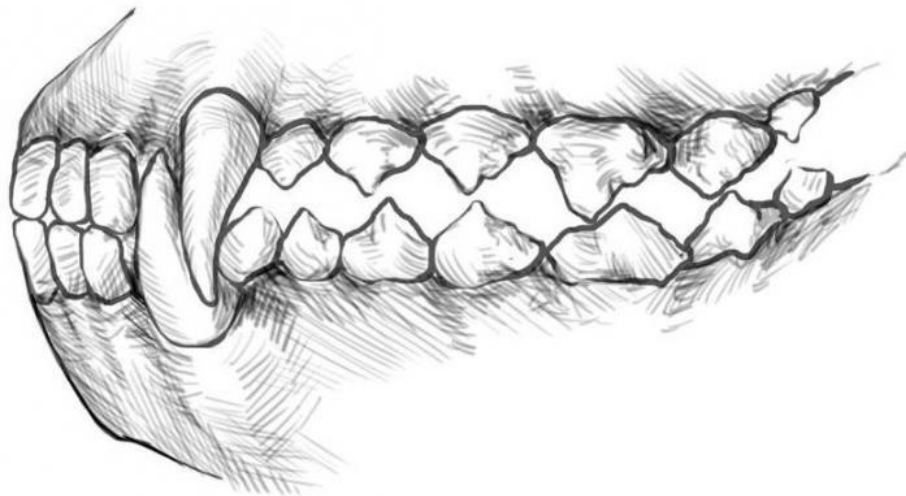
Jaws / Teeth : Strong, white teeth, preferably complete (42 teeth according to the dental formula). Scissor or straight bite. After 3 years, a dense snack is acceptable (no waste).

*When evaluating the dental formula and bite of the Yakut Laika, it is necessary to take into account the age of the dog and the characteristics of the content. Yakut huskies tend to grow and live in harsh climatic conditions. Throughout the history of the breed, selection for the number of teeth and bite has never been carried out.*

*During the examination, preference should be given to full-toothed dogs, with the bite described in the standard. But this should not be the main purpose of the examination, since at this stage the breed is just being formed, and dogs that have the absence of P1 and P2, or the incisors are not worn out by age, or a straight bite before 3 years old, get into breeding, although these phenomena and are not desirable.*

*A disqualifying defect is undershot mouth, jaw misalignment.*

*When breeding, aim for a scissor bite.*



*As for the jaws themselves, they must be wide enough to create the precondition for a correct bite.*



Cheekbones : Moderately pronounced.

**EYES** : Straight and wide, but not deep-set, almond-shaped.

*The location of the eyes can tell a lot about the shape and size of the skull. If the head has the correct shape, the eyes will be quite wide apart. If the skull is narrow, the eyes will be set too close.*

The color of the eyes is dark brown, blue, as well as eyes of different colors (one brown, one blue) or the presence of blue segments on the brown iris.

The eyelids are dry, tight-fitting, with a color in the color of the nose. A discolored eyelid on a white background is acceptable.

*In this case, it must be borne in mind that eye color itself does not matter much. It is necessary to evaluate the eyes in a complex: shape, location, dryness, eyelid pigment and color.*

*Preference should be given to straight and wide-set eyes, almond-shaped, brown or blue, or multi-colored with a pigmented dry eyelid. It should be noted that brown is preferable to blue, and dark brown is preferable to light brown.*

*The eyelids are dry, pigmented or partially pigmented for light colors, the pigment color is the same as the nose.*

*Fully depigmented eyelids and lips are a disqualifying defect, however, a dog cannot be disqualified for partial depigmentation.*

*How did blue-eyed dogs come about?*

*This question has long been of interest to researchers and dog handlers.*

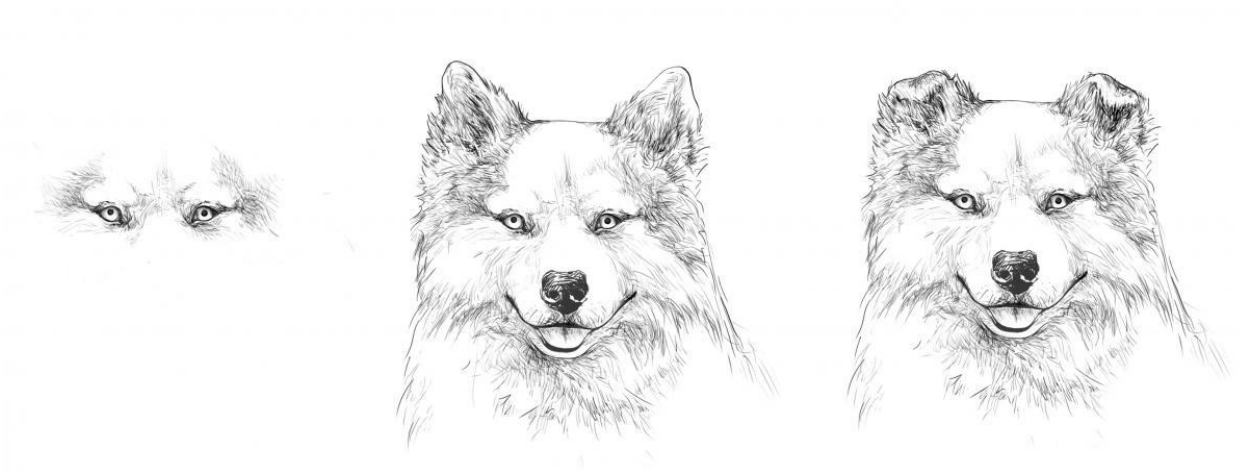
*1. Initially, the dogs brought from the Arctic North of Yakutia had blue eyes, they can be considered the ancestors of the breed.*

*2. The inheritance (genetics) of blue eyes is poorly understood. The author is of the opinion that the blue eyes of the Yakut Laika appeared a long time ago as a result of a mutation of unknown origin, currently not studied by science.*

*3. As for the Chukchi and Kamchatka Laikas, Eskimo dogs and other close relatives of the Yakut Laika, in which blue-eyed is rarely found, this feature is not considered desirable in these breeds. The indigenous people of Chukotka, Kamchatka, Alaska considered and still consider blue eyes in dogs aesthetically unpleasant and have always discarded such dogs.*

4. It can be assumed that the blue eyes of Siberian huskies are due to the presence of those in northern dogs exported by Americans from Kolyma, Chukotka and Kamchatka during the late X I X-early XX centuries, which were used to breed the Siberian Husky breed.

5. From the experience of studies of the Kolyma-Indigirskaya Laikas, considered as the ancestors of the Yakut Laika, it can be concluded that blue eyes do not worsen its working qualities and do not affect health.



**Ears** : Triangular, set high, broad at the base, thick, erect or semi-erect. The ears are covered with thick, short hair. When moving, the ears are laid back.

*Ideally, when viewed from the front, if we draw a line between the tips of the ears and the nose, we should get an isosceles triangle. The ears should be symmetrical and of the same set, the size should be in harmony with the size of the head and the general conformation of the dog.*

*In practice, there are dogs with semi-erect ears; this ear set is acceptable but not desirable. Erect ears are preferred.*

*The ears of the Yakut Laikas have a number of features characteristic of this breed:*

*1. The ears of the Yakut Laika get up very late (sometimes only by 8-9 months).*

*2. The breeding involves dogs brought from the northern territories of Yakutia, where there is no selection of dogs on the basis of erect ears. The very fact of erect ears does not in any way affect the working qualities of dogs.*

*3. Ears can become overgrown with hair, which prevents them from standing properly.*



**NECK** : Medium length and set, well muscled.

*When viewed from the Yakut Laika in profile, the neck line from the back of the head smoothly connects to the moderately pronounced withers. The dog should not show a kink when joining the neck to the withers. A short or too long neck is a fault in a working dog. The normal angle of inclination of the neck in relation to the horizon is 45-50 degrees.*

**BODY** : Compact.

*The body of the Yakut Laika is well developed, the ribs are moderately convex.*

*Flaw: short or square format.*

*During the examination, it is necessary to take into account that the Yakut Laika is a dog that must endure large and prolonged physical exertion, in connection with which it is necessary to pay attention to the compactness of the body, the development of the muscles and the strength of the ligaments.*

**Topline** : Straight and strong with a very slight slope from the moderate withers towards the base of the tail.

*The topline is solid, short, with a moderately pronounced withers.*

*Slight slope from withers to tail, i.e. some vysokopredost is an important point in the standard of the Yakut Laika.*

**Back** : Strong, broad, straight, well muscled.

*The standard does not directly indicate the length of the back. At the same time, the length of the back is an essential characteristic, since it corresponds to the length of the chest, without which the Yakut Laika will not have the necessary volume of lungs and a strong heart located in the chest. The large capacity requirement can be met by the length, depth and width of the chest. However, the excessive width of the chest will interfere with the forward movement of the forelegs at a trot.*

*As a result, the volume of the chest can only be provided by its length and depth. Obviously, the thoracic spine in this case should be half the topline.*

**Loins** : Short, broad and well muscled.

*The short loin provides the integrity of the topline necessary for the best transmission of propulsion at trot from the hindquarters to the front. The development of its muscles allows the lower back to perform its function as a spring in the best possible way. The strength, strength and elasticity of the lower back are important qualities in preventing the appearance of a soft back and pacing. The length of the loin should be approximately equal to half the length of the back.*

Croup : Broad, muscular, long, rounded, almost horizontal.

*The width of the croup is due to the width of the pelvis and the development of the musculature. With a wide croup with well-developed ischial bones, the movement of the hind legs is characterized by good drive and freedom.*

*The narrow croup, on the other hand, is conducive to tied movements of the hind limbs, which, moreover, do not have sufficient thrust force if the ischial bones are not sufficiently developed.*

*When measuring modern Yakut huskies, we see that the upper part of the croup - the sacrum - is equal in length to the loin. In connection with this clarification, it should be noted that the length of the croup is provided by the ischial bones of the pelvis, which in bitches has an additional length, which provides them with reproductive function.*

*The croup should be nearly horizontal by standard. The word "almost" is a very important clarification, since the croup of the Yakut Laika should not be absolutely horizontal.*

*With a horizontal croup, the angles of the hind limb articulations are, as a rule, straightened, their stride is shortened, and a tendency towards high back is typical. The jerk function is weakened. In this regard, it is understandable why the croup should be slightly sloping.*



A B C D

Chest : Broad, with well sprung ribs, sufficiently long, moderately deep.

*In the standard, the chest of the Yakut Laika is described as wide. Chest width should not be excessive, as a too wide (barrel-shaped) chest will interfere with the forward movement of the dog's forelimbs.*

*As already mentioned, the chest of the Yakut Laika should be long. A working dog needs a roomy chest to accommodate the heart, lungs, and large blood vessels.*

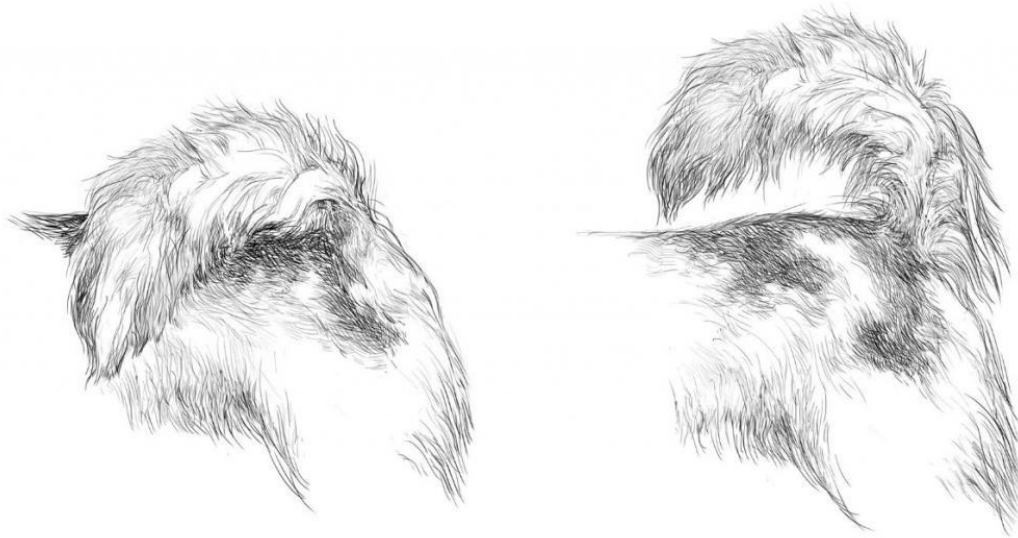
*The Yakut Laika's chest practically reaches the lower part of the level of the elbows, which allows the elbows to rest on the sternum and move parallel to the axis of motion. In the case of a shallow chest, the elbows acquire an extra degree of freedom and during movement can "dangle", that is, deviate in different directions, which reduces the productivity of movements.*

*The chest of the Yakut Laika is rounded in cross section with moderately convex ribs. The chest should be neither barrel-shaped nor flat at the sides.*

*The front part of the chest of the Yakut Laika should be moderately arched. This is necessary to increase its lateral surface, on which more length of the scapula and humerus can be accommodated, which in this case is capable of forming a better angle of the shoulder blade.*

*The development and volume of the chest are directly related to the stamina and strength of the working dog. Any deviation towards a deeper or shallow chest should be regarded as a disadvantage. A flat or barrel-shaped chest must be regarded as a defect.*

Underline and belly : The belly is moderately tucked up.



**TAIL** : **Set on** high, covered with thick fluffy hair, tied in a semicircle over the back, crescent tail allowed. At rest or during a long run, the tail may be lowered.

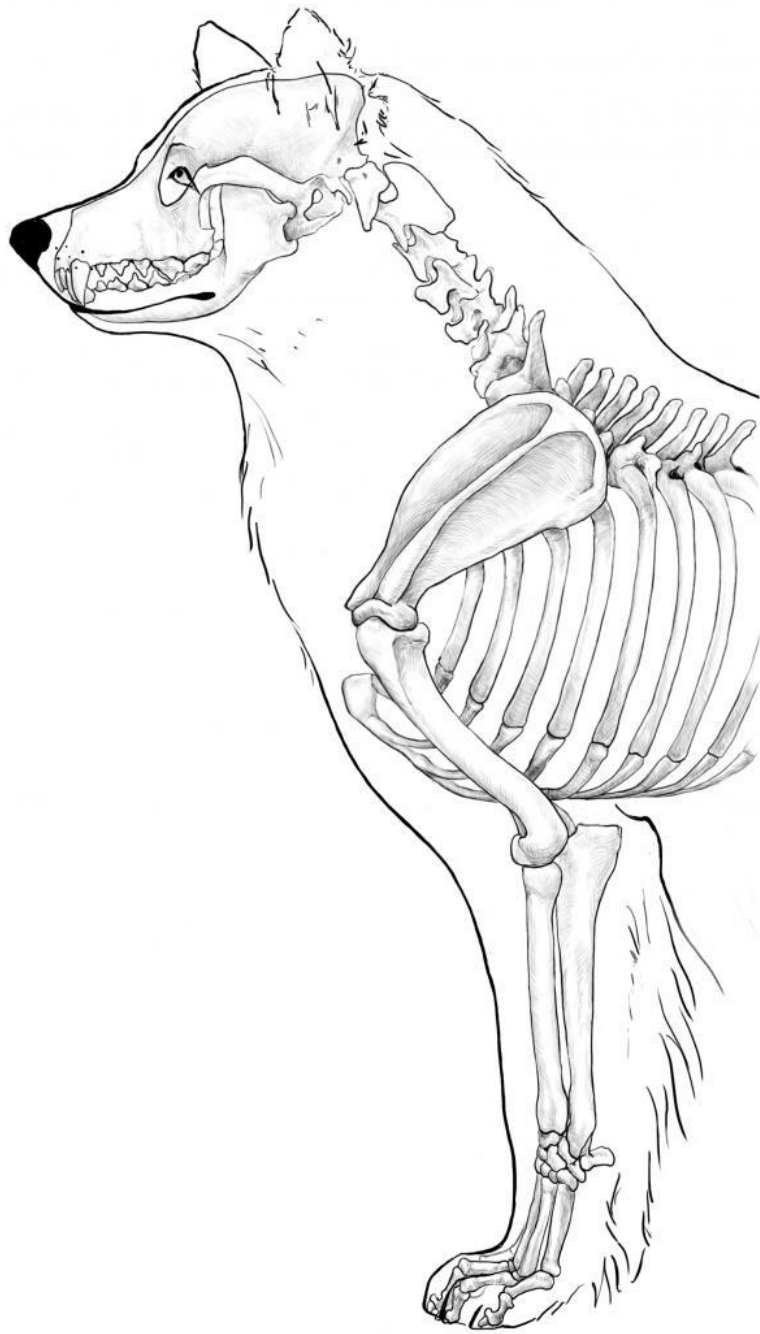
*The tail should be long and elastic along its entire length. During the examination, it is necessary to inspect the tail for the presence of creases, length and the possibility of its straightening. This requirement is due to the fact that an insufficiently elastic tail (in a tight ring) or a tail with an insufficiently developed coat is susceptible to injury and frostbite.*

*Ideally, the tail of the Yakut Laika should be set high and thrown over the back in the form of a half-ring, a sickle-shaped tail is allowed. The tail can hang freely during long runs or when the dog is at rest.*

*The main disadvantages of the structure or set of the tail: short tail, tail crease, low set tail, tail in the form of a tight ring.*

**LIMBS** : Straight, parallel, strong and well muscled.





FOREQUARTERS :

General appearance : Straight, parallel, strong. Well muscled.

*As in most other dog breeds, deficiencies in the position of the limbs in the Yakut Laika include a violation of parallelism, too close a set, sweeping, clubfoot, twisted paws and loose elbows. When viewed from the front, the limbs should be placed strictly parallel.*

*The position of the front limbs should also be wide enough, which is associated with the wide chest of the Yakut Laika.*

Shoulders : Set obliquely, of moderate length.

*The slope of the scapula and its length are very important for productive movement. The shoulder blade should be of sufficient length to allow for a long stride of the forelegs, that is, a sweeping trot. In addition, the slope of the shoulder blade corresponds to the length of the withers.*

*A short, vertical shoulder blade leads to a shortening of the stride of the forelimbs, as well as to a decrease in the length of the withers and a deterioration in the development of the muscles of the shoulder girdle.*

Shoulders : Well muscled, set slantingly, of moderate length.

*The humerus is approximately equal in length to the shoulder blade. The humerus must be of sufficient length for the elbows to reach the lower chest. Placement of the humerus is approximately 45-50 degrees from the horizon, that is, parallel to the neck.*

Elbows : Close to the chest, pointing back.

Forearm : Sufficiently long, parallel set.

Pastern : Short, strong, slightly sloping.

*The pasterns should be strong and short. The slight slope of the pastern provides the cushioning needed on landing, which is especially important when trotting for a long time. A strong slope of the pastern or long pasterns will weaken the ligaments.*



Forefeet : Well arched, tightly knit, with very hard pads. With a thick hair (brush) between the toes.

## HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance : Strong boned and well muscled. Straight and parallel when viewed from behind.

*The width of the hindquarters should not be excessive. A wide set of hind legs, as a rule, leads to additional loss of energy during movement. A narrow set of limbs is also not welcome. It should be borne in mind that the Yakut Laika is a trotting dog, for which the reduction of energy losses in movement plays a significant role. In this regard, the limbs should not deviate from the axis of motion at high speed.*

*It should also be noted that there is a correspondence between the angles of the hind limbs and the angles of the forelimbs, which ensures the balance of the dog in movement. Ideally, the step of the front legs of the dog should be equal to the step of the hind legs.*

Upper thigh : Broad and well muscled.

*The breed standard does not pay enough attention to length and position of the thigh. Moreover, this parameter is very important. The thigh should be long and sloping.*

*The femur is normally perpendicular to the pelvic bones and the femur is tilted approximately 100 degrees from the horizon. This structure allows good hip angles and a wide hind leg.*

*Normally, the correct length of the thigh can be considered the length at which the shoulder and hip joints are at the same level, the elbow and knee joints are also located on the same horizontal line.*

*This structure makes it possible to provide a horizontal position of the topline, in which the dog does not have to work in movement to raise the center of gravity and in which the transmission of motor impulses from the hind limbs to the forelimbs along the topline occurs in the most economical mode.*

*A short thigh tends to result in a high ass.*

Knee joints : Well defined.

*The thigh connects to the lower leg and forms the knee joint, the articulation angle of which is approximately 115-120 degrees.*

Lower thigh : Medium length, strong. The angles of the hocks are well defined.

*The lower leg should normally be of equal length with the thigh.*

*The tibia should be angled approximately 45-50 degrees from the horizontal. It follows from this that in the stance of the Yakut Laika, the shin of the set aside leg (up to the vertical metatarsus) should normally be parallel to the humerus and the dog's neck.*

*The hock joint, which connects the lower leg to the metatarsus, should be well defined and form an angle of approximately 140 degrees.*

Metatarsus : Strong, vertical.

*When viewed from the side, the metatarsus should be vertical.*

*Seen from the rear, the legs should be moderately wide apart and the hock should be parallel.*

*Any deviations from the vertical and parallel position of the metatarsus compromise stability and shock absorption.*

Hind feet : Well arched, tightly knit, with very hard pads, with thick hair (brush) between the toes. Somewhat larger than the front.

*The paws of the Yakut Laika should be oval in shape, gathered into a lump due to tightly clenched bent fingers.*

*When viewed from the side, the paws of the Yakut Laika look high and arched.*

*A loose paw with widely spaced toes does not spring well and is prone to injury.*

*A flat paw, due to straightened toes, loses its shock-absorbing function, which leads to excessive stress on the joints and their injuries.*

*Hard pads and thick paws provide a protective function. The harsh climatic conditions in the homeland of the breed: cold, snow, ice impose special requirements on the paws of the Yakut Laika, the main one of which is protection from injury and frostbite.*

*Ultimately, the paws of the Yakut Laika should be large enough, compact, with muscular toes and well protected by hair.*

*The standard does not mention the claws of the Yakut Laika. Naturally, based on the requirements for the paws, the*

*claws of the Yakut Laika should be dense in structure, arched in shape and pointed with a point towards the ground. At the same time, I would like to note that the color of the claws, as well as the color of the pads of the paws, should ideally be dark.*



**GAIT / MOVEMENT** : Fast, elastic. Vigorous trot and gallop are characteristic gaits.

*To fully assess the balance of the exterior, physical development and temperament of the Yakut Laika, it is necessary to pay special attention to the nature and productivity of movement.*

*The Yakut Laika is a working, sled breed, the main purpose of which is movement over long distances with the application of minimal energy efforts. Yakut huskies are not sprinters, and not even stayers, but marathon runners. Ideally, the Yakut Laika should move freely. At the same time, the movements of the Yakut Laika should be light, the dog should not spend unnecessary efforts to move forward.*

*The most characteristic gait for them is the trot with throws.*

*The trot is the fastest and most economical type of movement for a dog. It should be noted that the nature of the movement of the Yakut Laika changes; if an effort is required, the Yakut Laika can switch to a gallop, which usually occurs at the very beginning of the movement in dogs harnessed to a sled. This gait does not last long, and after acceleration, the Yakut huskies switch to a trot.*

*All parts of the dog interact in movement, and therefore the balance of all articles is important. Poor balance, sluggish movement is a vice.*

### **WOOL COVER :**

COAT: Thick, glossy, straight, coarse, of medium length, with a very well developed dense and dense undercoat. On the neck it forms a mane, especially pronounced in males, on the back of the fore and hind legs there are thick feathers, on the tail there is a slight dewlap. On the head and on the front sides of the legs, the hair is shorter.

*The Yakut Laika in its historical homeland in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) lives in harsh climatic conditions. The harsh continental climate, very cold in winter and hot in summer, while maintaining low humidity, has formed certain requirements for the coat of dogs.*

*The wool of Yakut Laikas is thick, of medium length, straight, rough to the touch with a well-developed dense undercoat. It should protect from cold in winter and from heat and insects in summer, not create additional difficulties in the care and maintenance of the dog. Under natural conditions, mushers and owners of Yakut Laikas do not take special care of their fur, everything happens in a natural way. In modern conditions, especially when keeping the Yakut Laika at home and in climatic zones that are not typical for them, certain efforts have to be made to preserve the characteristic coat of dogs.*

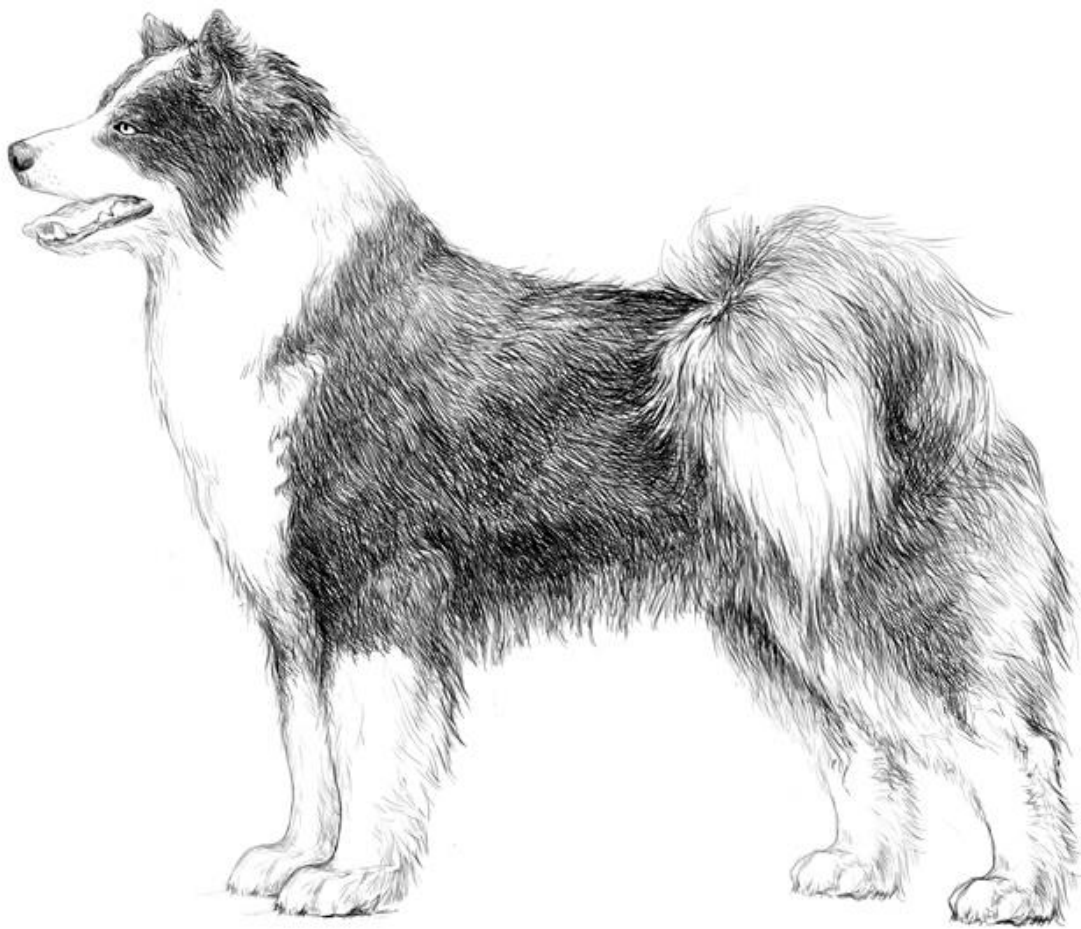
*Molting in Yakut Laikas is seasonal, as a rule, it is pronounced. Summer wool is very different from winter in length, but it remains the same thick and rather coarse in structure.*

*It must be borne in mind that the coat (awn) should not be excessively long. Based on practice, the average length of awn in males on the body is from 5 cm to 15 cm on the mane and feathers, and in bitches it is slightly shorter. Excessive hair makes the dog visually heavier and can make it difficult and difficult to care for it.*

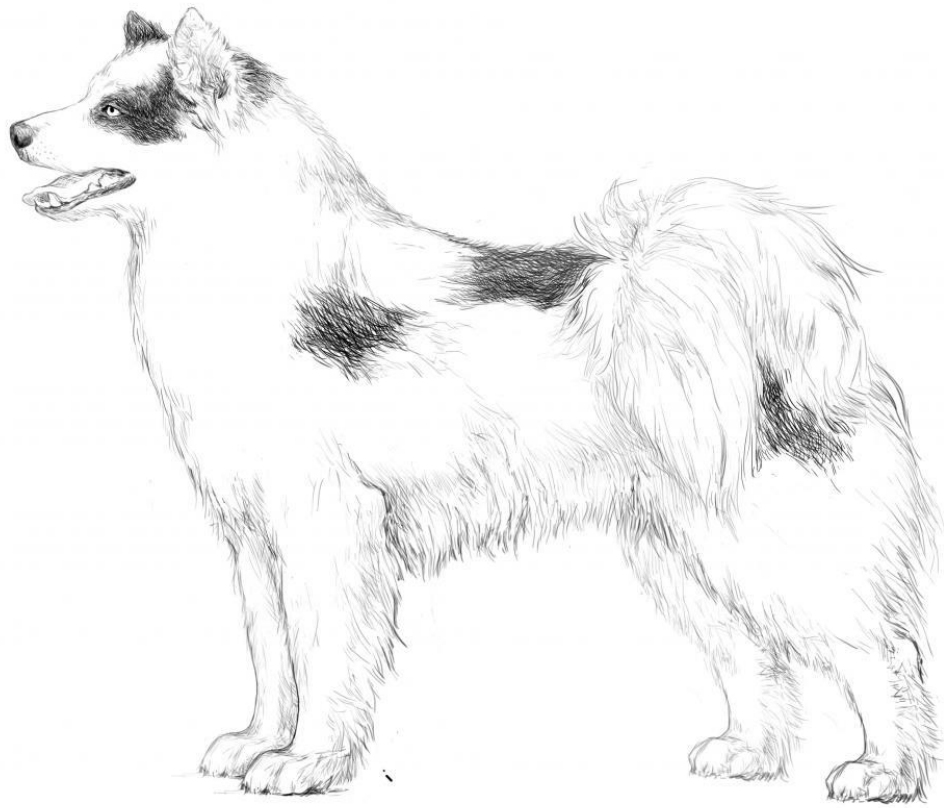
*A very important parameter is the roughness of the coat to the touch. Excessively soft wool is prone to the formation of tangles, poorly ventilated and dries out.*

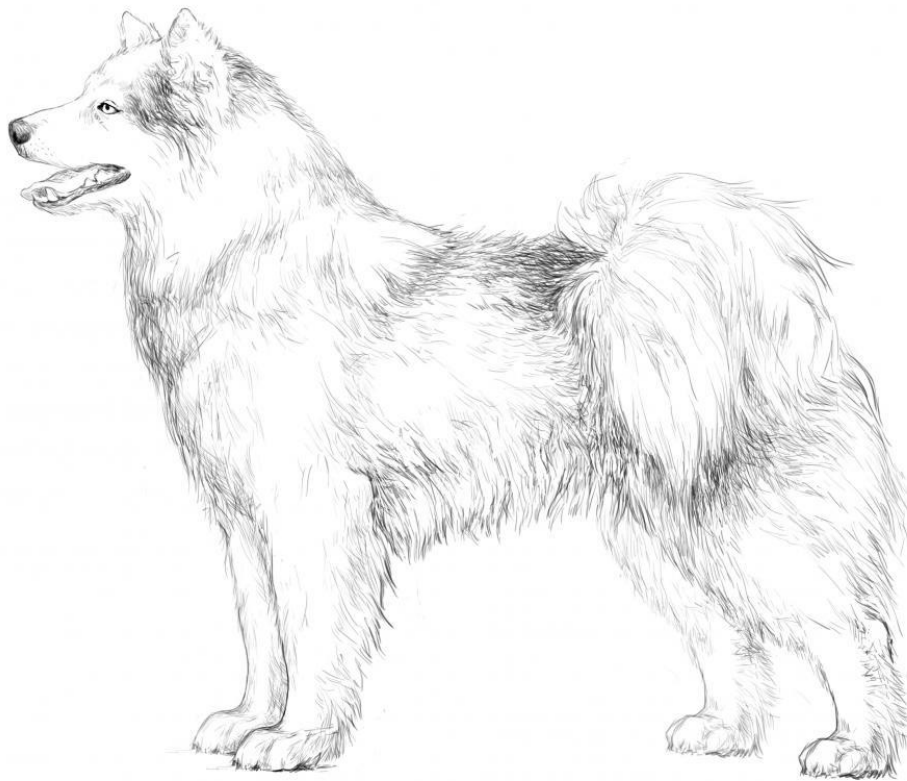
*The coat of the Yakut Laika takes a long time to form. At the age of up to 1.5 - 2 years, dogs have a puppy type of coat: not long, soft, puffy. And only after 2 years it can be finally said that a particular dog has a coat, and in bitches the formation of the correct (adult) coat usually occurs faster.*

*Wavy, too soft, too short, with a poorly developed undercoat, the coat is regarded by standards as a defect, and smooth coat is a disqualifying defect.*









COLOR : White and any spotted (two or three colors).

*The Yakut Laika has a wide variety of colors, this results from the varying degrees of hair coloration. This is due to the formation of pigmented and non-pigmented color zones. All Yakut huskies have a spotted color, which manifests itself in varying degrees, from completely white to moderate spotted, in which white spots can be found only on the chest, paws, muzzle, nape, at the end of the tail.*

*All colors of Yakut Laikas can be divided according to the degree of spotting:*

*White color with no pigmented spots on the coat;*

*Spotted - white with separate pigmented areas;*

*Piebald - pigmented color with separate white spots (pezhin);*

*Cloak - pigmented color (a type of piebald color) with a distinctive pattern. White muzzle with a blaze, dividing the head into two parts, white collar, white throat, merging with white chest and belly, white legs, white tail end.*

*Spotted piebald - with the same number of pigmented and depigmented areas.*

*For all colors, the nose, eyelids, lips, paw pads, nails must be pigmented or partially pigmented. Particular attention should be paid to the presence of pigment in the eyelids and lips in white-headed dogs.*

*Pigmented coats can be black, tan, zoned (gray), tan, and cinnamon. Also on a white background (devoid of pigment) there may be specks.*

*The pattern and distribution of pigmented spots can be either symmetrical or not symmetrical.*

*It should be noted that the most characteristic colors of the Yakut Laika are combinations of gray with white or black and white. Red or brown combinations with white are extremely rare. So, in the homeland of the breed in Yakutia, for 20 years of breeding, only a few red dogs were obtained, and brown dogs were not born at all.*

	<i>Two-tone color</i>	<i>Tricolor color</i>
<i>Individual pigmented spots</i>	<i>White with black spots</i>  <i>white-gray,</i>  <i>white-red,</i>  <i>white-brown.</i>  <i>White and black with speck</i>	       <i>White-black-red, white-black</i>  <i>white-black-red with speck</i>
<i>Color with separate white spots (pezhin)</i>	   <i>Black and piebald</i> <i>Gray-piebald</i> <i>Red-piebald</i>	   <i>Black-white-red,</i>  <i>black and white with tan,</i>  <i>black-white-red with speck</i>

t white. Dark spots can only be in		
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*During the examination, sometimes questions arise related to the determination of color. Very often, in young dogs up to 1.5 years old, the black color looks like gray or brown, and as noted above, it is necessary to take into account the age feature, according to which the color and the final type of coat in the Yakut Laika is formed late.*

### **GROWTH :**

#### **Height at withers:**

Males - 55-59 cm.

Bitches - 53-57 cm.

*The correct growth of the Yakut Laika is very important.*

*The height is considered optimal for males - 56 cm, for bitches - 55 cm.*

*Large, heavy or small, light dogs will not be able to work productively in a team. Large, heavy dogs will tire quickly and waste a lot of energy on movement. Small dogs with weak, light bones do not have good musculature and cannot exert the necessary effort for prolonged sledding.*

*At this stage in the development of the breed, we are faced with two trends: in the first case, these are high-legged, tall dogs with a flattened chest. In the second case, these are small dogs, as a rule, of a square format, with a short muzzle, round eyes and an overly round skull.*

**DISADVANTAGES:** Any deviation from the above provisions should be considered a disadvantage, the assessment of which must be made in strict accordance with its severity and impact on the health and well-being of the dog, as well as the possibility of its traditional use.

### **SERIOUS FAULTS / FAULTS :**

- A sharp deviation from the type of addition, short-legged;
- Square format;
- Flat, shallow, or barrel-shaped chest
- Poorly balanced, sluggish movements
- Wavy, soft, too short, with poorly developed undercoat.


### **DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Aggressiveness or cowardice;
- Any dog that clearly shows physical or behavioral abnormalities;
- Bitch type males;
- Overshot, undershot with waste (any withdrawal is unacceptable), jaw skew;
- Complete depigmentation of the nose, eyelids or lips;
- Any solid color other than white;
- Smooth-haired;
- Any deviation in behavior or structure that affects the dog's health and ability to perform traditional work for the breed.

### **NOTES:**

- Male animals should have two normally developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed specific characteristics, should be used for breeding.

### **Files:**

 [kommentarii k standartu porody yakutskaya layka rus. 30.09.2019 otkorrektirova nnyy tekst ot 22.02.2019 .pdf](#)