



Wolf sable and white: black or grey guard hairs with a reddish undercoat and red trimmings. Both black and red factors evident.

Wolf grey and white: grey guard hairs with light grey, cream or white undercoat. Dog definitely appears grey even though there may be some black hairs on top line. No red factor evident.

Silver and white: light grey guard coat and with white undercoat.

Red and white: a definite shade of red either light or dark, with light points (lip line and nose), and eye colour. No black factor in evidence.

All white: both guard hair and undercoat or white. Often evidence of a mask in cream colour. Only solid colour allowed.

Shadings of gold, cream buff, fawn or reddish hues are permitted on the legs, ears, tails and face between white areas of the underbody and the dark colour above.

Face markings are: cap (colour covers the top of the head and ears, usually coming to a point in the centre of the forehead); goggles (dark areas under the eyes and extending sideways to the cap); ear (dark area from the centre of the cap down the nose); eye shadow (dark markings under the eyes); star (small white spot in the centre of the forehead); blaze (white mark from the centre point of the cap back up the forehead. Width and length can vary); closed face (dark colouring covering the face without distinct markings); open face (cap covering the top of the

head and no other markings on the face); full mask (combination of cap and goggles).

Chest markings are a necklace (curving band of dark colour across the chest) and the eagle (two bands of dark colour partially across the chest forming a pattern resembling an eagle emblem).

Neck markings are a collar (white band of colour encircling the neck); withers spot (white mark centred withers or at the base of the neck) and mismarkings (not symmetrical, and any

*Top left*

**Aust Ch Meryton Atasuk Chimo  
Puppy in Show Sydney Royal 1982**

*Right and below*

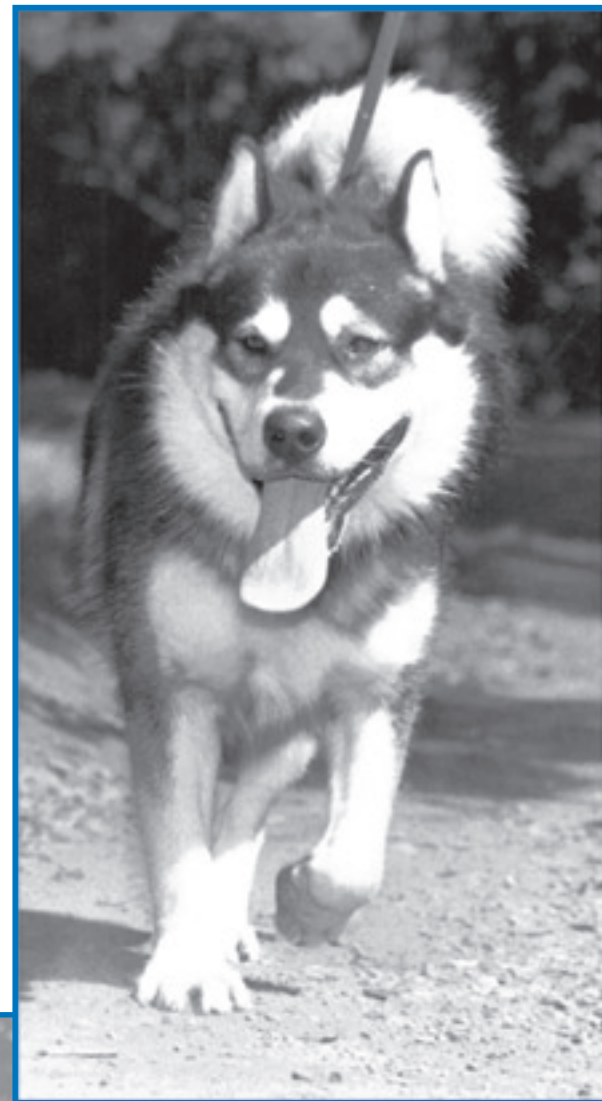
**Newton's Aust Ch SnowEagle of Highnoons  
(Imp UK)  
Dog CC Melb Royal 82**

uneven splashes of white on the body below the shoulder is a mismark. A white collar or half collar is acceptable.

Any departure from these points is considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

The Malamute as a heavy sledge dog for freighting is designed for strength and endurance, and when assessing the individual specimen, any characteristic which interferes with the ability to function is considered a serious fault. Under this provision would be: any weakness or unsoundness in legs, splay footedness, cow-hocks, bad pasterns, straight shoulders, ranginess, shallowness, ponderousness, lightness of bone, poor overall proportions, round eyes, incorrect tail carriage, incorrect bite, "fluffy", soft, non-water repellent guard coat and lack of thick undercoat; any show of aggression towards people.

The Malamute is not suited to every household, so it is our duty as breeders to screen all puppy buyers and to educate them. With proper socialisation, the Malamute can be a perfect pet for the right family.



is curled up resting in the snow, the heavily furred tail covers the only unprotected exposed area, the nose leather. The tail then must not only be heavily furred, but long enough to do this. As a guide it should reach at least to the hock joint. It should be moderately set following the line of the spine at the start, a waving plume moving from side to side as a rudder for balance as the dog moves. A tightly curled tail cannot be so moved, cannot be swung over to the other side or even wagged. A snap tail is most undesirable.

Gait in any working breed is of prime importance and in a sled dog it is crucial. The Malamute should move with effortless, powerful impulsion tending to single tract at the trot. A correctly constructed dog will not over-reach. A dog that does so is too short in the back and will soon tire over distances. A correctly constructed dog will not toe in or out at front or rear. A short, stiff legged, choppy movement indicates shoulders that are too straight. A bouncy, somewhat hackneyed reach is also incorrect.

The dog with the thick, coarse, guard coat and dense, oily undercoat is ready to work and sleep in extreme temperatures.

The double coat is the most obvious survival characteristic of the breed. The thick, coarse, guard coat acts as a water repellent covering for the insulating undercoat, since loss of body heat is so critical, the proper guarded coat is essential. Dogs with a long soft coat did not survive, for when working in city conditions, wet and sleet caused ice balls to form on the long hair, and when working the ice pulls the balls out, thus the covering would be torn right out. Also the moisture laden coat would freeze. The dog with the short guard coat does not tolerate the icy wind and severe cold, either. Fur wears off and sometimes sores develop from constantly curling up to escape the cold.

Correct symmetry of markings is a distinguishing feature of the breed and mismarked dogs are generally withheld from showing or breeding. Listed below are the colours generally accepted in the USA. However, in Australia, the colour "Alaskan seal" is not recognised and is usually described here as black and white, or grey and white. A pity really, for "Alaskan seal" is a true description of this rich colour. Colour are:

Black and white: black guard hair with black and grey undercoat.

Alaskan seal and white: Black or black tipped hair with white or cream undercoat. The dog appears black at a distance but is not a true black because of the light undercoat.

