

Kennel Union of Southern Africa

SAMOYED

A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance including the correct colour of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed. If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure. However, if a dog possesses a feature, characteristic or colour described as unacceptable, it must not be rewarded in the show ring.

Most recent changes to this Standard has an effective date of 01/01/2024

ORIGIN

Northern Russia and Siberia.

UTILISATION

Sledge- and companion dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

[ed. from FCI Breed Standard No. 21:]

The name Samoyed derives from the Samoyed Tribes in Northern Russia and Siberia. In southern parts of the area they used white, black, and brown parti-coloured dogs as reindeer herders; in the northern parts the dogs were pure white, had a mild temperament and were used as hunting and sledge dogs. The Samoyed dogs lived close to their owners; they even slept within the shelters and were used as



heaters. The British zoologist, Ernest Kilburn Scott, spent three months among Samoyed Tribes in 1889. Returning to England, he brought with him a brown male puppy called "Sabarka". Later he imported a cream-coloured bitch called "Whitey Petchora" from the western side of the Urals, and a snow-white male called "Musti" from Siberia. These few dogs and those brought by the explorers are the base for the western Samoyed. The first standard was written in England in 1909.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Most striking. Medium and well-balanced. Strong, active and graceful, free from coarseness but capable of great endurance.

CHARACTERISTICS

Intelligent, alert, full of action. "Smiling expression".

TEMPERAMENT

Displays affection to all mankind. Unprovoked nervousness or aggression highly undesirable.

HEAD & SKULL

Head powerful, wedge-shaped, with broad, flat skull, muzzle of medium length, tapering foreface not too sharply defined. Lips black. Hair short and smooth before ears. Nose black for preference, but may be brown or flesh-coloured.

Eyes:

Almond-shaped, obliquely set, medium to dark brown, set well apart with alert, intelligent expression. Eyerims unbroken black. Light or black eyes undesirable.

Ears:

Thick, not too long, slightly rounded at tips, set well apart and well-covered inside with hair. Fully erect in adults.

Mouth:

Jaws strong with a perfect, regular, and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

NECK

Strong, not too short, and proudly arched.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders well-laid, legs straight and muscular with good bone and not too short.

BODY

Back medium in length, broad and very muscular with exceptionally strong loin. Chest deep but not too broad, well-sprung deep ribs, giving plenty of heart and lung room.

HINDQUARTERS

Very muscular, stifles well-angulated. Viewed from rear, legs straight and parallel, with well let down hocks. Cowhocks or straight stifles highly undesirable.

FEET

Long, flattish, slightly spread, and well-feathered. Soles well-cushioned with hair. Round, cat-feet highly undesirable.

TAIL

Long, profusely coated, carried over the back and to side when alert, sometimes dropped when at rest.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Moves freely with strong, agile drive, showing power and elegance.

COAT

Body should be well-covered with thick, close, soft, and short undercoat, with harsh but not wiry hair growing through it, forming weather-resistant outer coat, which should stand straight away from body and be free from curl.

COLOUR

Pure white, white and biscuit, cream, outer coat silver-tipped.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 51cm - 56cm (approx. 20" - 22"); **Females:** 46cm - 51cm (approx. 18" - 20")

Weight

In proportion to size.

FAULTS

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

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.



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When judging this breed at FCI International Shows, use:

FCI Standard No 21: SAMOIEDSKAÏA SABAKA (SAMOYED)

FCI Classification: Group 5 - Spitz and primitive types.

Section 1. Nordic sledge dogs.

Without Working Trial.