



"UNO"

USDI YONAH UNOLE (LITTLE BEARS WIND)

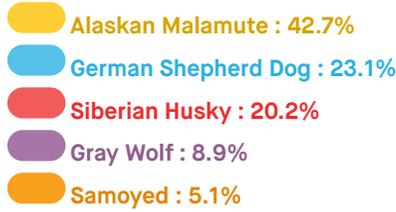


DNA Test Report

Test Date: December 19th, 2025

embk.me/uno95

BREED MIX



GENETIC STATS

TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-15039745

Swab number: 31210152408498

BREED MIX BY CHROMOSOME

Our advanced test identifies from where Uno inherited every part of the chromosome pairs in his genome.

Breed colors:

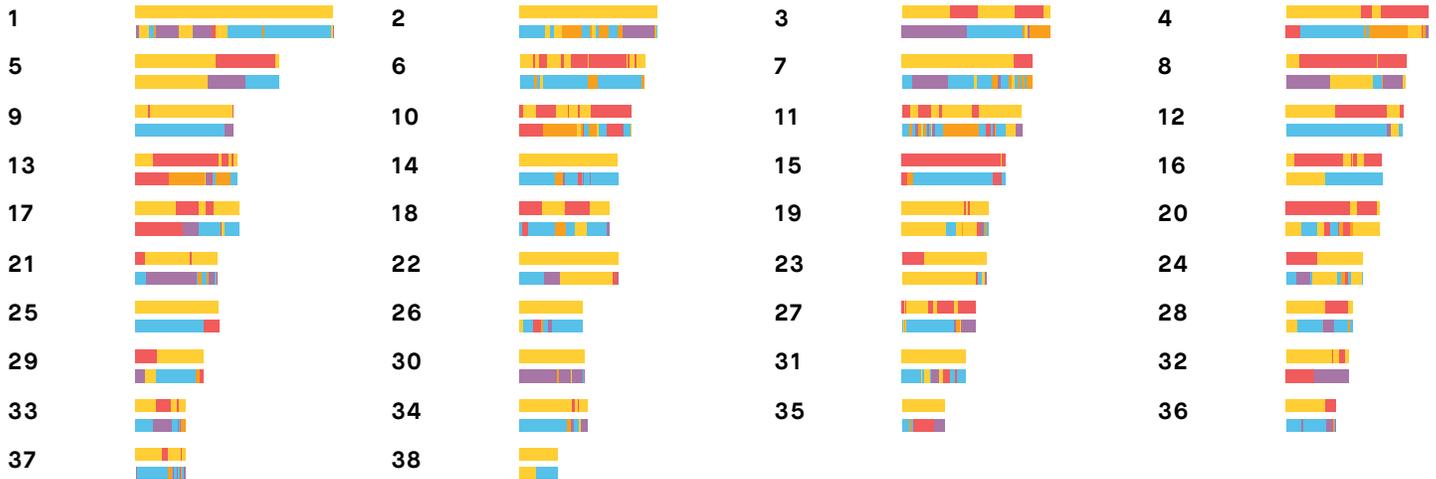
Alaskan Malamute

German Shepherd Dog

Siberian Husky

Gray Wolf

Samoyed





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ALASKAN MALAMUTE



Fun Fact

The Alaskan Malamute occasionally comes in a long-haired "woolly" variety due to a recessive gene that causes a longer coat.

The Alaskan Malamute has a long and interesting history. Genetic analysis has shown that they're one of the most ancient breeds, having diverged from a population of working sled dogs that crossed into Alaska via the Bering Strait over 4,000 years ago. Along with breeds like the Xoloitzcuintli, this makes them one of the oldest dog breeds from the Americas. As a more primitive breed, Malamutes tend to have higher Embark "wolfiness" scores, which indicates that they have more ancient genetic variants in their genome than most other breeds -- a holdover from historical interbreeding between working sled dogs and wolves (though the modern Malamute does not have recent wolf ancestry). The Malamute is still sometimes used as a working dog today, but they've also endeared themselves to pet owners with their intelligence, beautiful coats, and occasional mischief. Though most think of Alaskan Malamutes as having gray, wolf-colored coats, they come in a variety of shades and colors including wolf sable, red, white, and black. They may have white markings such as a white blaze and points. Although the breed standard dictates a shorter coat, the occasional long-haired Malamute can pop up due to a recessive mutation. Malamutes should have a double coat which helps insulate them even in the coldest climates. As anyone with a Malamute can attest, they shed seasonally and considerably. The breed can vary in size, but most Malamutes weigh in at around 75-85 pounds. While Malamutes are affectionate and playful dogs, they also carry an air of dignity. The ability to work is emphasized first and foremost in their breed standard, which means that even Malamutes who don't pull sleds still need vigorous exercise. If not given enough exercise, Malamutes often make their own fun which may include destructive chewing, howling, and other activities owners may not find amusing. An active Malamute is a happy Malamute, and a wonderful family companion.

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GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG



The German Shepherd dog is the second most popular dog breed in the United States, and the fourth most popular in the United Kingdom (where it is known as the Alsatian). This breed was standardized in Germany at the end of the 19th century from local dogs used for herding and livestock guarding. Their confidence, courageousness and keen sense of smell coupled with their notable intelligence make them highly suited to police work, military roles, and search and rescue. German Shepherds require regular physical and mental exercise and have a heavy shedding coat that comes in both short and long varieties. They were first recognized by the AKC in 1908 and later became fashionable as soldiers returning from WWI spoke highly of the German dogs and Hollywood popularized the breed with stars like Strongheart and Rin Tin Tin.

Fun Fact

Despite being sometimes called the “Alsatian wolf dog”, German Shepherds are not true wolf dogs— they are 100% dog. Nevertheless, German shepherds were crossed with wolves in the past to form the Czechoslovakian and Saarloos wolfdog breeds. German Shepherds, along with other breeds and sled dogs, were also used in the creation of the Chinook breed.

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SIBERIAN HUSKY



The Siberian Husky originated from the extreme north east of Siberia. They were initially domesticated by the Chukchi -an ancient population that thrived by herding reindeer and moving with each season to new grazing regions. They came to America in 1909 and found their place in the Alaskan wilderness. They love to be out in cold weather and are known to be the ideal sled dog. They have strong insulated paws that are perfect for traction in the snow. The Siberian Husky also has two layers in their coat that protects them from Arctic winters.

Fun Fact

In 1925 a team of Siberian Huskies saved Nome, Alaska by carrying the serum to cure diphtheria a considerable distance by sled. The run was done in the middle of a blizzard and in conditions below -23 degrees Fahrenheit. The run is remembered by the annual Iditarod Trail Sled Race, and Balto, the famous sled dog who led his team through the final leg.

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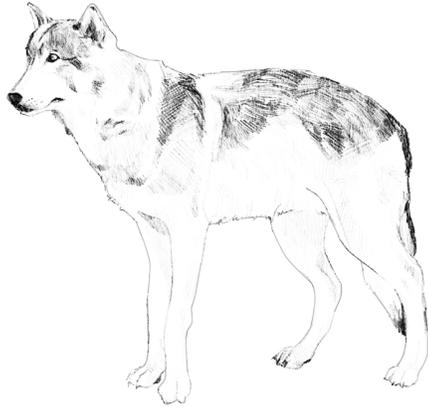


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GRAY WOLF



The Gray Wolf is clearly not a dog breed, though these wild animals are the ancestors of the domesticated dog. The Gray Wolf, or Timber Wolf, is the largest wolf species. It is understood that these wolves play an essential part in maintaining balance in their ecosystems, keeping deer and elk populations in check. These are social animals with a complex pack hierarchy. The Gray Wolf is found widespread throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Wolves are typically shy and reserved around people, but can obviously be extremely dangerous. While the Gray Wolf has recently entered the domestic dog gene-pool again through the rising popularity of wolf hybrids, it is important to remember that a wolf is not a pet.

Fun Fact

On average, these wolves will eat 20 to 30 pounds in a sitting, but they can also go up to 14 days between meals with ease.

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Fun Fact

Shed Samoyed fur is sometimes used as an alternative to wool in knitting, with a texture similar to angora. The fur is sometimes also used for the creation of artificial flies for fly fishing. Samoyed fur sweaters have been reported to handle temperatures well below freezing.

SAMOYED

Samoyeds, the smiling sledge dogs, were bred for hard work in the world’s coldest locales. The Sammy’s famous white coat is thick enough to protect against temperatures as low as minus -60. Powerful, agile, tireless, impervious to cold—Sammies are drop-dead gorgeous but highly functional. Even their most delightful feature, a perpetual smile, has a practical function: The mouth’s upturned corners keep Sammies from drooling, preventing icicles from forming on the face. Samoyeds’ friendly disposition makes them poor guard dogs; an aggressive Samoyed is rare. The breed is characterized by an alert and happy expression which has earned the nicknames "Sammie smile" and "smiley dog." With their tendency to bark, however, they can be diligent watch dogs, barking whenever something approaches their territory. Samoyeds are excellent companions, especially for small children or even other dogs, and they remain playful into old age. When Samoyeds become bored, they may begin to dig. With their sled dog heritage, a Samoyed is not averse to pulling things, and an untrained Samoyed has no problem pulling its owner on a leash rather than walking alongside. They will instinctively act as herd dogs, and when playing with children, especially, will often attempt to turn and move them in a different direction.

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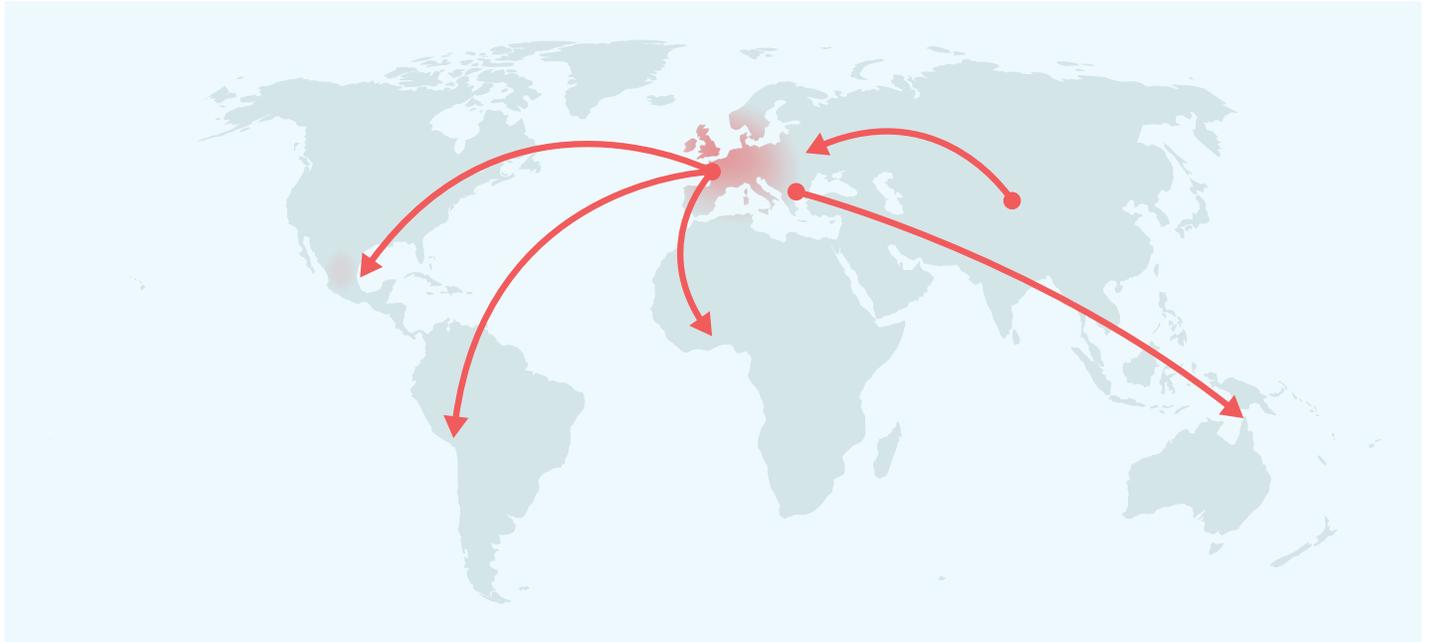


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MATERNAL LINE



Through Uno’s mitochondrial DNA we can trace his mother’s ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that his ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

HAPLOGROUP: A1b

This female lineage was very likely one of the original lineages in the wolves that were first domesticated into dogs in Central Asia about 15,000 years ago. Since then, the lineage has been very successful and travelled the globe! Dogs from this group are found in ancient Bronze Age fossils in the Middle East and southern Europe. By the end of the Bronze Age, it became exceedingly common in Europe. These dogs later became many of the dogs that started some of today’s most popular breeds, like German Shepherds, Pugs, Whippets, English Sheepdogs and Miniature Schnauzers. During the period of European colonization, the lineage became even more widespread as European dogs followed their owners to far-flung places like South America and Oceania. It’s now found in many popular breeds as well as village dogs across the world!

HAPLOTYPE: A361/409/611

Part of the A1b haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in German Shepherd Dogs, Poodles, and Shiloh Shepherds.



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PATERNAL LINE



Through Uno's Y chromosome we can trace his father's ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that his ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

HAPLOGROUP: A1a

Some of the wolves that became the original dogs in Central Asia around 15,000 years ago came from this long and distinguished line of male dogs. After domestication, they followed their humans from Asia to Europe and then didn't stop there. They took root in Europe, eventually becoming the dogs that founded the Vizsla breed 1,000 years ago. The Vizsla is a Central European hunting dog, and all male Vizslas descend from this line. During the Age of Exploration, like their owners, these pooches went by the philosophy, "Have sail, will travel!" From the windy plains of Patagonia to the snug and homey towns of the American Midwest, the beaches of a Pacific paradise, and the broad expanse of the Australian outback, these dogs followed their masters to the outposts of empires. Whether through good fortune or superior genetics, dogs from the A1a lineage traveled the globe and took root across the world. Now you find village dogs from this line frolicking on Polynesian beaches, hanging out in villages across the Americas, and scavenging throughout Old World settlements. You can also find this "prince of patrilineages" in breeds as

HAPLOTYPE: H1a.39/57

Part of the A1a haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in mixed breed dogs.

different as German Shepherds, Golden Retrievers, Pugs,
Border Collies, Scottish Terriers, and Irish Wolfhounds. No male
wolf line has been as successful as the A1a line!

Registration: N/A 001200822004





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HEALTH AND TRAITS

We're hard at work preparing Uno's Health and Traits results. We'll email you once it is ready!