



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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11.06.2018/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 211

CANADIAN ESKIMO DOG

ORIGIN: Canada.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 28.02.2018.

UTILIZATION: For centuries this breed was used as a draught animal and was capable of pulling between 45 and 80 kg. per dog, covering distances from 15 to 70 miles per day. He was also used as a hunting dog, to locate seal breathing holes for the Inuit hunters. As a hunting dog he would also attack and hold at bay musk ox and polar bear for the Inuit hunters. In the summer the dog was used as a pack dog carrying up to 15 kg.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive
types.
Section 1 Nordic Sledge Dogs.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The breed has an 1100 to 2000 year history of being interdependent with the Thule culture of Inuit (Eskimo people) who, following the Dorset culture, occupied the coastal and archipelago area of what is now Arctic Canada. Although within the spitz family of dogs, the Canadian Eskimo Dog's origin prior to this is lost in the Inuit prehistory which includes the migration of the Mongolian race from the Asian continent to North America. The existing strain of Canadian Eskimo Dog originated from stock primarily bred by the Eskimo Dog Research Foundation in the Northwest Territories. The foundation's work over a six-year period was primarily funded by the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories and involved the purchase of specimens from the remnant population of dogs kept by the Inuit of the Boothia Peninsula, Melville Peninsula and parts of Baffin Island.

The Canadian Eskimo Dog, as a primitive dog, is primarily a carnivorous breed, whose natural diet consisted of seal, walrus, fish, or caribou.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Canadian Eskimo Dog is a powerfully built, moderately sized dog with a thick neck and chest and medium length legs. Typical of the spitz family of dogs he has a wedge-shaped head held high with thick erect ears. The eyes are obliquely set giving a serious appearance. The dog has a bushy tail carried up or curled over the back. Of almost equal height at the hips as at the withers, medium to large boned and well muscled the dog displays a majestic and powerful physique giving the impression that he is not built for speed but rather for hard work. Above all the body should be muscled and not fat. Females will have a smaller and less muscled body than the males. During the winter the body is thickly clothed with an outer coat of straight or erect hair; below is dense underfur which enables the animal to easily withstand the rigours of high latitudes. A mane-like growth of longer hair over the neck and shoulder will appear on male specimens. The whole conformation of the Canadian Eskimo Dog should be one of strength, power and endurance balanced with agility, alertness and boldness. The female of the breed will usually have a shorter coat than the male and will always be significantly smaller than the male. As young bitches, they will be finer boned giving among other things a narrower head which tends to produce a friendlier looking face than with males. Both males and females of the breed are known to have a rapid growth rate reaching working size around seven months. However, the maturing process extends to at least three years of age giving them a very majestic appearance. Puppies have often been described as miniature adults, with erect ears and a curly tail at the young ages between three to five weeks. There may be occasional periods during adolescent growth stages when the ears may not be fully erect but it is important to note that the ears of the Canadian Eskimo Dog do not have the same gradual growth of becoming erect around four months of age as is seen in some other breeds.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Width of the forehead between the ears on the males will be from 5-6 inches (13-15 cm). On the females the distance will be from 4-1/2 - 5-1/2 inches (11-14 cm).

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The temperament of the Canadian Eskimo Dog should reflect the tough, hard-working breed that he is. He is not to be viewed as a domestic pet but rather as a primitive dog originally domesticated by Inuit for specific tasks in a harsh arctic environment. In general disposition, the mature Canadian Eskimo Dog is gentle and affectionate with the average individual, enjoying attention. Even with total strangers the dogs are rarely standoffish. Usually they will exhibit a rather quiet friendliness and harmless curiosity or become completely distant. The dog is very pack oriented and if raised as a group, dominant and subordinate roles will be acted out under the leadership of a totally dominant or boss dog. Behaviour within a group or pack is usually well structured and controlled but it is not uncommon to see battle scars or torn ears on dogs originating from kennel areas where the dogs are raised in groups or packs. Compared to modern domestic breeds, the Canadian Eskimo Dog has an almost over response to any stimulus whether it be food, work, defense or play. For this reason, the dog should be a companion for adults and is not to be considered a child's pet.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Massive but well-proportioned being broad and wedge-shaped. Although often described as wolf-like in appearance the head of the Canadian Eskimo Dog has a more elevated forehead. Immature females will have a much narrower skull than the male.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Pigmentation of the nose will vary from black to light brown (especially on lighter coloured dogs with red, buff, or cinnamon on the body). Butterfly noses have, on occasion appeared with the light brown nose.

Muzzle: Tapered and of medium length.

Lips: Black or brown with pink.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are heavy and powerful possessing large teeth with well-developed canine teeth. The incisors meet in a scissor bite.

Eyes: Generally dark-coloured but hazel or yellow-coloured eyes will appear in the breed. They are small, wide spaced and placed obliquely in the head which tends to impart much more of a wild and deceitful appearance than the dog deserves.

Ears: Short, thick and have slightly rounded ends. They are carried erect, turned forwards and are covered with dense short hair.

NECK: Short, straight, thick, and very muscular.

BODY: Of almost equal height at the hips as at the withers.

Back: The spinal column when felt through the furred body is well pronounced.

Loin: Well-developed.

Chest: Deep, wide and well-muscled.

Underline and belly: There is very little curve to the flank.

TAIL: Large and bushy and generally carried up or curled over the back. Mature bitches may on occasion carry their tails down.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Broad, obliquely set with moderate muscling.

Forearm: Straight but may give the appearance of being bowed, because of the well-developed triceps muscle above and behind the elbow and the pronounced muscle on the forearm itself.

Forefeet: Large, nearly round, well arched with thick pads being well furred between; however, under extremely cold winter conditions, this fur will grow to be very long so as to cover the bottom of the pads.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: The hips may appear as pronounced and bony as the spine, and are about the same height as the withers.

Thigh: The legs will be very muscular with the width of the thigh being carried well down towards the hock.

Stifle (Knee): Well bent.

Hind feet: Similar in design to the front but slightly longer. From the rear, the legs will appear straight with the hocks turning neither in nor out.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: The working gait of this dog is a powerful and brisk trot with the rear legs moving in line with the front legs in the force motion but showing some abduction during the forward movement of the stride. This may be especially pronounced in mature male dogs with many miles in harness. This gait may appear awkward to the untrained eye but is a result of a wide stance caused by well-developed thighs. This particular gait is a well-balanced efficient stride for heavy pulling day after day. The movement of the dog should in no way appear as a choppy or paddling motion. The females are much faster and freer in movement than the heavier males and are capable of breaking stride from the natural trot and running or galloping for much longer distances than the males.

SKIN: Should feel thick and tough.

COAT

Hair: Subject to an annual moult usually in August or September, the coat is thick and dense with guard hairs being hard and stiff. This outer coat will vary from 3-6 inches (7-15 cm) in length. In males it will occur in a mane-like growth over the shoulder and neck making the male appear much larger in size and taller at the withers than he actually is. The undercoat is very dense to give excellent protection during the most extreme winter conditions. During the moult this underfur will come loose in clumps over a period of a few days. Females will usually have a shorter coat overall partially because of the additional moult that will occur following the birth of pups.

Colour: No one colour or colour pattern should dominate the breed with the colour and colour patterns of the Canadian Eskimo Dog ranging from:

- (a) An all white body with pigmentation around the eyes, nose and lips (e.g. not albino).
- (b) White body with only the smallest amount of red, buff (including cinnamon shades), grey or black around the ears or eyes.
- (c) White bodies with either red, buff, cinnamon, grey, or black head marks around ears and eyes or the entire head and the occasional small patch of the same colour on the body usually around the hip or flank.
- (d) Red and white, or buff and white, or cinnamon and white or black and white with about 50/50 distribution of the two colours, on various parts of the body.
- (e) Red body or buff body or cinnamon body with white on chest and/or legs and underside of body.
- (f) Sable or black body or dark grey body with white on chest and/or legs and underside of body occasionally extending around part of the neck in a collar-like fashion.
- (g) Silver grey or greyish white body.
- (h) Buff to brown undercoat with black guard hairs.

Very common to dogs with solid colour to most of the head is a mask-like shading of white around the eyes and/or muzzle with or without white spots over the eyes. On very rare occasions the spots over the eyes as well as cheek-marks will be buff coloured thus adding a third colour to a normally two-coloured animal.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

<u>Height at the withers:</u>	Males: 58-70 cm	Females: 50-60 cm
<u>Weight:</u>	Males: 30-40 kg	Females: 18-30 kg

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 (and its ability to perform its traditional work).

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Head: Square muzzle or loose lips, round or bulging eyes.
- Neck: Long and thin.
- Body: Narrow chest, over-all lack of muscle, excess fat, sloping back, coarseness or lack of finer bones in bitches.
- Legs: thin, fine boned or cow hocked.
- Feet: Flat or open.
- Coat: Short, off prime.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Blue eyes.
- Floppy ears, the exception being battle torn ears.
- Clipping or altering the coat by scissoring.
- No evidence at all of a curled or upright tail in male dogs (recognizing that a tail may occasionally be kept down as a sign of subordination or stress).
- Excessive undershot or overshot jaw.

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.

ANATOMICAL FEATURES

