

Group 5

***This standard is approved by
the RKF Board on 19.08.2026.***

***English version is approved by
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**CHUKOTSKAYA EZDOVAYA
(Chukotka Sledge Dog)**

TRANSLATION: Russian Kynological Federation (RKF). Official authentic language English (EN).

ORIGIN: Russia, the Far Northeast of Asia.

UTILIZATION: Sledge dog, companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5. Spitz and primitive types.
Section 1. Nordic Sledge Dogs.
With working trial.

It has not yet been recognized by the FCI.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Chukotka Sledge Dog is an indigenous breed that was developed by the peoples of the Far North-East of Asia. These dogs are well-suited to the harsh climate of the Arctic, and they are easy to maintain. They have excellent sled-pulling abilities and learn quickly, retaining their skills for a long time. They are essential when traveling on sea ice or mountain tundra due to their hard toe pads. Compared to other sledge dog breeds, the Chukotka Sledge Dog has several advantages. They have a protein-fat metabolism that is energetically beneficial in polar environments, and they have a highest level of endurance and work efficiency. The fact that there are several populations of the breed isolated from each other helps to maintain the genetic diversity of the breed. Most of Chukotka's sledge dogs are found in the villages of the Chukchi Peninsula, where they are still traditionally used for hunting sea animals during the winter and serve as an essential and reliable mode of transport. In the summer, many inhabitants harness the dogs to wheeled carts to transport goods. Recent sports events have shown that this breed has great potential for competition, especially over long and extra-long distances.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The dog is of medium size. The body is somewhat elongated, with an index of 104 to 109, and is strongly built with strong bones and well-developed muscles. The dog has a tight-fitting, elastic skin that is free from wrinkles. Sexual dimorphism is not very clearly pronounced.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers by 4–9%.
- The depth of the chest is slightly less than half of the height at the withers.
- The length of the muzzle is approximately equal to the length of the skull.
- The length of the skull is about equal to its width.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The reaction to humans can range from friendly to passive-defensive.

HEAD: Massive, broad in forehead, with well-defined cheeks. Seen from above, the head forms an almost equilateral triangle.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Broad in the frontal part. Occipital protuberance is pronounced. The supraorbital ridges are pronounced.

Stop: Distinct, but not abrupt.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Large, black. Brown in brown dogs. May be lighter in colour in lighter-coloured dogs.

Muzzle: The muzzle has a wedge-shaped and blunted profile. Forehead and nasal bridge viewed from profile are parallel.

Lips: The lips are close-fitting.

Jaws/Teeth: The teeth are large and white. Scissor bite. Pincer bite is acceptable.

Cheeks: Well-defined.

EYES: Oval, obliquely placed, dark brown in colour. Blue eyes are permissible (one or both).

EARS: Erect, rather small, set wide apart and approaching an equilateral triangle shape.

The tips may be slightly rounded, and the auricles are voluminous and covered with hair on the inside. The ears are very mobile and often directed sideways.

NECK: Massive, of moderate length, set at the angle 40–45 degrees to the back.

BODY:

Withers: Of moderate length. Not very pronounced above the backline.

Back: Straight, broad, firm and muscular.

Loin: Broad, firm, muscular and slightly arched.

Croup: Long, broad, muscular and slightly sloping.

Chest: Wide and long, oval in cross-section. The underline of the chest does not extend below the elbows.

Underline and belly: Moderately tucked up.

TAIL: Set slightly below the backline, reaching the hocks or shorter. In repose, the tail hangs loosely as sword tail or slightly curved upwards. When excited, it carried higher the dog's back and is curved upwards in semi-circle or sickle curve. The tail is evenly covered with hair.

LIMBS**FOREQUARTERS:**

General appearance: Well angulated.

Shoulder: The shoulder blade long, oblique, set at an angle approximately of 100 degrees to the upper arm.

Upper arm: The upper arm is of moderate length.

Forearm: The forearm is vertical.

Metacarpus (Pastern): The pastern is of moderate length, well developed, strong and slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Large, rounded. Toes are strong and rather flexible, with hard and thick skin on pads.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: When viewed from behind, the hindquarters should be straight and parallel. Set wider than front legs, with the thighs standing slightly back. The hindquarters should be well-angulated.

Thigh: The thighs should be well-muscled and of moderate length.

Lower thigh: The length of the lower thigh is equal to that of the thigh.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): The rear pastern should be vertical.

Hind feet: Large, rounded. Toes are strong and rather flexible, with hard and thick skin on pads.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free and effortless. As the dog moves, its back and loin spring up, the action is long and reachy. The pads fall close to a line under the longitudinal centre of the body. A characteristic gait is a trot.

SKIN: Tight-fitting, elastic, with no wrinkles.

COAT

Hair: Double. The outer coat well developed, rough and straight; the under coat dense and water resistant. On the body the coat reaches up to 6 cm long. The muzzle, forehead, ears and front parts of the limbs are covered with shorter, dense hair. On the neck, withers and back parts of the thighs the coat is longer but does not form an abundant mane and "trousers"; the length on these parts reaches 8 to 10 cm. The tail has the longest hair (10–12 cm), but without feathering.

Colour: Wolf grey, wolf red, light fawn, red, white, brown, black, spotted, piebald, with tan markings. A domino pattern is common.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Males: 56–65 cm; Females: 53–62 cm.

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:

- Light or dampish in built.
- Square format.
- Nose depigmented totally or partly.
- Lack of hair inside the ear.
- Eyes round, big, protruding.
- Completely depigmented eyelids.
- Coat shorter or longer than that mentioned in this standard. Poor undercoat.
- Any fault in body and limbs that affects the dog's ability to move normally.
- Tail curled in a ring. Tail which is resting on the rump (snap tail).

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Colour brindle, speckled.
- Lack of undercoat. The coat which is long, soft, curly, with feathering. "Trousers". Feathered tail.
- Overshot, undershot.
- Tail curled in a tight ring.

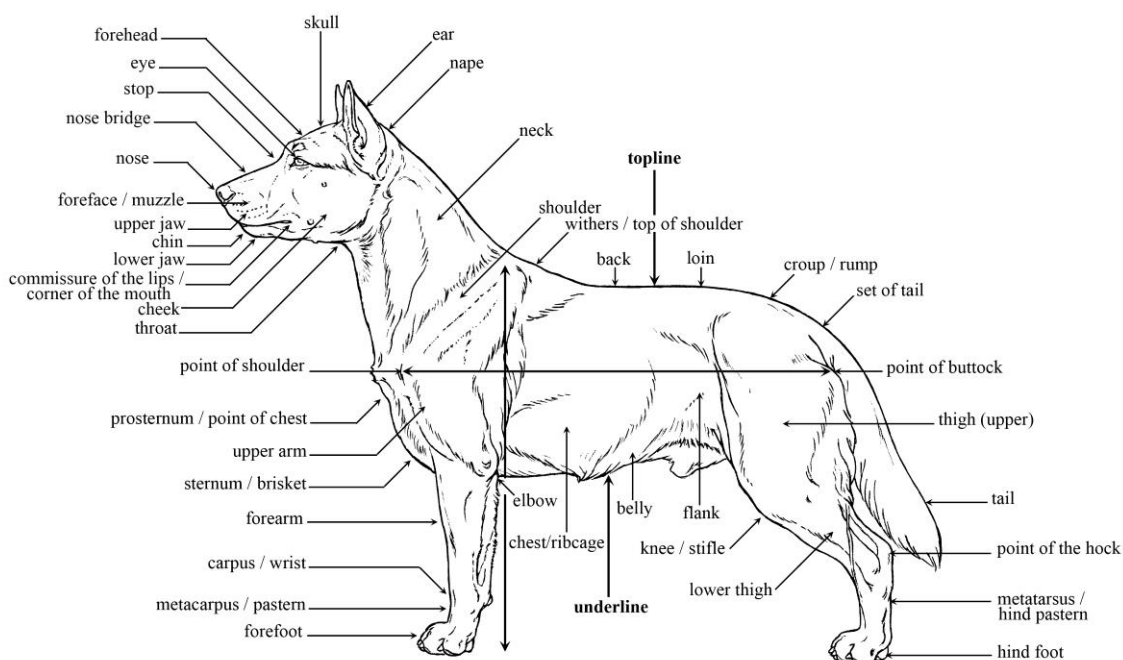
- Unmotivated aggression towards people.

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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SURFACE ANATOMY



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