

New Zealand

www.nzkc.org.nz

KENNEL GAZETTE

Incorporating "THE NEW ZEALAND DOG WORLD" Vol. 46, No. 4

May 2006

\$5.95

Also inside...

July Show
Schedules



Samtastic smilers: Ch Skrownek Sev Kazan and his daughter Skrownek Fia Fedacheva. Bred and owned by Sandra Stewart; Kazan co-owned with Julie Wells.



The New Zealand Kennel Club recommends

 **PRO PLAN**
brand PET FOOD
Protects while it nourishes

From the President...

Clear Glass



During the past 9 months the Executive Council has had a requirement for extra effort to be put into more operational projects rather than its proper role of governance. It has been a torrid period but one which I believe we can now say that we have successfully turned the corner from.

Much has been said by many about the result of the 2005 National show and it is very true that it resulted in a substantial loss. When soon after, it became apparent to the Executive Council that it would be necessary to commit general funds to the payment of the Ardmore Environmental Court defence, it also became necessary to replace the reserves used to support these two issues. Through the effort of a few, this has now been largely achieved although much of the effort will not show until the 2006/2007 financial year results. The recent Northern Classic show and national raffle have provided profits to help replace the cost of the RMA defence, given us cash flow, and also given our properties some funds for improvements.

For a number years the Executive Council has been advised that there was simply no fat left to trim from the operating expenses of the NZKC. What will show in the 2005/2006 accounts is that this was simply not correct and through prudent management and cost cutting, the operating expenses for the year have allowed an acceptable result with many historically "touchy" costs such as salaries and wages and Executive Council expenses actually finishing *under budget!*

As a result of this emergency rally, some other projects planned for the year have failed to find the finishing line. It was personally very disappointing for me to have had to rearrange objectives when the problems emerged, however I am thrilled that two big goals have been achieved – the establishment of the Young Kennel Club and a remit to the ACOD to provide for divided governance within the Dog Training disciplines. To the sub committees responsible for these achievements, I extend my thanks.


President
New Zealand Kennel Club

Chief Executive Officer...

The Value of Volunteers



As I write this, the deadline for conference remits and nominations is a few days away. That leads me to muse on the voluntary contribution that many members make in one way or another.

A study conservatively estimated that in 2002 the value of volunteer work to just ten New Zealand organizations was \$126 million. I am sure that the contribution of volunteers to your Club is worth millions if it could be measured in dollars alone. But the real value is not monetary. To quote Ruth Gardner of the Canterbury Volunteer Centre it is that *"the essence of volunteering is that it is a gift, freely given"*.

The most visible volunteers are our Executive Councillors and President who can often be the target of talk and criticism. But I ask you to reflect that they put a heck of a lot of work in to the organisation - ten hours a week would be a minimum contribution for an effective Councillor. They receive papers to consider on all aspects of our work as the organisation of dog owners, emails from me and from members, and get approached constantly at shows and by phone.

At the end of June, Conference will elect your Council for the 2006/07 year. I ask everyone to consider the effort needed and given on a purely voluntary basis.

There are thousands of other volunteers who contribute to NZ Kennel Club activities and those of our 300 clubs. I make an effort to thank each who helps me, but I have not room here to start naming all of them. People help in all sorts of ways, from writing agility judges exams, to helping run the Northern Classic, to sitting on Disputes Committees, to hands-on involvement in property working bees, to putting effort into selling raffle tickets. And of course running agility, breed, obedience and trials shows.

Your Club would not be what it is without the volunteer input of members.


Chief Executive Officer
Director/Secretary

Inside the May 2006 issue...



Special Features

6 Field Trial Champs



7 Great Gift Ideas



9 YKC Heat Results



Regular Features

Advertising Rates.....	45
Awards.....	41
Breeders Directory.....	29
Canines in Agility.....	18
Club Notices.....	44
Contact Details NZKC.....	32
Hip & Elbow Results.....	34
Kennel Names.....	45
Litters.....	32
Letters to the Editor.....	5
Mad about Tracking.....	10
Member Clubs.....	22
Recent Exports.....	32
Schedules.....	46
Show Dates.....	33
Show Results.....	35
You Be The Judge - The Samoyed.....	12

FrontCover:
The Samoyed



This Journal is the Official organ of the New Zealand Kennel Club and is published by Authority of the New Zealand Kennel Club (Incorporated) by the New Zealand Kennel Gazette Ltd, Porirua. All editorial and literary contributions, show results, club news, etc. should be addressed to the Editor, NZ Kennel Gazette, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 6220 and must reach him before the 1st of the month preceding publication. Nothing in this journal may be reproduced in any way without written permission from the publishers. The opinions expressed by the contributors and correspondents are their own and not necessarily those of the publishers or the NZ Kennel Club (Inc).

The Samoyed



Early Days

**By Val Auckram (co-author of THE SAMOYED (New Zealand)
Still the breed bible 45 Years!
(Reprinted from 1993 Samoyed supplement)**

The Samoyed is one of the very early species of the Canis Familiaris Intermedius group, said to date back to about 6000 BC.

The specific area of origin will probably be forever in conjecture, some assigning it to the territory from the White Sea to the Yenisey River, others to the tundra region between the White Sea and the Kara Sea.

The nomadic Samoyede people were a large unit of clans who lived by hunting and fishing, inter-married, shared hunting rights, pastures and livestock. For the greater part of the year they were scattered singly or in small groups, coming together in the summer. Their dogs were used mainly for reindeer herding and polar bear hunting, were very domesticated and lived closely with the people. Their moulting coats were a valuable contribution towards warm clothing, and at times the dogs were used to eke out the food supply.

Samoyeds are known to have been used as sled dogs in Siberia as early as 1870 by Nordenskiöld, and on Arctic expeditions by Nansen (1893-94), Jackson Harmsworth (1894) and later the Duke of Abruzzi and others. It is recorded that over a 100 miles have been

herself an hereditary Princess of the Holy Roman Empire - and married to a lion tamer!

By today's standards, although still obviously an aristocratic dog, the breed seems to have slid somewhat down the social scale!

There was considerable variety of colour in the early imports. Authorities maintain that white dogs procured from Northern Siberia between the White and Kara Seas were the "true Samoyed" and that those introduced from Russia were mostly coloured or, if themselves white, produced coloureds. It seems that dogs from several areas were imported into England and the combination caused problems in breeding the white, cream or biscuit preferred both by breeders and the general public.

In 1909 Mr Kilburn-Smith founded the Samoyede Club and a breed standard was drawn up. In drafting the original standard, officials of the Samoyede Club took into consideration direct imports and also those resulting from generations of English-bred dogs.

Meanwhile, back in New Zealand, coincidentally, the breed was also being established - not by expending time, effort and money, but because Samoyeds virtually arrived at our back door and demanded to be let in!

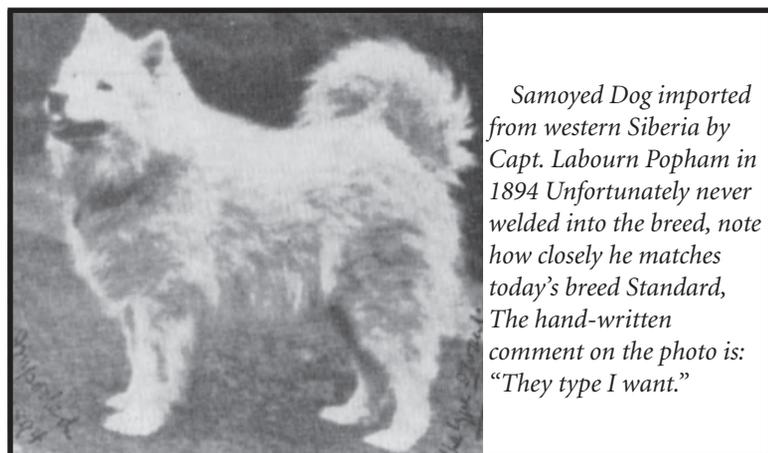
In his book "To the South Polar Regions", Louis Bernacchi covers the 1899-1900 Newnes-Borchgrevink expedition in the SS Southern Cross: "The sickness was aggravated by the intense heat and the appalling effluvium arising from the 90 Siberian sledge-dogs we had on deck. These dogs were procured from the Samoyedes in the North of Siberia and were the first dogs ever introduced in Antarctic exploration".

C E Borchgrevink's book, "First on the Antarctic Continent", refers to the return trip of that expedition: "Later we steamed round Halfmoon Bay, where a little settlement of houses is situated, called Oban. During our stay there I made arrangements for landing the sledge-dogs on Native Island, a small island adjacent to Stewart Island, providing I should could obtain the necessary permission from the New Zealand Government."

That permission was granted by the Honourable Mr Ward, later Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, but then Minister of Internal Affairs. A breeding pair of Samoyeds was given to Mr Ward by Captain Robert Scott about 1901 and, in 1902, he became the first registered breeder of "Esquimaux" - an early name for the breed in this country.

During 1965 I had personal correspondence with the son of the Native Island warden, Mr A W Traill, who had cared for the dogs off-loaded from the 1899-1900 expedition. Mr R H Traill wrote me that although he was only eight years of age at the time, he remembered the Southern Cross anchoring off Ringaringa Point opposite their house and Mr Borchgrevink catching the sailing oyster cutter, Ruruahu, to Bluff to send word of the expedition's return, while the sailing master, Captain Yensen, and some of the officers, including the Lapland handlers of the sledge-dog teams, spent an evening at the Traill house.

Mr R H Traill wrote: "Because of the quarantine regulations the sledge dogs were to be destroyed. My father was so appalled at this he got permission to have them landed on Native Island and undertook to



Samoyed Dog imported from western Siberia by Capt. Labourn Popham in 1894 Unfortunately never welded into the breed, note how closely he matches today's breed Standard, The hand-written comment on the photo is: "They type I want."

covered in one day by three dogs with full sledge - an astonishing record when the rough state of the going is considered, for snow does not lie like smooth hard icing.

In 1889 Mr Kilburn-Scott, a passenger on the SS Sunlight loading timber at Archangel on the White Sea, visited, with a Russian friend, a Samoyede encampment on the nearby tundra. Many dogs were running about and Mr Kilburn-Scott picked up a particularly attractive and intelligent-looking plump puppy and asked if he might buy it to take back as a present for his wife. This was agreed to with pleasure.

"Sarbarka" was exhibited in 1894 at Birmingham in the Foreign Dog class. He aroused keen interest and eventually Mr Kilburn-Scott, no doubt tired of being asked "What breed is he?" decided that Sarbarka should adopt the name of his people. Later Mr Kilburn-Scott imported "Whitey Petchora" from a ship trading in the White Sea, and further dogs were imported by others or taken back to England by subsequent expeditions.

Books on the early history of the Samoyed in England are peppered with the names of aristocracy - duchesses, countesses, the Honourable Mrs This, the Lady That, Captains, Majors, Colonels. And in 1902 the pure-white "Jacko" was presented to Queen Alexandra by Major Jackson.

In 1906 the first Samoyed in the United States, the white "Moustan", was registered. Moustan had been a gift from the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to the Princess de Monyglyon - born a Belgian Countess, a Duchess by marriage, mother of a Marquis,

look after them until they could be used by some future expedition. Later they were brought to Ringaringa and enclosed in yards. We used them to sledge firewood and they enjoyed the exercise."

At a later stage Mr Traill Snr bred from the white Samoyeds and sold some pups. Some of these were registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club and used for breeding. Other dogs were later collected and taken South by Shackleton's Expedition.

"The Heart of the Antarctic" written by E H Shackleton, refers to these dogs in connection with his 1907-09 Expedition: "I knew that a breeder in Stewart Island, New Zealand, had dogs descended from the Siberian dogs used on the Newnes-Borchgrevink expedition and I cabled him to supply as many as he could, up to 40. He was only able to let me have nine, but his team proved quite sufficient for the purposes of the expedition, as the arrival of pups brought the number up to 22 during the course of the work in the South."

Between these two expeditions, Captain Robert F Scott also tripped South (1901-03) with 20 dogs obtained from the Samoyede tribes in Northern Siberia. At one point in his book "The Voyage of the Discovery" he refers to "Vincka, Armitage's pet Samoyede" having a month-old litter of four.

From this expedition Captain Scott presented three female and two male Samoyeds to the Wellington Zoo and later the zoo imported further Samoyeds from Denmark (1911) and England (1915 and later), making the last importation in 1934. In December 1941, after the last zoo-bred litter had been whelped, the Samoyed section was closed and young dogs and puppies sold to the public. Although none had been registered with NZKC, a few of these dogs were later used for breeding.

Herbert G Ponting's book "The Great White South" covers the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913. He mentions the fact that "someone in England" - in fact it was Mr and Mrs Kilburn-Scott - "had presented Captain Scott with three English-bred Samoyedes,



The black Samoyed "Pedro", owned by Mrs Cammack A Son of Peter The Great, he was bred with early Kilburn-Scott bitches

who felt that these pretty exotics were quite unfit for such arduous work which lay ahead. "One of the Samoyeds died on the journey and several puppies they had produced were given away to friends of Captain Scott in Christchurch".

So there we were in the lucky seat again - this time reaping the benefits of English breeders (unknown to them) - and the dogs a gift to boot! One of these bitches arrived with the name of "Nova" and appears in New Zealand pedigrees, and another "Lady Scott" was also bred from several times.

Admiral Richard E Byrd was the last Antarctic explorer to be connected with the Samoyed breed and is also the registered breeder of "Snow Queen", whelped in 1947, left in this country and registered with the NZKC in 1953.

From the first registration in 1903 the breed was known as "Esquimaux" and this intermingled with "Eskimos" and "Samoyede" for many years. But by 1924 the name "Samoyed" seems to have become firmly established.



Angara Samoyeds

Bred For Purpose

Special thanks to the breeders who have entrusted me with their lines and to the judges who have recognised the quality in my Samoyeds

Lynne Barr - Wellington - lynne@angara.co.nz





Ch Angara Taiza Tale

Aust Ch Anaky Its Party Time (Imp Aust)

HEADS...WE WIN !!!



NZ CH Aldonza Kid N Lace (Aust)

Handsome Father & Son - Sega & Magic...

It takes more than good luck to win as consistently as we have done. Breeding with the best bloodlines ensures our quality is maintained!



GR CH Silvertips A Touch Of Magic

Zaminka
S A M O Y E D S

Gary & Lyn Carleton • 1115 State Highway 1 • R D 1 TE HORO • (06) 364 3397 • e-mail : zaminka@paradise.net.nz

Photography by Nothing Negative

A Real Dinkum Champion

New Zealand's Sole Obedience Champion Samoyed

Ob Ch Wintersweet Fair Dinkum CDX

By Nancy Williams ~ Mad Dog Owner

My mother bred Samoyeds in England and bred only two litters in New Zealand. Dinkum was from the second litter.

I was already working two other dogs, a Spaniel cross and a German Shepherd (incidentally they also gained their titles). But, who could resist the offer of a Samoyed. Not me!

Dinkum loved working, although his love for work wasn't always to his or my advantage. He usually shot out so fast on his send-a-ways that by the time he got to the right spot and I told him "down", he was going too fast to just drop. So by the time he skidded to a halt, he'd gone past the spot.

It took me quite a while to teach him not to jump up and give me a kiss in the middle of the fast pace. So we came to a happy compromise, we'd kiss and cuddle out of the ring!



Test C scent was our biggest problem and we missed out on many a challenge due to him bringing back the wrong cloth.

He was an absolute pleasure to work and own!!!

Dinkum obtained his CDX on October 25 1981 and his obedience championship on April 11 1982. I have a beautiful Obedience Championship Certificate on the wall. In all he won six obedience challenges: March 27 1982 with 296.5 points; April 3 1982, 291 points; April 11 1982, 296.5 points; September 11 1982, 295 points; October 2 1982, 292 points and October 3 1982 with 292 points.

I enjoyed further success with Ninyan of Nenetsky, who sired by NZ Ch Kimchatka Sun Heritage out of Pasha of Nenetsky. Ninja was whelped on September 27 1982 and bred by Mike Thatcher. Ninja got his three obedience challenges on November 8 1986 with 290 points; March 1 1987, 296 points and May 10 1987 with 296 points.

But as two of these challenges, were under the same judge, he did not qualify for his title. Ninja was another one who had trouble with Test C scent (I must have been doing something wrong!) and missed out on his title because of this. He died of bowel cancer at a very young age.

....continued on page 6

Polar
Samoyeds

Proud of what we have
Excited about the future

All Breeding dogs/bitches hip & elbow scored

Polar Kennels
Sandii Mathers & Aaron Cox
New Zealand

Ph 027 643 9478
sandii.aaron@xtra.co.nz
www.polar-kennels.com

But he flew through the classes very quickly and like Dinkum, people used to enjoy watching him work. One day I will get another Sam because I love them, but my health will have to improve first. I have made German Shepherd up since Dinkum and now have a baby cross that is coming on beautifully.

Dinkum was sired by Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Imperial Ureka (Imp Aust) out of Krasata of Nenetsky CD, whelped on May 14 1977 and bred by Mrs Alexander.

Lauren James, who co-ordinated the 1993 Samoyed supplement says: Thank you Nancy Williams for writing about your obedience challenge certificates with Dinkum and Ninja and congratulations on achieving such great results.

When Sandra Stewart and I co-ordinated the 1993 NZKC Samoyed supplement we were unaware that the breed had already recorded its first obedience champion.



While researching pedigrees of champions recorded since the famed V E P Auckram & P M Wilson “The Samoyed (New Zealand)” 1965, Sandra had not come across Dinkum’s title, nor had I. During the many years when hard copy registration cards were maintained for all dogs, it was standard practice for NZKC to record titles on them. Up to the early 1960s even CCs were often recorded on the back of them. For some reason Dinkum’s obedience title was not recorded on his card, though the CDX was. Fortunately Nancy Williams wrote to me after the 1993 supplement informing me of Dinkum’s achievements.

Interestingly the dams of Dinkum and Ninja are both daughters of Ch Fairvilla Elvrina (Imp UK) but by different sires – perhaps there is some genetic component to their obedience successes.

Type What Does This Mean To The Samoyed Today?

Type is still a heavily-debated topic in the Samoyed world as I assume it is in any breed, Kursharn Samoyeds’ Julie Wells, supplement co-ordinator, says.

“I breed to the correct type,” is a statement claimed by many breeders. But what is the correct type? Are we all breeding with blinkers on, thinking our dogs are the correct type?

I have asked several breeder-judges from around the world to explain what they understand by “type.”

I would have to say the best quote I came across, from an unbiased judge, was “you Sammie people can’t make up your minds what the breed is supposed to look like. So how do you expect me to know how to judge it?”

So what is the true Samoyed type? If you look at the New Zealand Kennel club standard, which of course we are all meant to do, then, all Samoyeds should be:

General Appearance

The Samoyed being essentially a working dog, should be strong and active and graceful, and as his work lies in cold climates his coat should be heavy and weather-resisting. He should not be too long in back, as a weak back would make him practically useless for his legitimate work; but at the same time a cobby body, such as a Chow’s, would also place him at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, viz., a body not long, but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well sprung ribs, strong neck proudly arched, straight front and exceptionally strong loins. Both dogs and bitches should give the appearance of being capable of great endurance but should be free from coarseness. A full grown dog should stand about 53.3 cm (21 in) at the shoulder. On account of the depth of chest required the legs should be moderately long, a very short-legged dog is to be deprecated. Hindquarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well angulated, and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cow hocks severely penalised.

So there it is, in a nut shell, “the medium,” Julie Wells says. But are we breeding to the medium? Whose medium? It should be so simple, so why do we have different types? Why do we even try and describe what the different types are? Are we trying to justify our own dogs? Why they do not fit the standard? But if the standard says the medium, again what is the medium? Here is where I have asked for opinions of others.

USA’s John Donner, Snr from Donnereign Samoyed Kennels says: *A few words about breed type. Type is universal and every breed has it. But what is Samoyed type? What should the word convey? In my opinion, type is a combination of appearance and soundness; both physical and mental and ability to do the work for which he was designed.*

The original western fanciers working with the breed as it was taken out of the Siberian Arctic dealt with three, possibly four, types. Most records indicate that three terms were settled upon. Namely “wolf, bear and fox”. In my opinion, this is too simplistic. The fox style was eliminated. I am sure because of the lack of substance and slightness of build. I cannot envisage a fox herding a giant-sized reindeer or pulling a sled. The wolf and bear terms were continued, unfortunately, longer than they should have been. Both were considered to be at opposite ends of the type spectrum. It is clearly stated that the ideal type is to be “moderate”. Today, more than a century later, I am still asked to describe these types, especially by people new to the breed. Unfortunately I see not enough effort on the part of our breeders to coalesce the type in the first place.

Are we to offer a show Samoyed that looks different from a working Samoyed? Or are we really at a juncture of making a decision between a white Chow style and a white Wolf style? Are we perhaps heading toward a “bench type” or “field type” as seen in the sporting group? I hope **NOT**. The word standard just might also mean to standardise, not diversify, and though diversity is often praised, is it the main reason we often speak

of and use the term **inconsistent** in reference to breeding programmes, families of dogs or JUDGING? The comment “you Sammy people can’t make up your minds what the breed is supposed to look like, so how do you expect me to know how to judge it” ... unnamed judge but often spoken. In my opinion, Samoyed type needs to be agreed upon universally. A correct American Samoyed should not conjure up a different mind-picture from, let us say, an English Samoyed or Japanese Samoyed. We need to be on the same page of the same standard. **Of course, this is just IN MY OPINION.**

Stephen Gabb of Sever Samoyed in New South Wales says: Type is the overall characteristics of the breed, according to the standard. The general outline of what a typical Samoyed should be.

Our standard is somewhat looser than are many other breed standards - no doubt because it is virtually the original English standard, which was based on, and modeled from eight separate strains of the breed in the early 20th century. Therefore, there always has been, to some degree, slight variations in style acceptable within the Samoyed standard.

A judge’s interpretation should always follow the standard – the chief words for me being “happy medium.”

The Samoyed is a natural dog with no exaggerations – a dog of medium size and medium length, a dog well boned – that is, with ample, but not massive bone, a dog not too long or too short in muzzle, not too broad in skull. Personal interpretation can give some variation but the typical Samoyed must be that closest to the standard.

In my 40 years of owning, breeding and later judging Samoyeds, I believe that, in my early days with the breed, we used to see both in New Zealand and here, in Australia, two very distinct styled Samoyeds. The “bear” and “wolf” style. Currently we see more and more the happy amalgamation of the two styles. We never did seem to have, in these years, the “fox”-styled Samoyed that was seen in the United Kingdom.

The “bear” style was a heavier, thicker-set, less agile Samoyed - the “wolf” a leaner, more agile and better-moving Samoyed. Both styles are correct in moderation. A too-thick or too-finely bodied, or too-heavy or too-finely headed styled Samoyed cannot be elegant. Elegance is essential for our breed. It is when the two styles “wolf” and “bear”, are taken to extremes that type is lost - e.g. with the “bear style” heads can become far too broad, the frame far too heavy and the legs too short whilst with the “wolf” a too lean, racy, fine boned, exceptionally long legged, too tall white shepherd like style can become prominent.

We should always aim to breed, exhibit and judge for the “strong, active and graceful,” “moderate” and “happy medium” styled Samoyed that is detailed within our breed standard.

England’s Hazel Fitzgibbon of Smilesam Samoyeds says: *There is only one type; the Samoyed type! The descriptions of ‘fox/wolf’ type and ‘bear’ type are descriptions of dogs, which are either snipey or heavy in the head. The Samoyed standard is based around moderation, so both of these descriptions are incorrect.*

Start at the mouth. An odd place to start for expression, you may think, but that front scissor bite and the width of it is the start of the base on which everything else is set. Anything less than a good width with a strong underjaw makes the framework for the whole head too light. The flews should be quite tight. Loose flews ruin the Samoyed smile which is a hallmark of our breed. Breaks in lip-line pigment can spoil the smile, if they are noticeable.

Then, the nose. Good open nostrils, pinched nostrils are highly undesirable. A dog that works should be able to breathe with ease.

Then the foreface, and this is where opinion starts to differ. First, the length. The length should be the same from nose to stop as it is stop to occiput. But a short foreface and short back skull, although balanced in measurement, are not correct. The head does not fit the size of the dog and the 1972 standard does say ‘powerful’. On occasion, I have seen what is a correctly-proportioned head, which could have fitted on one of the smaller spitz breeds, but not a dog the size of a Samoyed. Short forefaces look ‘cute’ and kittenish and very appealing. But they are not correct. Likewise too much padding on the foreface and short muzzle make a Chow type! The length of muzzle gives the air going into the chest time to warm up. Dogs originating from Arctic areas are going to be breathing sub zero temperatures. Frozen air straight into the lungs would probably kill the dog.

The stop should be medium, going into a flat skull. This should be broad and strong. If it feels or appears to be fragile, this is incorrect.

Ear set and ear shape are important to overall expression. Large or thin ears are impractical for the environs of the Samoyed. Thin ears can freeze off! Hooded or forward facing ears give an ‘Akita’ effect. Ears should feel thick -leathered and well covered in hair.

The eye set, where the almond eyes sit on the line from the nose to the outside base of the ear, is important to get what was called ‘the Mongolian slant’. Forward facing eyes give a very bad expression and round or ‘poached egg’ eyes are very detrimental to expression. Any lack of pigment around or in is also incorrect. Breaks in the eye rim mar the beauty of the face. Light eyes give a ‘foreign’ expression.

The most distinguishing feature of the Samoyed, and the thing that distinguishes it from other breeds at a distance, is the coat; colour and texture are key to this. Heavily-shaded dogs are not common nowadays in the UK and general perception is that the breed is white. Wrong! Go through many of these white coats properly and you will find light brown shading, which we call ‘biscuit’. Now, this can range from a rich tea or a ginger nut. All shades in between are acceptable.

The quantity of coat has increased in recent years. There is no doubt that huge coats look glamorous and the show ring is a beauty contest. Ask anyone who actually works Samoyeds in harness and they will tell you how much these coats ‘ice up’ on the trail. My interpretation is that the coat should be more than found in the other Spitz breeds. It should be functional, with enough undercoat to hold up the top coat. The top coat should not be long, flowing or curled.

OK, I was asked to write about type and ended up writing about the head and coat. Why?

The Samoyed has the same number of bones as any other breed. Basic structure is more or less the same as other pastoral breeds; differences in feet and pastern are explained clearly in the standard. An unsound dog is an unsound dog in any breed. The standard has always called for an agile, sound dog. Agile would suggest dogs with reach and drive that can perform a tight turn. But any working dog needs to conserve energy; exaggeration of gait is not economical and is a waste of energy. This is all part of the Samoyed.

But what quickly distinguishes the Samoyed from the other Spitz breeds is the head and the coat. That beautiful smiling happy face, with the character of the breed shining through and the silver-tipped gleaming coat.

This is the most beautiful of any breeds. If the dog in front of you doesn’t strike you as being beautiful, it isn’t a Samoyed.

THE HAIR OF THE DOG

By Sandra Stewart, Skrownek Samoyed Stud

(Reprinted from 1993 Samoyed supplement)

The Samoyed coat has long been labelled the breed's crowning glory. And certainly there is nothing quite so breathtaking as a beautifully groomed biscuit or white Sammie in full coat. For the groomer and bather too it's undoubtedly been somewhat of a breathtaking task for there's no escaping preparing this breed for the show ring takes time and effort.

However nothing quite matches a Sam in full feathers and a ring full of immaculately prepared dogs is a magnificent sight.

The first 1909 Samoyed standard allowed the parti-coloured dog. "Black and white, brown and white, as well as pure white and white with slight lemon markings" were the first words on colour. A study of the early dogs reveals both black like Mrs Cammack's Pedro, and the "deep biscuit" - read dark brown - Sabarka, were used at stud.

It was not until 1920, when the second standard was adopted in England, that the parti-coloured dog was excluded and the "pure white, white and biscuit, and cream" became the standard colours for the breed.

Probably then too the debate on colour began. And still continues off and on today.

The public, most judges and some breeders prefer the pure white. So breed pure whites and penalise colour?

But there's the rub. For undoubtedly the better-textured coat is one with some colour in it, or on a dog with colour in parents or close ancestry. The breed standard wants the harsh-textured, stand-offish, weather resistant outer coat and dense woolly undercoat.

But how often these days do we see a Sammie coat collapse and part, showing the skin, when a bit of drizzle falls? Too often I contend.

Dominion Samoyed Club patron and president Elma Todd of Tilenka Samoyeds in Christchurch has been a long-time fan of the coloured coat, breeding particularly for it in the litter which produced one of the New Zealand most biscuit Samoyeds, Ch Marusja Arova of Tilenka.

The very white coat certainly seemed to be the soft one in her kennels, more often than not on a dog with lighter pigment and sometimes lighter eye colour, she says.

"I remember trying to show Pumpkin (Ch Marusja). She was peaches and cream, a lovely overall apricot colour with deeper tinges on her ears. I remember arriving at a show and being told to take her home and wash it out. It was a disqualification I was told."

People even questioned whether she was a Samoyed or not.

It took the local judge, David Fifield to give her a first CC and Best Non Sporting.

"There were gasps all round the ring - but she didn't look back.

"She had tremendous coat texture and, just as well, because you couldn't dry clean her. She had to be bathed before each show.



"If you bathed a white dog the day before a show, the coat would flop all over the place. Bath Pumpkin the day before and you'd still have a stand-off coat.

"She had beautiful pigment and her eyes were a lovely rich brown. She had a dense black lip line, black roof to her mouth, the only part of

the mouth with any pink was the pink line just above her teeth. And her tongue of course. She had black toenails and magnificent foot feathers - the whole picture was one of rich colour."

Elma Todd laments the fact that more coloured dogs are not in the show ring. But it's still the case that judges penalise it, she says.

"I've heard a lot of different opinions. The late Claude Naylor said colour in the Samoyed was only all right if evenly distributed through the coat. Patches weren't allowed.



"I don't know where people get this from. There's certainly nothing written about it and the original Sams were a patched multi-coloured lot. Perhaps people are just confusing it with other breed standards."

Another stunning coloured Samoyed bitch was the late Eng Ch Fairvilla Anastasia, owned by Betty Moody of Novaskaya Kennels. One of the few Samoyeds registered as "biscuit", Ana won her first CC at 7 months and her last, with BOB, at 11 years of age. She also took Best in Show at the Samoyed Owners and Breeders League Show at 14 1/2 years of age. A deep orange-apricot with lighter shaded tail and trousers, this bitch was literally a show stopper, reputedly halting the class at Crufts while her owner discussed her colour with spectators.

While the coloured coat may have its detractors in the show ring, with Samoyed fibre garments, the delicate shading of coloured coat certainly comes into its own. It's easier to spin as well.

Helen Roberts of North Canterbury, a keen fibre spinner, had her introduction to the breed through her two coloured Sammie girls. While she rates herself as an enthusiastic amateur, several Canterbury spinners have won Quality Mark certificates and national spinning prizes with Samoyed fibre and wool garments.

"I started when Freya was a pup - that's 25 years ago," she said. "I couldn't get anyone to spin it, so I thought I'd do it myself. It was trial and error to start with. And then I joined the Spinners and Weavers' Guild. When all else fails - read the instructions."

Helen's first effort resulted in a gorgeous jersey - lovely to look at but not practical to wear.

"I wanted a Samoyed jersey but didn't realise how it would fluff up and shed with washing. It still has novelty value and is a great talking point. But it's much better to have something you can wear."

The jersey was spun on a mill-spun single thread, with the Samoyed fibre plied onto the thread, giving a very high Sammie fibre content.

"When you shake it bits fly everywhere. It's like a jolly snowstorm."

Helen now uses one-ply wool and one-ply Samoyed or better still, had blends at around 75 per cent wool, 25 per cent dog. A little bit of silk added luxury and a tad of Angora added softness and made the garment that bit different, she says.



Samoyed fibre needs wool. The fibre does not have the scales which hold a thread of wool together and the 75:25 mix gives a wearable garment. Plus it doesn't shed with washing.

You collect the soft undercoat from the adult Samoyed, a puppy coat is too short. You don't have to card it as collecting

it by combing the soft undercoat out of the dog, the fibre has already effectively been carded.

Helen spins the fibre "straight from the dog". She also finds fibre from bitches easier to spin than from males and the texture of the biscuit-coloured coats making for easier spinning.

Once spun and plied, you tie the fibre into hanks and wash it, Helen says.

"You wash it in really hot water going from really hot to really cold to shock and pre-shrink it."

"It takes an awful lot of courage to dump those hanks you've worked so hard over straight into hot water."

But that's what you do. Wash with pure Sunlight soap to take the grease out. Don't agitate it too much or you're likely to felt it.

Then hang it on the line to dry on a nice breezy day. Ball it up and it's ready to knit up.

The fibre will dye nicely and Helen has seen a magnificent multi-coloured woven jacket of blended wool and Samoyed fibre.

The insulating properties of Sammie fibre are well known. Several World War 2 airmen shot down into water owe their lives to the insulating properties of a Samoyed jersey.

Helen Roberts is an innovative spinner, her spinning portfolio full of interesting fibre threads.

There's a bit of Corgi, Finnish Spitz, an Alaskan Malamute/Siberian Husky mix, Elkhound, a goat, rabbit and a malamute thread, Birman cat, Pekingese, Shetland sheepdog, Belgian Shepherd and Newfoundland.

She's a fan of lacy open pattern due to the big needles when knitting the Sammie fibre up.

"Keep air in the pattern, don't do a fisherman's rib or stocking stitch - it's just too hot.

"And be careful with the garment. Treat it like wool and remember the time and effort that's gone in to making it and treat it accordingly. Be careful too of rings, jewellery and dog claws catching on it."

Oh yes, a word of warning! Dogs find a fibre jersey fascinating.

"I've had some very near misses," Helen says. "Almost christened by one male. Now I know what a bitch in season feels like.

"Dogs certainly know you're wearing some relation. So be careful and don't leave the garment around where your Sams can get to it," she says.



KELLJASS

Samoyeds

Occasionally bred puppies are reared in obedience and country surroundings



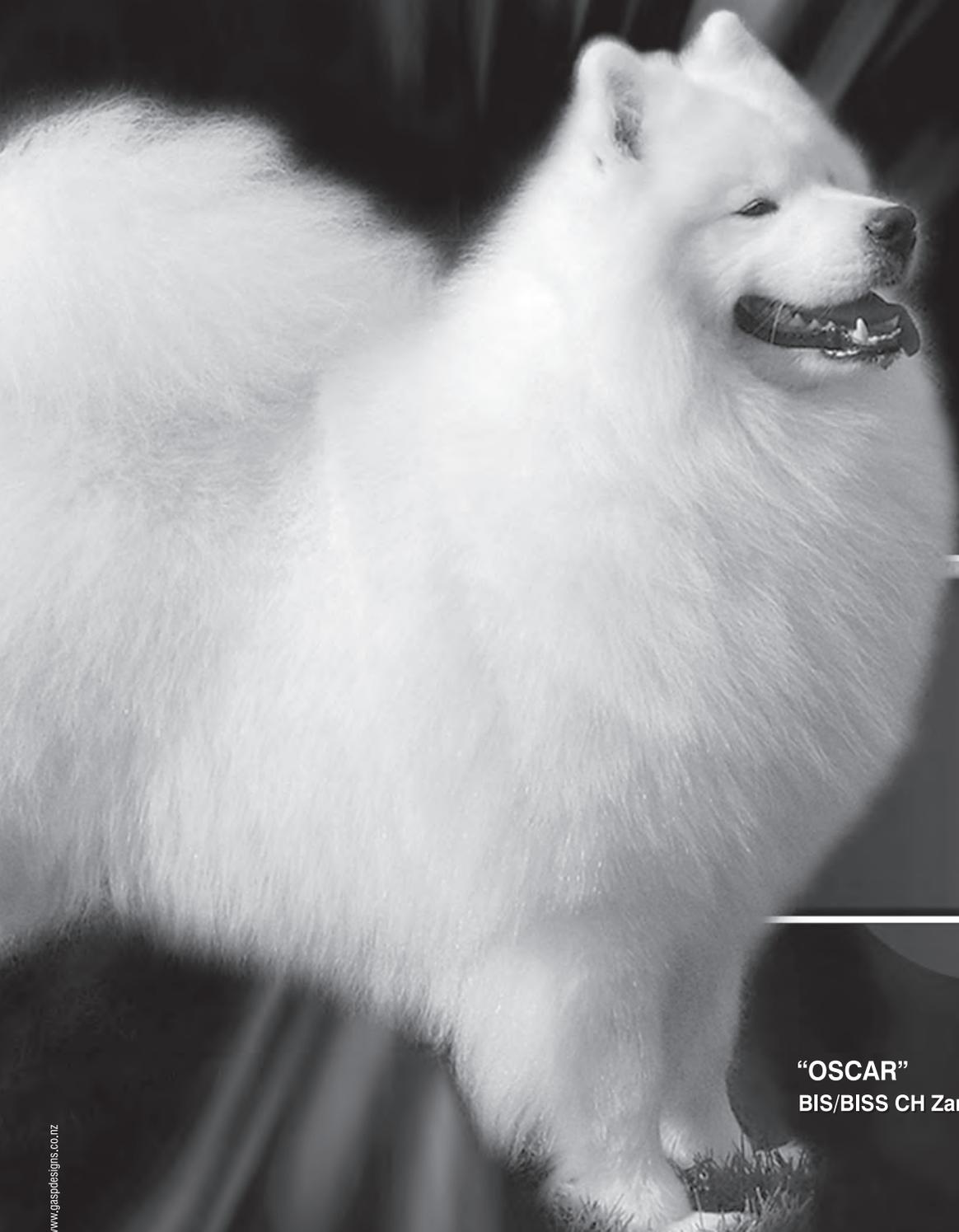
Ch Kelljass White Chyna In Lace

Kelljass Alaskan Snow Dream



Sharon Kelly
516 Ormiston Rd
RD1 Manurewa
Auckland
New Zealand
(09) 274 5012
kelljass@ihug.co.nz

HOME OF EXCEPTIONAL **BEST IN SHOW** AND **GROUP WINNING** SAMOYEDS



“OSCAR”

BIS/BISS CH Zaminka Back to the Future

This wonderful show dog has excelled not only in the ring but also as a stud dog. Oscar excels in soundness, balance, movement and superb breed type. His many show wins in New Zealand include:

**3 ALL BREEDS & 7 SPECIALITY
BEST IN SHOW and RESERVE BEST IN SHOW**
along with multiple Group and In Show awards

**2004 ‘PROPLAN’ PREMIER ALL BREEDS DOG OF THE YEAR
RUNNER UP IN SHOW**

In both New Zealand and overseas, Oscar’s presence and progeny will be felt in the show ring for many years to come

"ABI" CH Zaminka Still a Kid at Heart

This dynamic bitch is unmistakable. Her Sire is NZ CH Aldonza Kid n Lace (Imp Aust) and her Grandsire Aust CH Aldonza Kista Kid, an Australian All Breeds BIS winner that is in the pedigree of many of the top Samoyeds in Australia today. A truly beautiful bitch of excellent breed type and soundness. A stunning mover – her effortless gait makes it difficult to pass her over.

**Consistent Multi All Breeds Group and In-Show Winner
2 SPECIALITY RESERVE BEST IN SHOW**



OSCARBI

SAMOYEDS

Helen Clark & Rob Barzey, Napier, New Zealand | Email: info@oscarbisamoyeds.com

www.oscarbisamoyeds.com

"INDY"

**NZ CH Kalaska Wild
Excitement at Oscarbi (Imp Aust)**

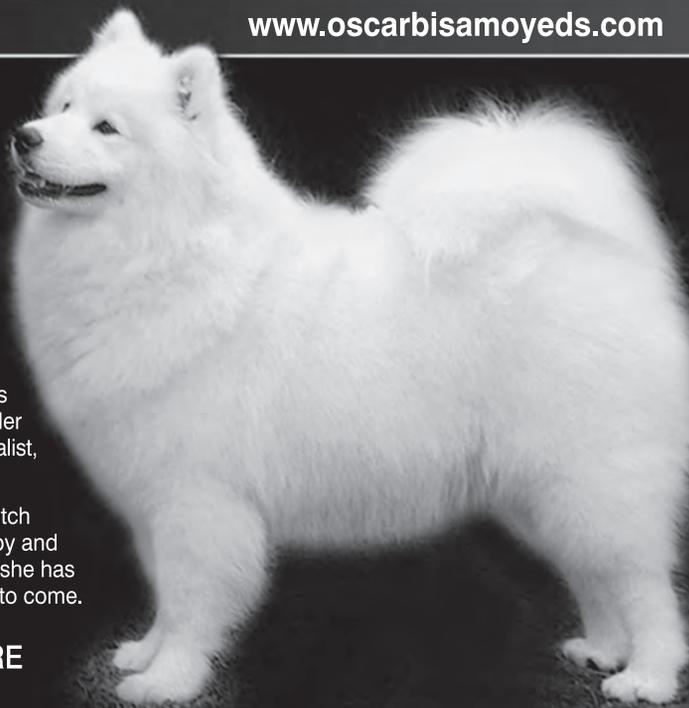
This stunning young bitch has excelled in the show ring from day one. At only 9 mths of age, winning

RESERVE BEST IN SHOW

and **BEST BITCH** over 70+ entries at the 2005 APSA Champ Show under much respected UK Samoyed Specialist, Val Freer.

A powerful and strong mover, this bitch commands attention. With multi Baby and Puppy Group and In-Show awards, she has the promise of much greater things to come.

THE STAR OF THE FUTURE



Introduction to Grooming

Judi McCormick

Silvertips

The first thing people say when they see a Samoyed is "what a beautiful dog" followed quickly with "oh, they must be so hard to keep clean". It is not difficult to keep Samoyeds clean and, as long as you regularly groom them, they will stay pretty good until one day you just know it is time for a bath. Of course, if you are showing your Samoyed, you will be bathing before a show. The beauty of our breed is that it does not have any odour and so remains pleasant to be around, although when wet, it has been described as smelling like a "wet wool blanket."

Starting young

Teaching your dogs to enjoy being groomed is so important and there is nothing worse than having a struggle with a puppy or a full-grown dog that wants his own way. If breeders start handling the babies in the nest, they will find how quickly these little guys will scramble for that attention. You do have to teach your dog manners for grooming and they will learn very quickly who is the boss and who they can take advantage of. Just remember if they object to an area being done, do not move onto another area because you have set a pattern that will be hard to break. But be aware that you may be grooming wrongly and pulling the skin and puppy will object to that. With little ones don't expect them to lie still at the beginning for the entire groom. Do one side of



Katie blow dried but not groomed

them, then let them free for a play then continue with the other side.

Grooming should be a pleasure for you and a pleasure for your dog and they will quickly learn where the grooming gear is kept and there will be a rush to the grooming table to be first-served. For those first lessons on the table give the puppy a chewy treat to occupy him. But he must still learn that you expect him to stay still. As well as the usual "sit", "down" and "stay", teach him commands such as "turn around", "the other side" or "let's do your tummy". By talking to your dog while grooming and bathing, you will be amazed just how co-operative he becomes. Grooming a Samoyed is not hard and a thorough combing at least every two weeks (more when they are moulting) and a brush twice a week will keep your Sam looking very nice. If you want to brush them everyday, do so, but it is not necessary. The purpose of grooming is to remove dead and loose coat, to prevent matting and to stimulate new hair growth. It is a chance to inspect your Sam for any health issue, to inspect the skin for lumps, especially in the older dog, check for grass seeds, fleas, ticks and lice. Inspect the ears and remove any wax build-up with cotton wool, check teeth for tartar and clip nails. It is an opportunity to spend individual time with your dog and they really love that.

The brushing of your dog's coat is done like combing, layer by layer. We call it "line grooming", followed by a vigorous brushing from tail to head. If your Samoyed is a bit grubby and you don't want to bath him, a quick dry-clean is achieved with towels rung out in a bucket or tub of hot water in which a small quantity of dish liquid or eucalyptus has been added. The towels are rubbed over the coat, rinsed out and the process repeated several times. You will find the surface dirt will disappear. You can add talcum powder into the damp coat, towel dry

and then brush out. This is also a good way to refresh coats between shows with the hot-towel bath giving a look of volume to the coat. A chamois wiped over the coat is also a good method to pick up dead loose hairs. If your Samoyed gets really dirty, don't panic. Putting lots of newspaper and/ or towels into his crate or enclosed area and leaving him until dry, will see all the dirt fall off his coat. Combing from your dogs can be used for spinning or felting as well as making wonderful nest linings for birds.

Tools of the trade

Good grooming equipment is paramount and everyone will have their favourite combs and brushes. I do prefer combs with handles as they are easier on the hands. But I was given a set of three combs back in 1973 and I still have them and they still give me the best results. These combs are English made by Hinders Ltd and are three different teeth widths. The wide-spaced teeth I would use for the first grooming on the ruff and trousers of a male coat. The second- sized spaced teeth are for the main all-over body groom and the very-close teeth for the face, legs and feet. I would never use the very fine comb on trousers, tails or ruff on a male coat. But you can use them on a female coat for the final groom apart from the tail. Personally I never put a comb near the tail.

I have about five combs of different sizes. You need a metal-pin brush set in a rubber backing and these come with different-length pins. Naturally for a long coat you would use a longer-pin brush or else it could tangle in the coat. On a bitch the shorter-length pins will be perfect. It is important that when you brush, the bristles reach the skin. Some of the brushes have small plastic caps on the metal tips, but I have found they come off leaving a very sharp pointed tip. Before you buy any brush or comb, try it on your own hair. If the teeth don't dig into your scalp and it feels smooth as you pull it through your own hair, it will be perfect for your Samoyed. The ends of the teeth should be rounded and smooth. A nylon brush is wonderful to create static electricity for the last brush and these can be bought from a pharmacy as well as a pet supplier.

The only other brush I own is a rake. This is a flat, square, thin-backed brush with short-metal bent pins. The ONLY time you should use this is when your dog is losing coat. It will help to get the loose hair out. Do not use it at any other time as it will tear the hair.

Spend as much as you can afford on quality grooming gear, have your name engraved on them and guard them with your life. Do not forget to wash your brushes and combs out regularly (as well as leads) and dry them thoroughly.

We are not discussing bathing, but a beautifully-presented Samoyed is only as good as the groom before the bath and the quality of the bathing. I use Sunlight Soap but there are many wonderful bathing and grooming products on the market. Investing in a turbo dryer can give you the best results when drying, but a hair dryer or a reverse blow on a vacuum cleaner is a cheaper alternative. Do be careful not to burn the coat with the hair dryer. When the dog is nearly dried, I start to work with the brush so when they are dry they could be shown. Never bath a Samoyed and leave his coat damp, you will never achieve that full-coated look. The coat will dry naturally with kinks plus it is not good for your dog to be damp and you are encouraging hot spots.

The Groom

It is so much easier for your back if you groom at waist height, so sitting your Samoyed on a table is perfect. Crates can have a piece of wooden ply fitted into the top and this will be excellent also. Just cover the top with a non-slip blanket.

It is a good idea if your dog has a part of his body that he is sensitive about, that you get this done first. Divide your dog into sections, the forequarters, the neck head and front. The middle section of tummy, sides and back, then the hind quarters and tail. I start with my dog lying on its side and I either start at the front leg at the foot and work my way up to the shoulder or start at the back foot and work up to the thigh.

Set a pattern in your mind so that you work from one area to another or move to another area and work back to what you have done. A Samoyed has many different directions of coat growth and different coat length and thickness so move through your combs accordingly.

The object of the exercise is to comb every hair on your dog's body and I mean every hair, layer by layer from the skin to the ends of the



Katie enjoying a blow dry

coat. By parting the hair with the left hand, put the comb, held in the right hand, to the skin and comb the hair out to the ends of the coat. Just think line grooming. The left hand is placed firmly on the hair above the area you are grooming so the skin is not pulled. You gradually work through each section, combing every section of hair, so that if the comb were pulled through the coat, it would slide freely without tugging or catching.

So many people do not comb to the skin and have an ungroomed layer. If you do this your dog will never look good. Also if your dog starts to drop coat, please don't think you can get away with showing him without grooming to hold his coat. He will also never look good.

Grooming tips

Start with the face and with a very fine comb, comb the muzzle and up through the forehead and between the eyes and the skull. Comb the hair behind the ears and inside the ears and the short coat that is the outline of the ear. Comb the short hair framing the face before it goes into length.

Under the chin and mouth is an area often neglected. If your dog will lie on his back and drop his head back you will be able to comb it easily. If not, get your dog to sit and with the back of your left hand hold his head up with nose pointing to the sky and you will be able to comb it easily. Leg featherings are combed in the direction they grow, in layers and don't forget the elbows. Leg hair is combed with a fine comb.

Don't neglect the tummy and again a dog that will lie on its back allows you to comb the inside of the thighs. But don't pull this area as it is very sensitive and be mindful of the private parts of both sexes. While they are still on their back, work your way up the chest and under the arms. Hock featherings are so often neglected and a fine comb is used.

When you do the legs, remember they have an inside as well as an outside. Trousers need a bit of care and I stand behind my dog at the tail end and with the dog lying on its side I push all the hair away from me towards the dog's head. I start combing the very bottom layer and working through each layer until the trousers are back where they belong. Don't forget the short hair just under the base of the tail, another sign of a less-than-perfectly-groomed Samoyed.

Now to the tail. Most Sams hate their tails been groomed and I find it easier to take the tip of the tail between my fingers and form a small pom-pom at the end and with the brush, work through that hair. I then slide my hand down the tail by another inch and make a bigger pom-

pom and, including the groomed hair, proceed to brush the hair away again towards the tip of the tail. I work my way down to the base of the tail, section by section, until you are holding this glorious plumed tail. Give it more brushing from base to tip, then take the tip of the tail in your fingers and give it a shake and every hair will fall into place.

Don't forget the fine hair between the toes and between the pads. When you are satisfied every hair is groomed and this can take two or three groomings, and I can't emphasise this enough, then brush and brush from under the tail to head, along the sides and up the chest to the head, blow gently on your dog and tell him to shake. Teach this little trick and every piece of hair will fall into place, presenting a beautiful picture.

Check your dog's eyes for matter and wipe clean. Wipe any dribble away from his lips, a little bit of Vaseline on his nose to be a perfectionist and away you go.

Good grooming and remember your dog will only look as good as the effort you put in.



Katie ready for her Show

Murmansk Samoyeds

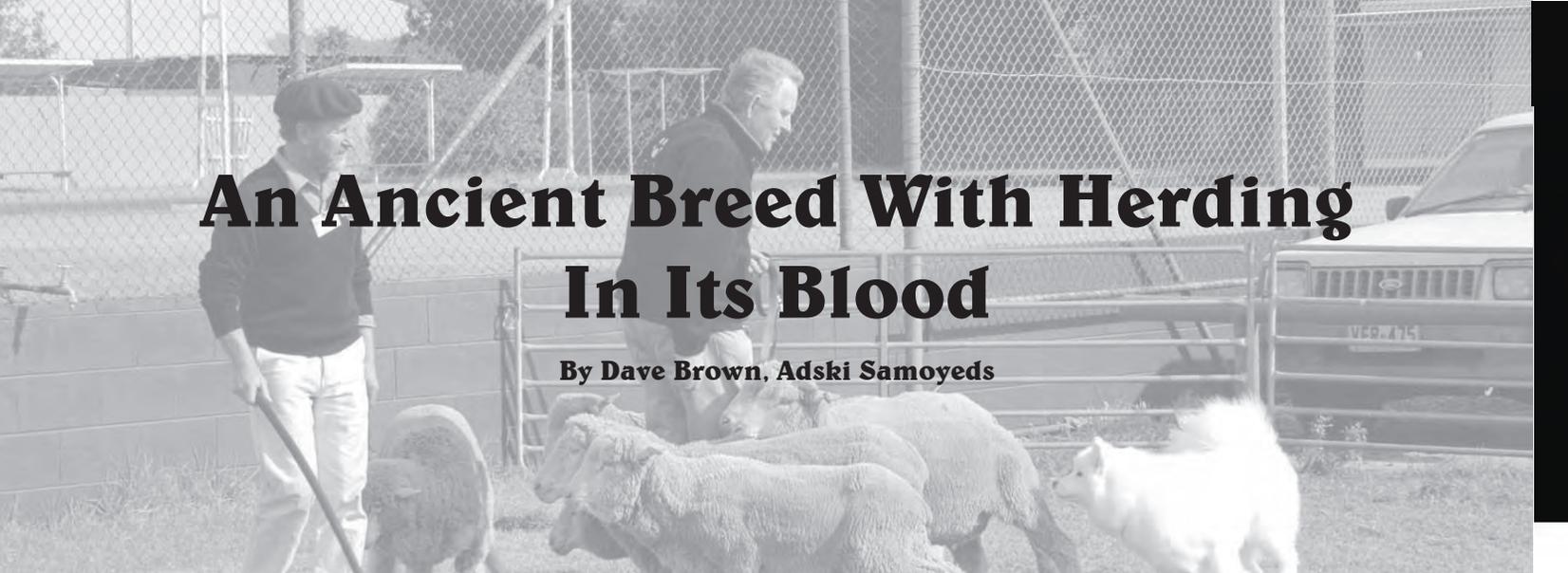
Established 1984



*Ch Kalnovitch Nova Kazia
("Liv")*

A litter is planned for Liv in 2006.

*Carol & Iain Fleming
243 Burnham Road East
Christchurch 8191
Phone: (03) 347 6738
email: murmansk@xtra.co.nz*



An Ancient Breed With Herding In Its Blood

By Dave Brown, Adski Samoyeds

Recent DNA research has identified 14 “ancient breeds” – those present-day breeds whose DNA most closely resembles that of their ancestor, the wolf. The Samoyed is one of those ancient breeds, thus confirming earlier assertions that it has been around in essentially its present form for several thousand years.

Multi-purpose working dog

Historically, the Samoyed was a multi-purpose working dog, and one of its roles was herding reindeer. There are numerous references in the published literature on the breed to support this. Although there is conjecture as to exactly which elements of the origins of the breed were used for herding, it is clear, from contemporary experience worldwide, that the herding instinct persists to some extent in the breed today.

The Samoyed has been mentioned in travellers’ accounts of Siberia for almost a1000 years. However, it has only been known in the Western World for a little over 100 years. Samoyeds were used by early polar explorers in both the Arctic and Antarctic. They were appreciated for their qualities of intelligence, endurance and adaptability which made them an excellent choice for the job of hauling sleds. They endured terrible hardships in extreme conditions serving man in his quest for the poles. Tales of heroic polar exploits have led to the modern perception that the Samoyed is nothing more than a sled dog.

The reality is quite different. The breed is named after the nomadic Samoyede people – a remnant of one of the earliest tribes of Central Asia. As early mankind increased in number and separated off into families and then tribes of kinsmen, groups often drifted off or were forced away by tribal wars. The process of migration continued for thousands of years until the tribe, we now call the Samoyede people, along with their faithful dogs, eventually settled in the vast Arctic regions of north-western Siberia and Northern Russia more than 2000 years ago.

Somewhere along the way, tribesmen learnt to domesticate the wild caribou that they had previously hunted – the animal we now know as the reindeer. In the bleak Arctic tundra, their former agricultural skills were of no use and the tribe regressed to a primitive lifestyle revolving around their reindeer. The deer supplied most of the essentials of life. As well as providing a source of food, their hides were used for clothing, shelter, beds and rugs.

Vast herds of reindeer were required to support this lifestyle and it would not have been possible for men on foot to control and muster the herds without the Samoyed dog. Despite domestication, the reindeer and the Samoyede people still needed to travel the traditional migration routes in search of the main food source for the herds, a lichen known as reindeer moss. Vast tracts of land were grazed and the people had to move camp often. The biannual treks – north to the tundras for summer, and south to the forests for winter – could easily cover 1000 kilometres or more.

The dogs were sometimes used for draught work, particularly for hauling small boats along river banks when the annual thaw created

an immense network of rivers and streams. Generally, however, with the pulling power of herds of reindeer at their disposal, the people used the deer for the job of hauling their possessions. A dog able to herd deer would be wasted in harness, and in any case, the original mobile home, a structure of wood and reindeer hide, known as a choom, was far too heavy for a dog team.

The dogs herded, guarded, fought off wolves, caught fish and hunted bears. They occasionally hauled, but reindeer did this more efficiently.

Innate herding abilities

Despite the popular perception of a sled dog, breed aficionados have long known of its innate herding abilities. Samoyeds are “loose-eyed” herding dogs similar to Collies, Australian Shepherds, Shelties, Belgians, relying on body language and bark to control the stock. They exhibit a variety of different styles when working stock – some work very close, even shouldering or chesting the stock, while others work at a distance relying more on barking. They tend to prefer actual work to competition work, relishing the greater variety of tasks.

In the 1960s and 70s, Terry Mahedy, a sheep farmer in the Central Riverina district of NSW, used Samoyeds to herd his flock. He ran about 7000 head of sheep on several properties which had been owned by the family for many years. His working dogs had traditionally been Kelpies, but when he was given his first Samoyed as a pet in 1965, he found that it adapted well to herding. For the following 16 years (until he sold the property), he owned several Samoyeds who all showed this natural inclination.

A few of them, he trained to work with the Kelpies. They tended to excel in different aspects of the job – one would have a natural ability to keep the mob together and would be used with the Kelpies for mustering duties – another would have an attitude and deep bark that made him ideal for yard work. One bitch, in particular, had a close affinity with lambs, looking after new-borns if the ewe needed attention after the birth. This same bitch always accompanied Terry wherever he went. When weather conditions and impassable tracks dictated the use of a horse rather than a vehicle, the Kelpies went on strike, but the Samoyed still went to work.

Terry bred and also showed his Samoyeds under kennel name, Yuskavya, with some success; a number of dogs of his breed line attaining the title of Australian Champion.

Also in the 1970s, an English breeder, Margaret Spink placed a rescue Samoyed with a farmer in the Weardale Valley at the northern end of the Pennines in Durham. He was so impressed with the herding skills of this dog that he soon ordered a puppy

....continued on page 18

Silvertips Samoyeds est. 1967

Honesty - Integrity - Experience



**2004 and 2005 Samoyed Kennel Of The Year
2004 and 2005 Brood Bitch Of The Year
2004 and 2005 Breeder Of Dog Of The Year
2004 and 2005 Samoyed Representative Of The Year**

Auckland Provincial Samoyed Assn Pointscore

Jude McCormick - silvertipsnz@wave.co.nz - www.geocities.com/silvertipsnz



KURSHARN SAMOYEDS

WHERE QUALITY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF



BISS Ch Skrownek Sev Kazan "Taan"

Co-owned Sandra Stewart (Skrownek)

Bred at Skrownek Samoyed Stud, the only South Island Kennel to win Best in Show at all three New Zealand Samoyed Club Specialties.



"Excellent dog with the best movement of the day. His movement across the ground coupled with hard drive put him in a class of his own. Correct coat, beautiful head, gentle but alert expression, level topline and correct tail set made him my Best of Breed, Best Dog and Best Stud Dog. A beautiful dog"
- Ken Warburton (UK) BEST IN SHOW



Mytaj Midas Touch (imp Aust) "Jackson"

Co-owned Anita Andrew (Samhain)
In SI with Kursharn and NI with Samhain

Since Jackson arrived in NZ in February 2006 we have been asked are we happy with him, our answer is "We wanted reach of neck, front and rear angulation and movement to die for. What did we get? All that and more, YES we are VERY happy. A huge thanks to Margie Johnson Aust for trusting us with his lines with grandparents like:

Aust Gr Ch, Dan/Fnl/Nord/SwdInt Ch Power Ranger McCoy of Karasea (imp Denmark)
His Future looks bright indeed

**At Kursharn we pride ourselves as a kennel that consistently wins on our dogs merits alone!
All Breeding Sams are Hip Scored**

Kursharn Samoyeds
Mary & Julie Wells
Christchurch

Ph. 03 3849302

kursharn@ihug.co.nz

www.geocities.com/kursharn

BISS P-ta

Nvee

Diva

RBISS Neesha

Brandee

BISS Taan

BISS/RBISS Kat





Samhain Samoyeds

~ Daring to Dream ~

2 x BISS Ch Skrownek Sev Kazeel ~
"Kael"

Bred at Skrownek Samoyed Stud, the only South Island kennel to win Best in Show at all three New Zealand Samoyed Club Specialties.

"What a lovely boy this is. My comments at ringside with no touching up read: Wonderful mature dog in great coat, full bloom and beautifully presented. Lovely length of leg, Great reach of neck, Super body, Good tail. Attractive well proportioned head despite his Dudley nose, Good mover with good reach and drive and clean on the up and downs; all these come from an excellent shoulder placement. As sound as they come" - Hazel Fitzgibbon - UK



RBISS NZ Ch Anaky Taking Chances ~ "Ali"

Our very special girl with her cheeky smile, correct plush coat and powerful rear movement, she was a "chance" worth taking. Ali has done both myself and her breeders - Kylie and Allen Hill, Anaky Samoyeds, NSW, proud. She is a double Bitch Challenge and Reserve Best in Show winner at Specialty level. At only two years old, her best is yet to come!!

Also pictured is her $\frac{1}{2}$ brother, Franklin (Aust Ch Anaky Party Animal) who at 7 years of age is still winning against NSW's best. Franklin is also a Best in Specialty winner and Sydney Royal BOB winner. What can we say? It runs in the family.

Our future looks bright and well assured with the import of Aldonza Echo of McCoy from Fay Tucker, Aldonza Samoyeds, Victoria. Echo's sire is the famous French bred Multi Champion Power Ranger McCoy of Karasea (imp Denmark) who Fay imported from Cabaka Samoyeds. McCoy is a stunning dog who has taken the Australian show scene by storm winning Best in Show All Breeds as well as Samoyed Specialties.

SAMHAIN would also like to announce the arrival of Mytaj Midas Touch from Mytaj Samoyeds, Tasmania. Very proud to be in partnership with Julie and Mary Wells, Kursharn Samoyeds and we would like to thank Margie Johnson (his breeder) for this special wee man.

Samhain Samoyeds ~ Anita Andrew
Wellington, New Zealand

samhain@paradise.net.nz
www.geocities.com/samhainnz



from Margaret. A major bonus for him was that the Samoyed was able to work through the atrocious winters whereas his sheep dogs hated the blizzards and deep snow drifts.

Again in the 70s, in an article in "Workdog" magazine (Oregon, USA), Larry Corcoran wrote:

"Some friends, here in Denver, know a sheep rancher in Wyoming who uses only Samoyeds on his ranch. Every few years, he will come to one of the local all breed shows, watch the Samoyeds in the ring, talk with the owners of the dogs he likes and make arrangements to purchase a puppy from one of them. When the puppy is ready to go, he takes him home where he and his other Samoyeds train the puppy to eventually take over for his oldest Samoyed."

Contemporary anecdotal evidence of the Samoyed's herding heritage is abundant. There are numerous accounts of incidents where a Samoyed escape artist is eventually found rounding up the neighbour's sheep. In their book, "All About The Samoyed", Beryl

and Geoff Grounds tell of an incident when a bitch that they were taking for a walk along a track in Devon decided that mustering the sheep in an adjacent field was far more fun. Pam Taylor, in her book "The Samoyed Today", tells a similar story, but this time, the "stock" were horses – prize racehorses, polo ponies and hunters.

Competitive herder from the start

Although the first recorded sheep dog trial was held in 1873, herding competition for "the dog fancy" seems to have started in the USA about 20 years ago. And Samoyeds were there at the start. In 1992, Samoyeds were the first breed outside the Herding Group to be admitted to AKC herding competition. They have been eligible for competition with the American Herding Breed Association since its inception in 1986, and for even longer with the Australian Shepherd Club of America.

In 2005, the Samoyed Club of South Australia successfully petitioned the ANKC to add the Samoyed to the list of breeds eligible for herding competition in Australia.



Zhakita Samoyeds

*Multi In Show, Speciality, Group,
NZ Bred and Puppy Stake winners*

*CH Silvertips Destiny's Angel and CH Silvertips Cosmic Storm
"Paris" "Meika"*

*Eugene & Tania Pickett
etapickett@clear.net.nz
(09) 832 3502*

"bred for excellence, presented with pride"

Yorkrose Samoyeds



Ch Kimchatka Sweet As

B.I.S.S and All Breeds Multi Group and Show Winner

 Also home of 



Ch Sunshine On My shoulder at Yorkrose

Ch Karmera Maximaster at Yorkrose

Ch Karmera The Faithful at Yorkrose

The Home Of Quality

L Fothergill RD4 Palmerston North 06 3540534

CH Kalnovitch Ultra Wicked Ness



"Beautiful Nessie"

Beating The South Island's Best..

We have some exciting plans for a fabulous new litter to 'flaunt' from Nessie, in 2006

Sire: CH Silvertips A Wicked Fantasy Dam: CH Kursharn Nova Kaitlyn



Cody is a multiple all breeds in show winner.. including winning at RBJSS level. Cody is now available at stud.

Kaitlyn has over 50 CCs, and has won at both BJSS and RBJSS level. We are planning another litter from the gorgeous Kaitlyn this year..



Kalnovitch Samoyeds LOVE

Kalnovitch Samoyeds

"Exemplifying The Exquisite"



Glenda & Michelle O'Brien :: www.kalnovitch.com :: kalnovitch@kalnovitch.com

Aust CH Snerzok Strike Chaser (Imp Aust)

Sire: Aust CH Aldonza Strike Breaker

Dam: Aust CH Snerzok Lucky Cassandra



"Very typical of the older dogs
we know as the Kobe dogs"
- Jeanne Nonhof
(USA Samoyed Specialist)

Chase is being exhibited in NZ by Kalnovitch Samoyeds..
..He has recently sired a gorgeous litter at Silvertips

Snerzok Samoyeds

Breeders of quality Samoyeds in Australia
since 1981



John & Dawn Wilders :: www.users.bigpond.com/deyomas :: snerzok@bigpond.com

Sammys love to pull! So why not try Weightpull

By Debbie Langford

Introducing Meisha – Lealsam Silverstar SD – the only Samoyed in New Zealand contesting competitive weightpull.

As most people with Samoyeds know they love to pull. So why not harness that energy into some fun activities? That is exactly where sled-dog sports fit into a Samoyed's life.

Into our second race season Meisha showed herself to be a white, fluffy powerhouse. So we decided to try some weightpull. The opportunity came at a sled-dog training weekend in Dunedin 2004, when everyone had the chance to put their dogs in weightpull harness and have a go! This is a special harness with spreader bar at the back to distribute weight evenly.

At the "have a go" session it became obvious that Meisha was having no trouble with weightpull, while our other Sam, Zak, just stood still and no amount of encouragement would get him to pull (even though pulling in racing was no problem). Meisha is reasonably good at obedience for a Sam plus she is very food motivated. So the two things together meant that she was more than willing to come when called – even if it meant dragging that cart behind her!

After establishing that Meisha could do this, we began to think about competing. A qualifying weightpull was advertised as part of race meeting in 2004, so we went for it. This was our first real taste of competitive weightpull. The dogs enter in classes based on their weight. As Meisha is only little at 22kg, she was placed in class A (up to 27kg). A practice was allowed with food first – then the competition started (no food is allowed in the chute or on your person during competition.) However Meisha easily pulled her qualifying weight. We went on to try a few more before pulling out reasonably early as we were still learning and I didn't want Meisha to be put off.

I then entered her in a competition in Hanmer where she did well, pulling 256 kg, coming in second in her class with a weight-ratio of 12.31 (final weight pulled/body weight). This was just a chance to learn more for our training the following year. One thing I learnt was that it isn't necessary to attempt every pull, so you should skip some to rest dog if you know they can pull more.

So in 2005, while my husband was doing the racing, I was intent on getting my wee girl ready for some weightpull. Our club had purchased a weightpull rig so some practice could be done using this. We also devised a home-training method consisting initially of my husband on the racing rig with added weights and the brakes partly on. But this didn't seem to reflect the true conditions so then we used an old lawnmower loaded with weights, which just proved too easy. The final training was performed using the trailer with the front held up by the old lawnmower! So I was out in the driveway laden with saveloy treats with Meisha in her weightpull harness pulling the trailer. All I was getting her to do was to move the object a few metres toward me. I would crouch down low, offer her the treat and call. You want the dog to go low at the front rather than bound upward, so my training was directed at getting the technique right, rather than weight she was pulling.

Well it must have all paid off because Les took her to Taupo for the New Zealand Dryland Sled Dog Championships in July 2005 and also entered the weightpull. She came home with a lovely ribbon for first place in her class!

I then entered her in the weightpull at Hanmer in August, where much to the delight of the crowd cheering her on, she pulled 455kg. Again she came in first in her class and third in the body to weight ratio, with a value of 20.7. She then went on, an hour later, to race in single-dog freight carrying the musher plus and extra 35kg and placed second.

We were introduced to Sled Dog Racing via Andy and Denise Reeve at a time when our 4 yr old male Samoyed Zak was bored with Obedience. He took to the racing with a passion, as if he had been waiting for this all his life. So it wasn't long before the next member of the team "Meisha" came along.

The spectators love her, this pretty little Samoyed giving her all. She loves to please – and gain her treats! And when the weight gets higher and harder to pull, sometimes the frustration shows and she barks as if to say: "I'm trying I'm trying" and I know she is. So when she can't do it any more and the marshal helps her out to finish (so that the dog doesn't feel it's failed), I give her lots of hugs, kisses and treats and the crowd claps for her efforts.

At present Meisha is the only Samoyed doing competitive weightpull in New Zealand. But I am sure that soon more will follow. Her racing and weightpull help to build and strengthen her muscles, ligaments and tendons and give her a good workout. I don't wish to push her beyond her capabilities, but she has exceeded all my expectations. So don't underestimate what your Samoyed can do. I believe that the couple of seasons racing before starting weightpull also helped build her strength and fitness. We now have another member of the team, Yogi Bear, who has the potential to be good at this sport also. But he is only young and I would not want to enter him for a year or so yet. He will begin a slow build up into racing this season. It is good to allow time for the dogs to mature and strengthen before freight or weightpull and then you will reap the rewards with a happy, strong working Sammy.

Meisha loves to work and puts her heart and soul into the job. I'm proud of my wee girl and what she can achieve. She is a true working Samoyed living up to her name - Lealsam Silverstar SD

Sams love to race! See the smiles



What is Weightpull?

Weightpull involves the dog pulling a wheeled cart/rig, loaded with added weights, about 5 metres along a flat surface. A special freight/weightpull harness is used which gives the dog comfort and safety and it has a special spreader bar in the back to help distribute the weight evenly (a racing harness is not suitable). The pull takes place within a chute while the handler calls the dog from in front of the chute. The dog has 45 seconds in which to pull the cart the marked 5 metres. The weights are increased after each round and you keep going until the weight cannot be pulled (or you pull out). The last successful pull is your dogs weight for the day.

There is a marshal in the chute that will hold your dog/sort out tangles if necessary. Also if there is a failed pull the marshal will usually "help" your dog out to complete the pull so that at the end the dog is never allowed to finish with a failure (this is important as the dog is doing its best to please you).

There are 4 classes A – under 27kg; B – over 27kg – 36kg; C – over 36kg – 50kg; D – over 50kg

The dogs must qualify before entering a competitive weightpull by pulling a minimum weight for their class - A – 113kg; B – 136kg; C – 158 kg; D – 181Kg:

Dogs can win in each division and there is also a prize for the body weight-ratio which is the total amount of weight pulled divided by

the dogs weight (which can allow a Sammie to beat a Malamute!!) e.g. if a dog weighing 22kg pulls a top weight of 465kg its BWR is 21, beating a dog weighing 56 kg that pulls 600kg that has a BWR of 11.

As with sled dog racing the dogs can achieve titles based on points gained from competitions e.g. WP, WPX, WPC

Full rules can be found on the NZ Federation of Sled Dog Sports website NZFSS.org.nz



Sammies Can Dance

By Debbie Langford

Samoyeds are very intelligent and if you don't give them some way of using their brains they might just decide to use them to sort out a few puzzles in your garden or home (now where was that remote control kept.....).

So why not try some "dog dancing", AKA Heelwork to music (HTM).

Heelwork to music is a relatively new sport in New Zealand with competitions only having been held in the last few years. However the sport has been growing in popularity overseas in America and the UK, where it was started in the 1990's by Mary Ray.

The sport combines aspects of heelwork with tricks to form routines that can be performed to music.

In competition routines are judged on such things as Technical Merit (range and quality of moves; degree of difficulty; use of space) and Artistic Impression (Partnership; Interpretation of music; choreography; and presentation).

I began taking my Samoyed Meisha (Lealsam Silver Star) to Heelwork to music in October last year. This was an adjunct to her Obedience training and a bit of fun for us both.

Meisha caught on pretty quickly once food was being offered and she learnt to "touch-tap", weave and twist in about 4 weeks. She obviously

enjoyed it so I decided to enter the Masters Games HTM competition being held in Dunedin in February. So we had 3 months to choose some music and put together a routine. This was accomplished with the help of our trainer Gabriella Stuart. I chose an instrumental Spanish style piece of music and cut it down to about 2 minutes which is ample to cope with as a beginner.

At times it was frustrating as Meisha would get so excited she would bark at me or go through all her tricks to try and get the food rather than the one I wanted. It was a matter of breaking the routine down into parts and then practicing the change over from one part to another.

On the day of the competition I was still not completely sure she would tie it all together smoothly and was convinced she would probably stop and bark at me at some point. However, our turn arrived and she twisted and did weaves and backing all as it should have been. I was so pleased she had done it (and no barking!) that a large handful of treats went her way.

As it turned out we were awarded a Silver Medal and it is a moment I will always treasure. So now Meisha is off to learn some more tricks and perhaps a trip to the National Dog Training Assembly in October for some more Sammy Dancing.

Give it a go – you will have fun and so will your smart Samoyed!



Tracking With A Samoyed

Rebecca Hamilton & David Huston (Victoria)



A dogs sense of smell is far superior to that of a human. Man has utilised this ability for centuries. Tracking dogs have been used for search and rescue work, finding countless victims of earthquakes and natural disasters throughout the world.

Dogs naturally track for food, this is their hunting instinct. We do not have to teach a dog to track, instead we encourage them to use their natural scenting abilities to follow the scent of what we would like them to track. Every person, animal and object has an individual scent. In competition Tracking it is a persons scent combined with the ground scent from crushed vegetation as that person walks through the bush that our dogs are trained to follow.

Any breed of dog can track. Some breeds are much better at Tracking than others and some breeds are quite a challenge. The Samoyed falls into this category.

Tracking with a Samoyed? . Yes it can be done!! It can be quite daunting to arrive at a Tracking trial and to be surrounded by the more traditional Tracking breeds. Our beautiful Sammies certainly stand out amongst the German Shepherds and Gundogs!! Samoyeds do have a Tracking style of their own. They are capable of "Map Tracking", the classic nose glued to the ground position, following exactly in the footsteps of the tracklayer, or they will "Air Scent", nose held higher from the ground quite often Tracking a few meters off to one side of the track.

Training a dog for competition tracking is very time consuming. The track needs to be "aged" with most tracks ranging from 15 minutes at the beginner level to a maximum of 3 hours old at Tracking Champion level. The dog needs to be trained to follow a scent that is fresh but also a scent that is hours old. This requires many months of training to build up to the desired time limit, it is essential that the dog is trained to handle differing time limits as the scent will change and can drift from where the tracklayer has walked. The dog will be penalised at a trial if it follows this drifting scent and tracks too wide from the track. In Australia Tracking trials are held during the winter months, it is too dangerous to track in summer due to the risk of snakebite. Our dogs can experience horrendous weather conditions while tracking, gale force winds, rain, hail and even snow have been encountered at some trials. A

huge amount of land is required to run a trial, as a result most trials are a two hour drive from the city. Our trials are held over 3 days due to excessive entries at every trial. To accommodate all entries and avoid a ballot the trial will start around 7 am in the morning and judging normally will not be completed until 5 pm. It is a very tiring day for handler and dog often rising at 4 am in the morning and not arriving home until 8 pm that night.

Many competition tracks are close to one kilometre in length, with the tracklayer changing direction several times. The tracklayer will hide at the end of the track. The dog must use their scenting abilities to find articles that the tracklayer has placed on the track as well as negotiate differing terrain and the occasional stock and wildlife. The tracklayer must be found at the end of the track to gain a pass. These tracks require a great deal of concentration from the dog.

There have been several Samoyeds that have gained Tracking titles. Maureen Sullivan gained a Tracking Dog title in the 1970's. Dr & Mrs FR Annesley from Queensland gained Tracking Dog title with their bitch CH Mezen Rosstar Arabella CDX. TD in the mid 1990's. In More recent times David Hutson in Victoria with his bitch CH Aldonza The Kids A Brat TDX have gained Tracking Dog Excellent title and are trialling towards their Tracking Champion title. Rebecca Hamilton in Victoria has trained a bitch Calinnah CD.TDX to Tracking Dog Excellent title and a dog Dual CH (T) Aldonza Mystry Poison CD to the highest level Tracking Champion.

To track a Samoyed requires patience, dedication to the sport and many hours of training. They may have a mind of their own at times but they can track as well as any other breed. The teamwork and bond formed between handler and dog and the joy felt when a title is gained makes the hours of training worthwhile. I would encourage all Samoyed owners to take up the challenge and give Tracking a try.

Acknowledgements

When I started suggesting it was about time to have another Samoyed supplement, as the last one was done in 1993, I was not really volunteering myself to take the task on. But I will say that modern technology has been fantastic. The last supplement which was coordinated by Sandra Stewart and Lauren James was huge. I remember it took them ages to research and write the majority of articles with Sandra travelling to Wellington to work on it with Lauren. When I decided to help with this supplement the first thing I decided was there was no way I could come anywhere near the quality that Sandra and Lauren did all those years ago. So I decided to take a different track on this supplement, although I have included the normal historical aspect expected in all supplements, I went along the track that this supplement can be the first point of contact for a new person looking at getting a Samoyed. I wanted to show all the varying things you can do with your Samoyeds and to prove that not only are Samoyeds one of the most attractive breeds but that they have brains also. This I hope I have done.

Now who to thank? Everyone who has contributed articles and suggestions. I started to name you all but really I may as well say the Samoyed owners of New Zealand and Australia. Thanks to all of you.

Julie Wells

Kimchatka Stud

*In a world full of imitations,
sometimes it's still nice to find an original!*



New Zealand, Australian and Singapore
Champion Kimchatka The Real-McCoy

All Breeds RIS Christchurch 2004

Australian Champion Novastar A Lady In Whyte

*Introducing our new addition to
Kimchatka - Tayla
(owners - Steve Hamer & Jo-Anne Hawkins)*

*Tayla is the litter sister of the current reigning
Top Australian Samoyed.
Grand Champion Novastar Classy Chassis
(owner - Elle Maitland)*



KIMCHATKA STUD - Keeping it real since 1970

Jo-Anne Hawkins, 1108 Allenby Street, Hastings, NEW ZEALAND

Elle Maitland, Adelaide, AUSTRALIA

Email: allenby@xtra.co.nz

W

WE ARE EXTREMELY PROUD TO INTRODUCE

Spitz BIS CH Zaminka Flashlight

Sire Aust Gr Ch/NZ Ch Aldonza Light O My Life ~ Dam Ch Zaminka Olympic Medal "Hagen" Is now proudly in Co-ownership; Lyn & Gary Carleton & Stephanie McRae
Bred By Gary and Lyn Carleton

Hagen's show career started late in May 2005 at almost 2 years of age.

In only six months he obtained

- 12 Challenge Certificates, all with Best of Breed
- Best in Show Spitz Breed Judge Mrs L de Ridder (Belgium)
- Multiple Group and In Show Wins

Y

T

E

K

L



"Photos by Leo at supashots.com"

Hagen is now residing with the crew at Wytekloud for as long as he wants, look out for him and his pup's campaigning at a show near you soon.

O

U

D

supashots.com

Introducing

Wytekloud Flash Zam N Kabam & Flash Zam Lil Rocka Wytekloud
Sire Ch Zaminka Flashlight ~ Dam Ch Wytekloud Ambers-Burn-For-Ever



BISS/RBISS CH Wytekloud Mor-Than-A-Mist

Sire Shilokan of Vashka - Dam Ch Karmera Pristine Beauty
 over 40 CC's to date "Boston" Is a multiple group and In show
 winner at both specialty and allbreeds shows

W

Y

T

E

K

L

O

U

D



Ch Wytekloud

Ambers-Burn-For-Eva

Sire Ch Kimchatka New Eclipse -
 Dam Wytekloud Mor-Than-a-Mist

Over 30 cc's before a maternity break
 2004 SCI Best Bitch Of The Year and
 Best Junior Bitch Of The Year
 2005 Best Intermediate Bitch Of The Year
 2004 & 2005 APSA BEST BITCH OF YEAR
 2005 Best Intermediate Of The Year

"Amber" will be back mid 2006

CH Wytekloud Touch-Of-Mist

Owner Jason Hitchcock
 Sire Shilokan of Vashka -
 Dam Ch Karmera Pristine Beauty
 Murphy came to stay for a few
 months during his
 human's maternity break.
 Mr Bear easily gained his title
 while he stayed, with a few
 awards on the way.
 Now back home with his family



Wytekloud Samoyeds
 Stephanie & Bronwyn
 wytekloud@slingshot.co.nz
 09 2359932



Lealsam

Born to Run



GRACE

NZ Ch Kalaska Grand Elegance at Lealsam (Imp Aust)
Sire: Aust Ch Kalaska Sheer Excellence
Dam: Aust Grand Ch Sarbesh A Gem from Skotia (Imp UK)

Breeder: Kalaska Kennels Australia
DOB: 23/01/04

BIS ALL BREEDS MULTI GROUP
&
IN SHOW WINNER

DAISY

Ch Lealsam Artic Oceans
Sire: Ch Lealsam Tyson Cool As Ice
Dam: Ch Nikolaevsk Mii Zima
DOB: 24/12/02

BIS SPECIALITY SHOW WINNER
MULTI GROUP
&
IN SHOW WINNER



DEMON

Ch Lealsam Snow Eagle
Sire: Ch Lealsam Tyson Cool As Ice
Dam: Ch Nikolaevsk Mii Zima
DOB: 24/12/02

ALL BREEDS MULTI GROUP
&
IN SHOW WINNER



Samoyeds

Born to Smile

KIARA

Ch Nikolaevsk Mii Zima
Sire: Ch Nikolaevsk Seka Csardas
Dam: Ch Nikolaevsk Zaa Mila
DOB: 1/11/98

WITH ABBY PRICE TAKING 1ST PLACE IN THE JUNIOR
HANDLER NATIONAL HEATS AT GORE FEB 2006



TYSON

Ch Leaslam Tyson Cool As Ice
Sire: Kalnovitch Kazachok
Dam: Divarche Silva Moon
DOB: 17/01/01

ALL BREEDS GROUP AND IN SHOW WINNER



INTRODUCING LEALSAMS NEW BABY

SUMMER

Leaslam Grand Aurora
Sire: Ch Leasam Snow Eagle
Dam: NZ Ch Kalaska Grand Elegance at Leasam
DOB: 27/12/05

ANDY & DENISE REEVE
108 Puddle Alley
RD 2 Mosgiel

email: lealsam@xtra.co.nz

Web Address: www.lealsamsamoyeds.co.nz

You Can Call Me Pta Darling

By Ch Kursharn Sha Petruha

Well, it's official I am a STAR and why shouldn't I be? I'm gorgeous, I'm white - especially when just out of the bath, darling. And I'm extremely clever.

So sit down and enjoy some of my escapades as the STAR of Japan's Kao washing powder campaign for past five years.

It all started way back in 2001 when the humans of the family received a phone call from a pleasant lady I had met in the ring. She wanted to know if my people would mind talking to a gentleman about a TV advertisement. And of course my people immediately thought of their own STAR – ME!

So after a few phone calls and emails my screen debut was arranged for January 2002, which caused a few problems as I had to give up a weekend of shows in order to be available for the screen test.

Yes, I know a STAR shouldn't have to sit a screen test. But I just had to smile my famous Sammie smile and bat my eyelashes. So a STAR was born and as I said before, it was ME!!! They even insisted on an understudy. Cool, eh?

The first day of shooting rolled around with Christchurch's historic mansion, Mona Vale, the first location. (Notice how I've picked up all the lingo. I am, after all, a professional, ya know.) It's a truly bootiful place with lots of passing people who admired ME..

I must admit that over the years the only problem I, as the STAR have had, was when they did not explain exactly what they wanted me to do. I did figure out that the little girl was meant to chase me, so I ran fast past her, right into what seemed to be something quite expensive, going by the way Dave, the cameraman, reacted when the large fluffy dog ran into him.

I also learnt a new human word. When the guy in the yellow jacket called "action" they want me to go. So why was Julie yelling at me? He said action, Julie, and that means go! I am going slow, what does she mean, slower? I don't do slower. So in future filming I chose to go selectively deaf wherever slow was yelled at me.

Over the years they seemed to recognise my talent as each year they wanted me to do something extra. Of course, if they had only explained it to me, I would have been able to do it first time. Although I do take exception to them wanting me to do dog things. I mean I will not catch a ball. If you drop it once, I will pick it up for you. But no way am I going to be stupid enough to keep going and fetching it. Sorry you have the wrong breed here.

I can get my act right once. It is not my fault if the actress is not doing it right. Or her hair is out of place. Or the sun has gone behind a cloud.

You'll note I mention the sun. That is one thing that the crew seemed to spend an awful long time looking for - from what Japanese I picked up. You see, not only do I understand English but I have also mastered a little Japanese.

The company is flown to New Zealand to film these adverts here because it is cheaper. Hmm, I may have to increase my payment. I wonder where my agent is now. But they travel to The Land of the Long White Cloud and boy, did we get to see a lot of cloud over the years, where there should have been sun. No matter what time of year they have travelled here, we always spend the majority of the time waiting for the sun. I can fully understand how movies can go over budget while waiting for the weather!!!!

As a STAR there are a few things I think I really need to get my assistant to arrange for future filming. Spring water, crystal bowls, my own chair (oops I have that already).

Listen Up, Mr Director, I am now ready for my Close Up!

So now that the STAR has spoken, it is my turn, Julie Wells, to tell you what goes on - as the dog trainer. That's what the advertising company calls me, anyway. But let me get something straight, I am not a trainer. I just have a rather intelligent dog that knows basic obedience - not that he listens at home or in the show ring when I tell him to shut up!

This year, as there were no Samoyed puppies young enough to be picked up by a five year old Japanese girl, we enlisted the help of bundles of mischief from Joanne Warman and Julia Jeffrey.

So off to the shoot came Beth, their caregiver for the week. And, hey, when all you can see is the rear ends of the Bichon pups, who can tell they're not Samoyeds? And so P-ta gave up some of the limelight to Jay Jay, who has since become Ch Zipadedoda Frosted Meaning.

Each time the company plans to film we get sent a storyboard which outlines what the theme of the shoot is and what the dogs are required to do. This year Pta had to pick up a bouquet of flowers and was meant to run away. So I had put bait in the flowers which worked perfectly. But some times Pta can get camera shy and decide not to do it. Sure enough Pta decided to just sit there. Luckily they continued to film, because all of a sudden, he remembered what to do and jumped up and grabbed the bait in the flowers. I thought this was fantastic but he literally destroyed the display of flowers in the process. But that's ok as that's what the art department is there for.

It's been pretty much the same crew over the last few years, so they all look forward to seeing PEEEEEE TAAAAAA as they call him.

Filming can be very long and very tiring. We sit around for a few minutes of glory, but gee, that sounds like dog showing doesn't it? The only difference is we get paid - quite well in fact - and fed!

*Julie Wells
P-ta's Assistant*



A STAARRR IS BORN! COULD ANYONE DOUBT IT?

A STAR IN ACTION



Sunshine Samoyeds

Est. 1986

Anita & Ken Shugg
136 Waitohu Valley Road
RD 1, OTAKI

Phone: (06) 364 5785
email: k.a.shugg@clear.net.nz

All breeding stock is Hip & Elbow scored, Eye Tested.

CH SUNSHINE KARLI (Photo at 8 Years)
TSC - Champ Show - Reserve In Show



Karli's Granddaughter at 5 mths
SUNSHINE PAINT ME GOLD
Non-Sp & Utility Champ - Baby In Show
TSC - Open Show - Limit in Show



SUNSHINE PAINT ME SUZANNA

CH SKROWNEK TAAN TAVIA

CH SKROWNEK TAAN TAVIA
Multi Group Winner. Bred by S Stewart



Tala's son at 8 Weeks
SUNSHINE IN A GLASS
Sire: ANZ & Singapore CH Kimchatka The-Real-Mc Coy (Aust)
1 March 2006 Baby of Group



SUNSHINE PAINT ME GOLD



Snezhinka Samoyeds

Samoyeds of Distinction - Loved without Exception



Silvertips Destind To B Witch
Hips 0/0 Elbows 0/0

'Merlin' is a Multi in Show winner

"Super head on this young dog with correct eye shape and colour, good pigmentation, and neat, well placed ears. Super muscular body, good bone and correct tail carriage. Lovely coat, so well presented, he has a super outline both standing and on the move."

Junior in Show
APSA 2005 Specialty Show
Val Freer (UK)

Campaigned and adored by
Julia Roberts

www.snezhinka.com

Kimskaya
NEW ZEALAND

Secure in our future
introduces the

"NEW KID ON THE BLOCK"

TOR

Sever the Celtic Warrior (Imp Aust)

Bred by S&H Gabb(NSW)



Tor brings to New Zealand a wonderful UK pedigree that includes the late, great breed record holder UK Ch. Zamoyski Lucky Casanova at Roybridge. We also have exciting litter plans in 06 in Nz with Ch Kimskaya Spirit O Hope in Australia with Ch Kimskaya So Saintly.

Karla Magnus

ph (07) **549 2122**

email Kimskayananz@clear.net.nz • Www.kimskaya.com