



FCI Standard No 306
West Siberian Laika
Zapadnosibirskaja Laika
Standard Provided by ABIDS

FCI CLASSIFICATION:

Group 5. Section 2

GENERAL: The West Siberian Laika is sinewy and manoeuvrable. Compared to the East Siberian Laika, his body is lighter built and also the head is more narrow. The West Siberian Laika is an all-round hunting dog, used for hunting birds and small game, but can also be used for hunting big game. Because of the arctic circumstances in the country of origin, where temperatures can reach -40°C –or even -50°C –, the coat is very important. It has to be double and very dense, it should feel hard and may not be too long. In summer, the coat is thinner. Very characteristic is the beard, longer hair on the cheek bones. The West Siberian Laika has a wolf-like appearance. The most desired color is sable with a light mask, although almost all colors and color combinations are allowed. In general, Laiki are well-built and powerful dogs.

ORIGIN: The West Siberian Laika originally comes from the North Ural and West Siberia. Present West Siberian Laiki have primarily been developed from 2 types: the Mansijskaja and the Chantejskaja Laika. These 2 types show a lot of similarities in size, color and way of use. There are some differences, however. The Mansijskaja type is lighter built, the stop is less pronounced, the head is more narrow and these dogs have a longer muzzle. Furthermore, this type has less coat that forms no collar on the neck. The Chantejskaja type is more heavily built, has a broader skull, a more pronounced stop and a shorter muzzle. This type has more coat and a well developed collar on the neck. The Laiki we see nowadays are mixtures of both types, but mostly one of the types can be recognized in a dog's exterior. The original breed description is from 1928, the most recent one is from 1980. Standard: The West Siberian Laika is a medium-sized, slightly rectangular, lively and agile dog.

HEAD: Equilateral triangle shaped, dry. Gradual stop, long muzzle, dry lips; **Teeth:** Scissor bite, teeth white and large; **Eyes:** Oval, slanting, dark in color. **Ears:** Pricked, set on high, pointed;

Neck: Muscular, dry;

BODY: Strong, straight back with very pronounced withers. Short, souple loins. Broad and muscular croup, slightly sloping. Well developed chest. Belly lightly tucked up;

LIMBS: Long front legs, well defined angulations in shoulder and upper arm. Pastern not long and elastic, well developed bone. Well defined angulated and strong hind legs, muscular; **Feet:** Oval, tight toes, dew claws are not allowed;

Tail: Strong curl, carried over back or buttocks;

MOVEMENT: Typical for the breed is a short trot, alternating with gallop;

COAT: Hair of top coat hard, coarse and straight, well developed under coat. Due to the under coat, the top coat stands off and appears profuse. The coat is shorter on head, ears and front side of the limbs. The hair is longer on withers, neck and rear side of the limbs and forms a beard on the cheek bones, a collar on the neck and slight feathering on the rear side of the limbs;

Color: Grizzle, white, red and grey in all shades. Black is permitted, also particolored and patches of the same color;

HEIGHT: Male dog 55-62 cm. Bitch 51-58 cm

CHARACTER: The West Siberian Laika is balanced, self-confident and self-conscious. He is affectionate and loyal to the family and the herd. He is also social and friendly towards strangers and shows no aggression towards humans. Usually, he will not start a fight with other dogs, but he can defend himself well and effectively, if needed, but he will never fight without a reason. The West Siberian Laika is intelligent, anxious to learn and can easily be trained. He has to be raised in a soft and friendly way, a hard treatment should be avoided.