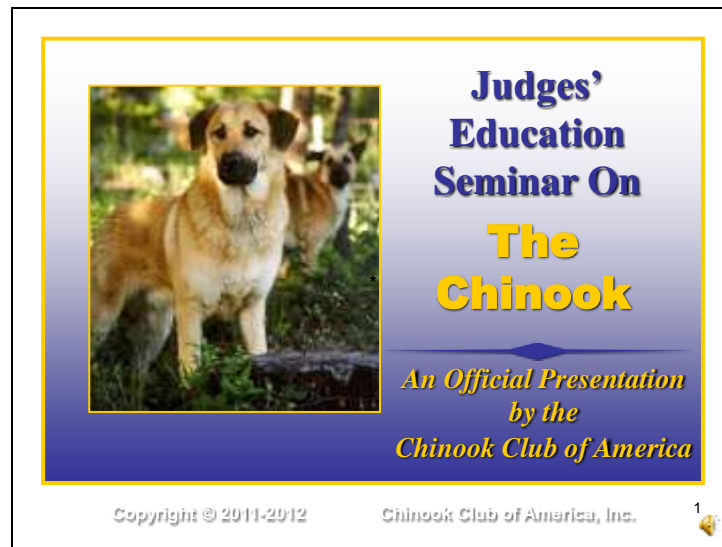
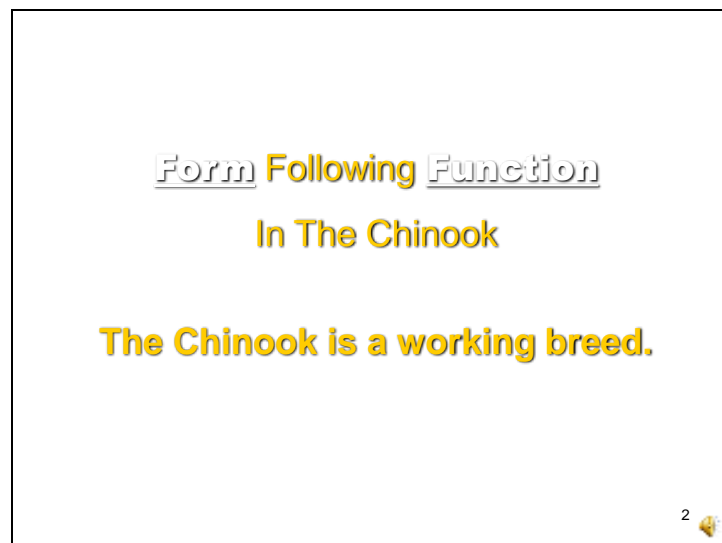


Slide 1



Welcome! Thank you for your interest in the Chinook. Please ask questions any time during the slide show. A star in the lower right corner of a slide indicates that the Chinook in the photo may be available today for the hands on portion of this presentation.

Slide 2



The Chinook is a versatile working breed and a cherished family companion with a rich and unique history.

Slide 3

The Chinook is an American Breed.

The Chinook Breed originated in
New Hampshire in the early 1900's.



At a time when quality sled dogs were not yet common in New England, sled dog driver, author, innkeeper and polar explorer Arthur Treadwell Walden developed a distinctly tawny, American sled dog that had power, endurance and speed, along with a friendly gentle nature. The rich history behind the Chinook breed has earned the breed the distinction of being named the State Dog of New Hampshire.

Slide 4

Arthur Walden's Chinook



All Chinooks trace their ancestry back to this one dog named Chinook who was born on a farm in Wonalancet, New Hampshire in 1917. Chinook's sire was a large mastiff-type farm dog and his dam was a granddaughter of Polaris, Admiral Robert Peary's lead dog from his 1909 Arctic expedition.

Slide 5



Chinook was a working dog and a family dog.



Chinook was a masterful lead sled dog, strong, easily trained, friendly, and known for his love of children. Today's Chinooks have inherited these qualities.

Slide 6



Walden's Chinooks combined the power of freighting breeds with the speed of the lighter racing sled dogs.



With Chinook as his foundation sire, Walden developed an American-bred all-purpose sled dog whose function was both drafting and sled dog racing.

Slide 7

In 1928-29, Chinook and 15 of his sons went to Antarctica with Admiral Byrd.



Chinook became world famous. In 1929, at the age of 12, the sad news of his death in Antarctica was published in international newspapers. In his book Little America, Admiral Richard E. Byrd wrote of the BAE I expedition Chinooks:” **Walden's team was the backbone of our transport.**”

Slide 8

How big were the first Chinooks?



Walden and Chinook

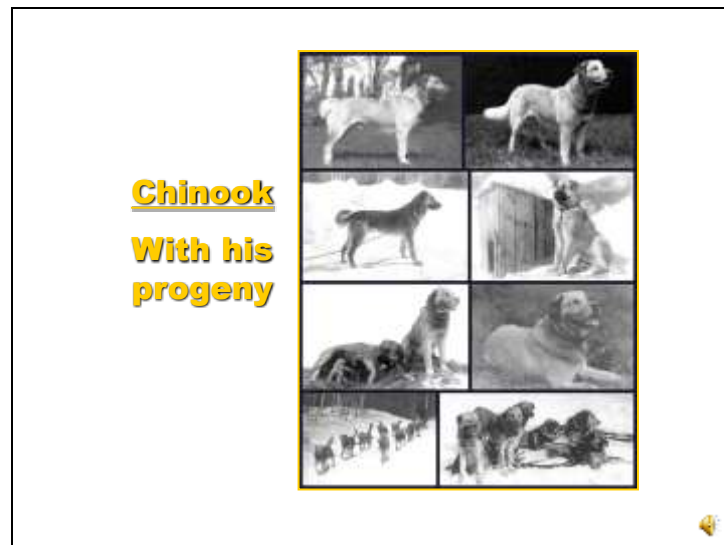
According to expedition documents, Chinook weighed 90 pounds when he went to Antarctica. His 15 sons weighed between 65 and 85 pounds with the average weight for the males being 76 pounds. These weights are common in today's male Chinooks, with females weighing less. The Standard calls the Chinook a medium sized breed: though some may refer to the Chinook as a large breed, it is distinctly not a giant breed.

Slide 9



Walden bred Chinook to Murra, a Belgian Shepherd of “work class type, father brought back from the war”, and to Erika, an AKC registered German Shepherd Dog, also “work class type” to produce faster offspring for racing, while continuing to breed for intelligence, freighting, and trainability.

Slide 10



When Walden came back from Antarctica, he transferred full interest in his Chinook Kennels to Milton and Eva “Short” Seeley who took Walden’s Chinook stock and kennel name, and moved the Chinook Kennels a short way down the road. The complete list of dogs at the Seeley’s Chinook Kennels as of August 30, 1933 listed just one Chinook which was a Chinook – Labrador Husky cross named Smokey.

Slide 11



The continuation of the breed rested with Julia Lombard, of Wonalancet-Hubbard Kennel, and later Perry Greene, who purchased the remaining Chinooks from Lombard and moved them to the Perry Greene Kennel in Maine. In 1965, the Guinness Book of World Records recorded the Chinook for the first of three times as the rarest dog, with only 125 dogs alive.

Slide 12



In the 1980's, some Chinook breeders concerned over a genetic bottleneck started an outcross breeding program. Chinooks from some of these breedings are now listed with the AKC at their fourth generation and beyond.


Slide 13



The Chinook is to be presented in a natural condition with no trimming.

Slide 14

**Essence
of the
Chinook**



- Power plus Speed
- Tireless Gait
- Impressive
- Dignified and Affectionate

14

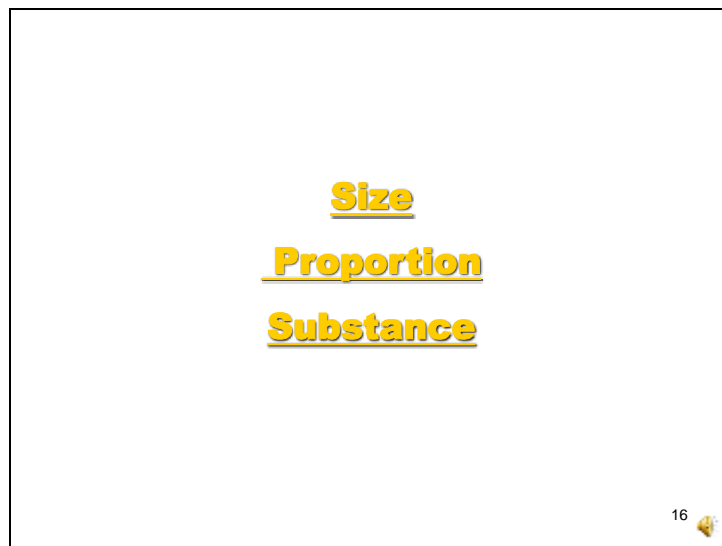
The Chinook is an athletic, hard bodied working dog and a dignified and affectionate family dog who is known for his love of children.

Slide 15



Features that set the Chinook apart from the ancient Spitz breeds are a more modern pedigree dating from the early 1900's, a tawny, close fitting coat, a variety of ears including down ears, a saber tail that does not touch the back, and a dependent, velcro temperament.

Slide 16



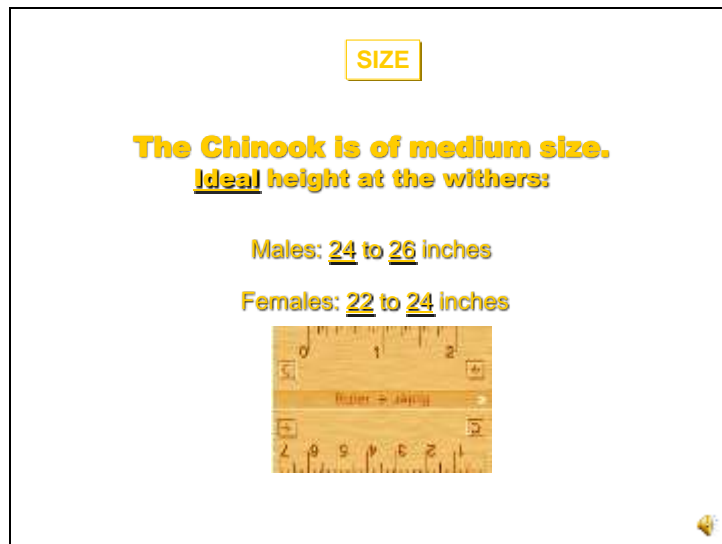
Size, Proportion, Substance

Slide 17



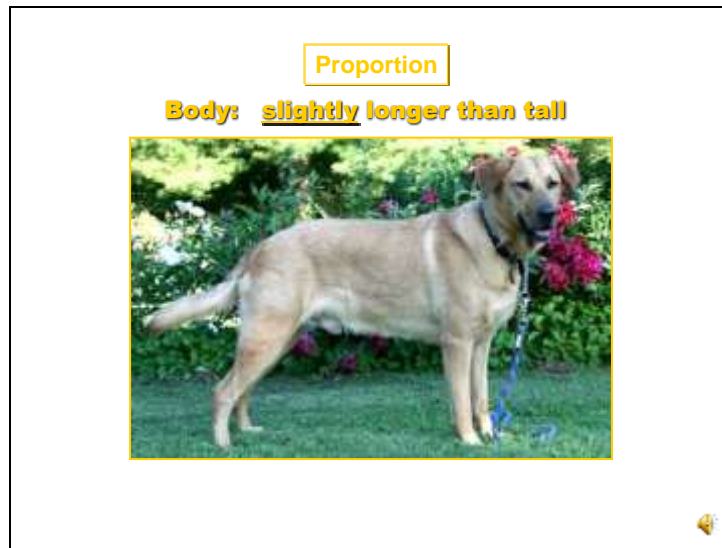
It may take a few years for a Chinook to reach maturity in body and in mind. Young Chinooks may appear gangly and may not show the muscle, chest, and weight that they will have when mature.

Slide 18



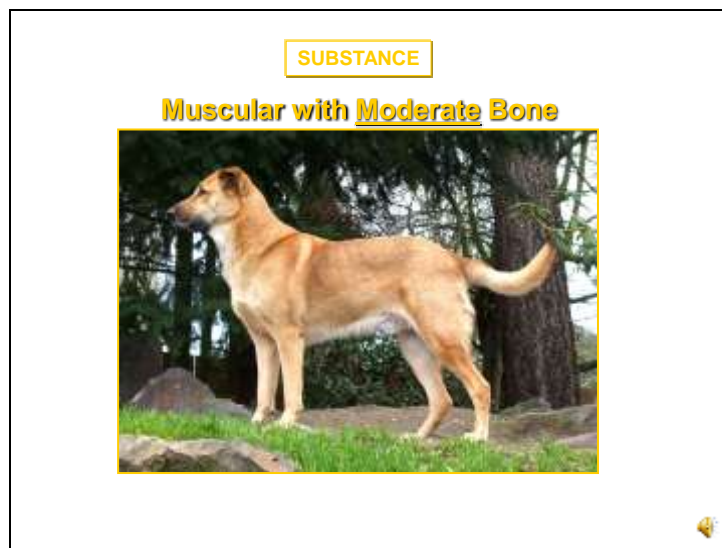
There is a natural range in size in the Breed with a two inch span in the range of ideal heights for both male and female Chinooks. The Chinook is not a giant breed but must be large enough in size and muscle to have the strength and stamina to do the job it was bred to do.

Slide 19



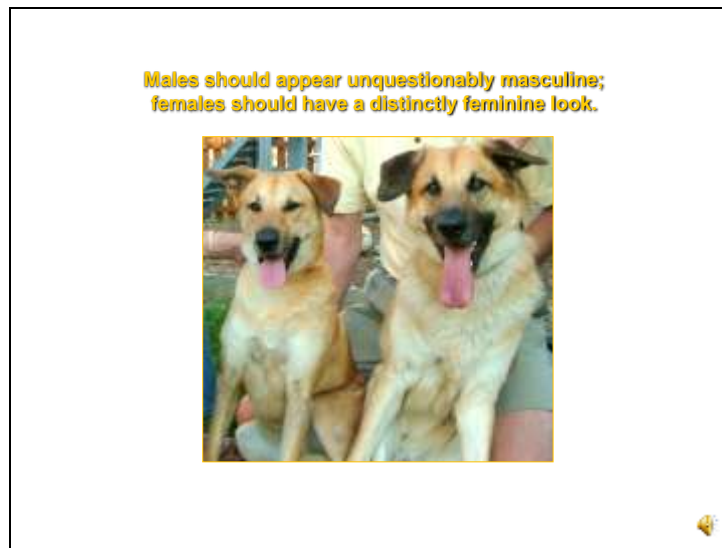
The proportion of height to length of body is 9:10 in ratio when measured from the point of shoulder to the point of buttocks. For example in 22 to 26 inch tall Chinooks, this ratio is roughly estimated to be a 2.5 inch difference.

Slide 20



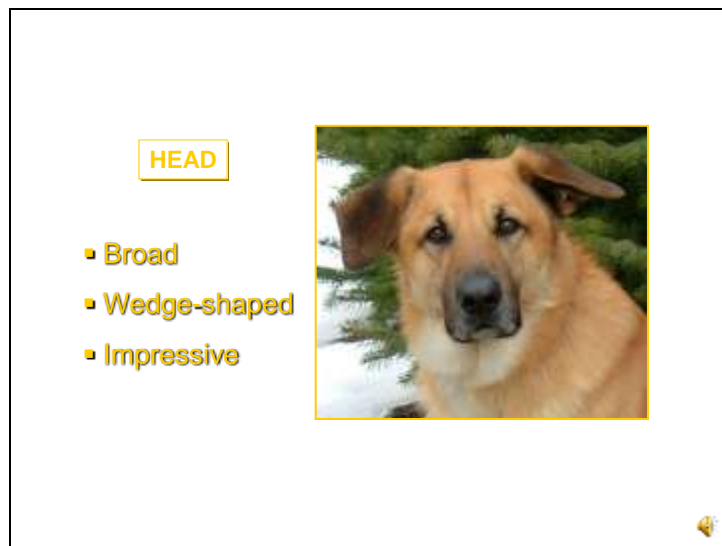
The Chinook exemplifies a sound athlete in grace, muscle tone, movement, and carriage. A dog in good condition may show just the hint of rib through the coat but should not be underweight or bony.

Slide 21



A gender difference is noticeable. Females are to be judged equally with males.

Slide 22



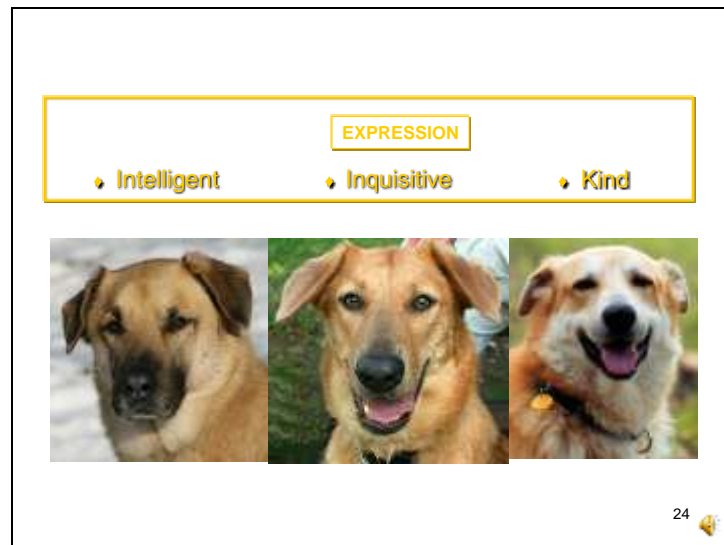
The head is impressive and in balance with the size of the dog.
Ears may be mis-matched but matching down ears are preferred.

Slide 23



The jaw is broad and strong.

Slide 24




The Chinook is a willing worker who is eager to please and enthusiastic to learn.
Chinooks are known for their love of children and dedication to their family.

EYES

Any shade of brown

- Medium in size
- Almond in shape
- With black rims




25 🐾

Dark brown eyes are preferred. Eye color other than brown is a disqualification.

EYES

Desirable: Dark markings around the eye



26 🐾

Dark markings around the eye that accentuate the eye and give character are desirable while extended black pigment in an apostrophe shape at the inner corner of each eye is preferred.

EYES

Disqualification:

Any eye color other than Brown

27 🐾

Any eye color other than Brown is a disqualification: for example blue and bi-eyed blue, marbled, or split-colored eyes are disqualifications.

EARS

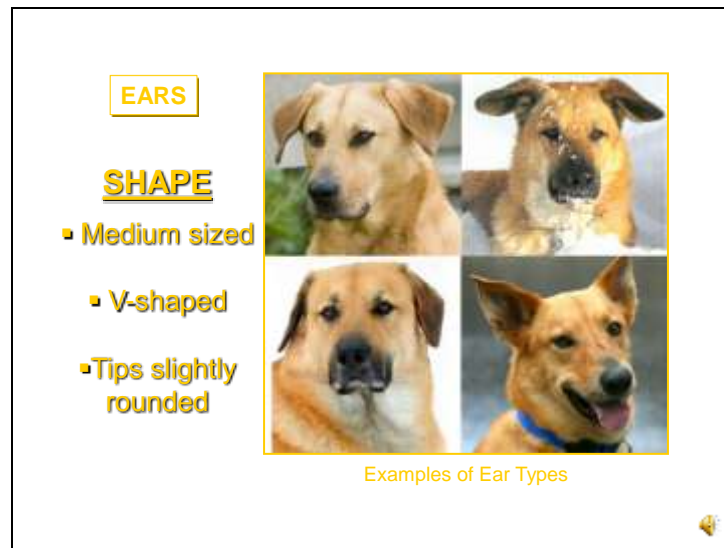
Set near the top line of the skull

Preferred:
Dropped and Matching
but any ear type
is allowed



28 🐾

For aesthetic purposes, dropped and matched ears are preferred.
Mis-matched ears are allowed.

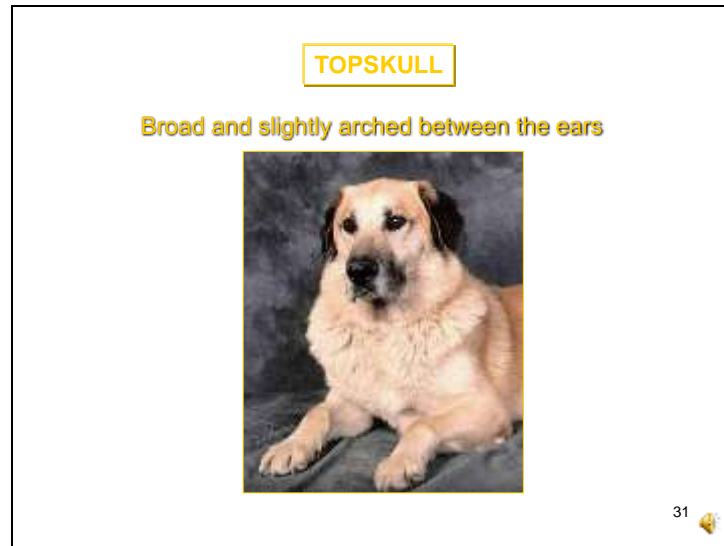


The ear tip should just reach to the inside corner of the eye. When gaitting or working, the ears may sometimes fold backward and against the skull as if listening for commands from the dog driver.



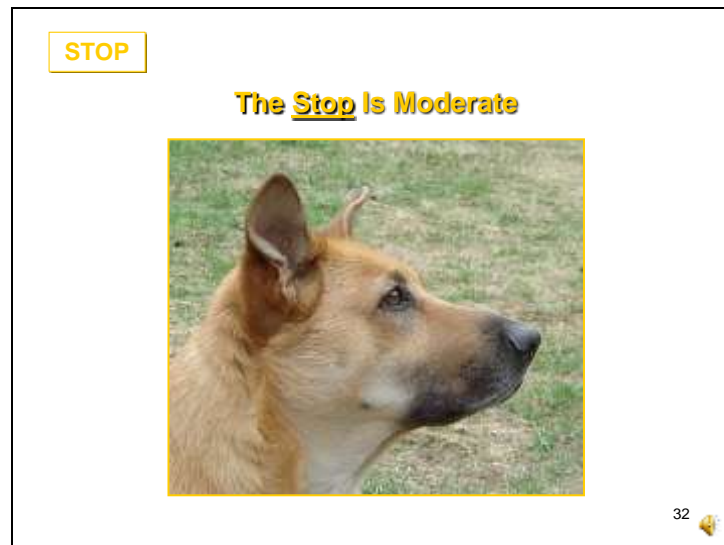
“Helicopter” is a historic breed term used to describe ears that are similar to flying or propeller ears, with the fold being maintained when at attention. A Chinook named Charger was sent to An Khe, South Vietnam in 1966 to serve as the mascot for the first operational Chinook Helicopter unit in Viet Nam. Charger fittingly had “helicopters”.

Slide 31



When viewed from above, the topskull is almost square, gradually narrowing and flattening on top as it approaches the eyes. Pulling the ears down especially in an up-eared Chinook will help define the topskull.

Slide 32



The stop is moderate, never flat, neither too shallow nor too deep. Viewed from the side, the top of the muzzle to the nasal cartilage and the topskull are almost parallel.

Slide 33



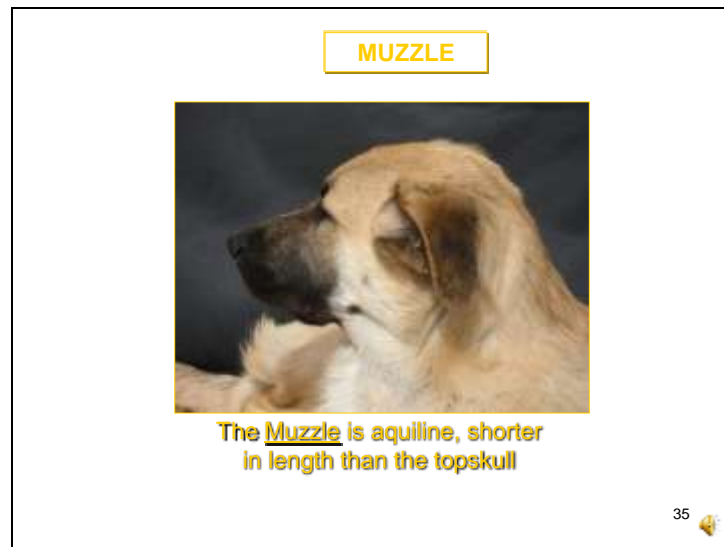
The furrow is often accented by a thin, darker line of fur running between the eyes and up to the line of the ears.

Slide 34



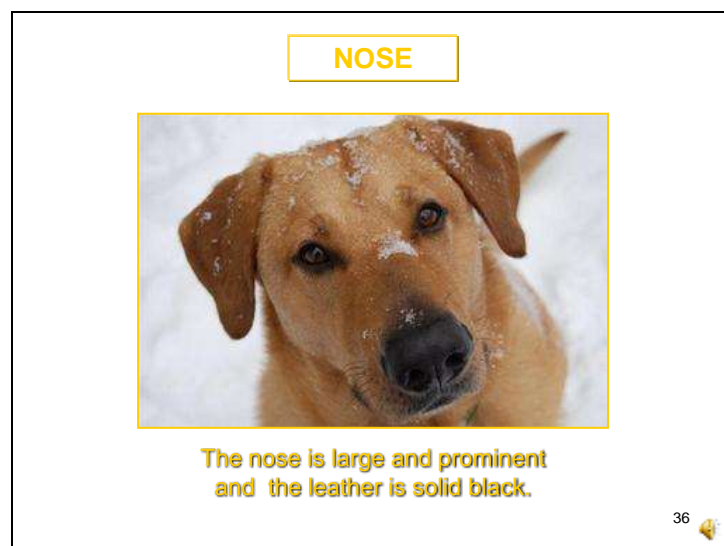
A thin, darker, line of fur accents the furrow sometimes ending in a diamond marking. Some Chinooks may have a pencil thin, narrow cowlick along the top of the muzzle and stop which is not to be penalized.

Slide 35



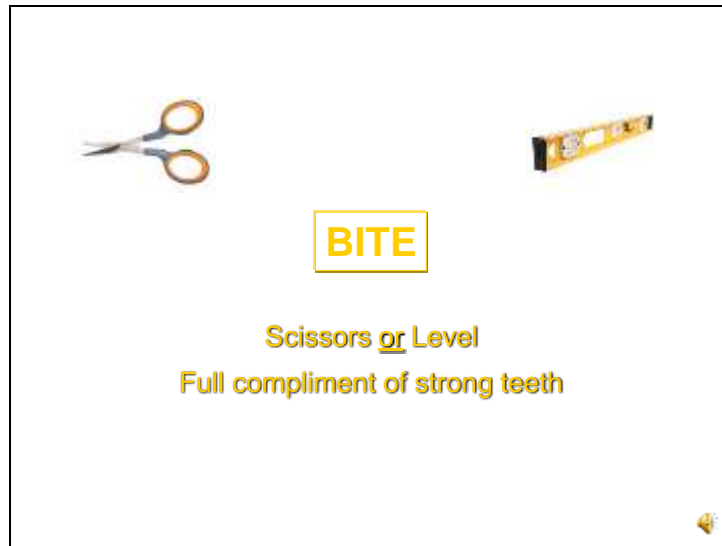
The muzzle measures from nose to stop as 2:3 in ratio with stop to occiput.
The muzzle should never be long, pointed, or Collie-like.

Slide 36



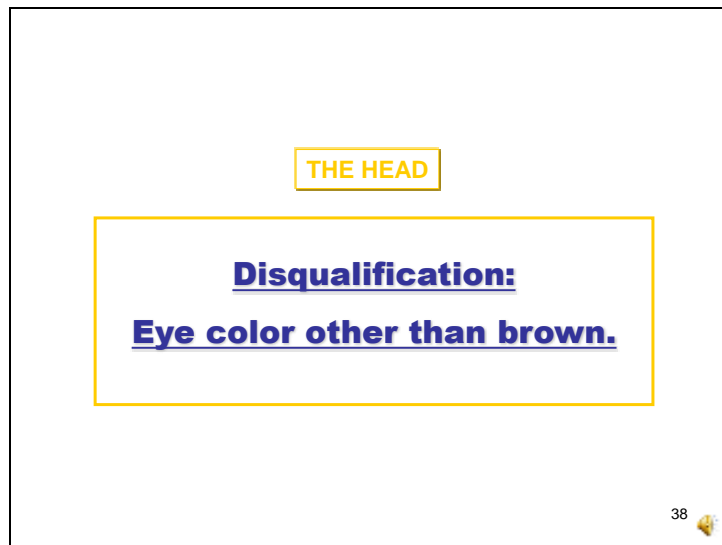
The lips are also black. Viewed from the front, the muzzle is tapered to form a blunt wedge. Seasonal snow nose is not to be faulted but the nose should never be all pink, pink spotted or dudley.

Slide 37



The Standard does not fault missing teeth and judges are not expected to count teeth.

Slide 38



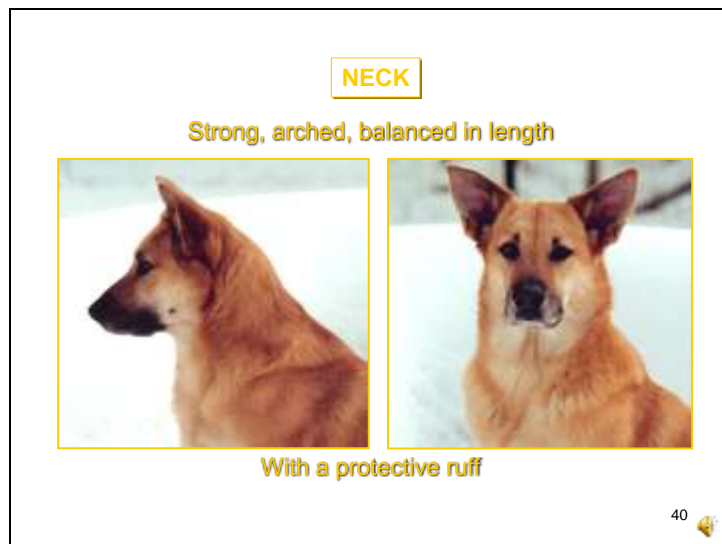
In summary of the head section, there are preferred and desirable head traits and one head disqualification which is eye color other than brown. There are no head faults.

Slide 39



Neck, Topline, Body

Slide 40



The neck is covered with fur that forms a protective ruff. A necklace of contrasting tawny shades may be present which accentuates the lower border of the ruff. (The necklace can be seen in some of the other photos.)

Slide 41

NECK

Fault


The skin on the neck is pliable,
but a pendulous dewlap
is a fault.

41 🐾

The skin on the neck is pliable, but a pendulous dewlap is a fault.

Slide 42

TOPLINE



The back is straight, strong, and level.

42 🐾

There is no sign of weakness in the back.

Slide 43



A slight arch over the loins in well-muscled dogs is acceptable. Too much arch detracts from the silhouette and can result in reduced stamina on the trail. The neck blends smoothly into the withers.

Slide 44



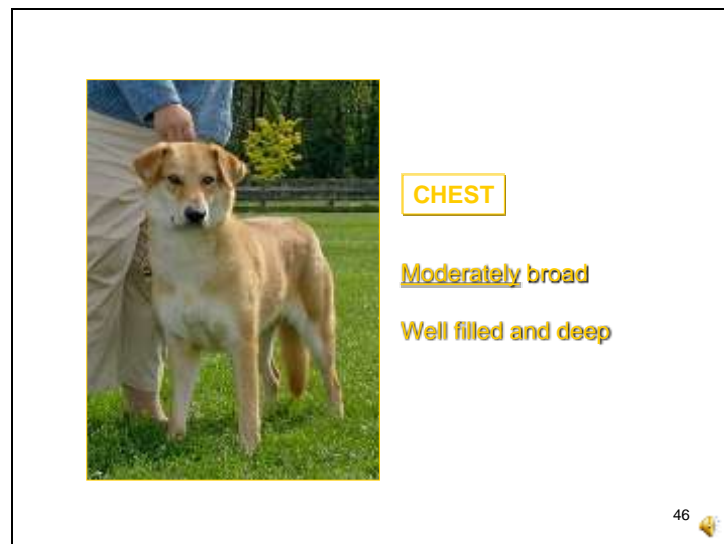
A sloping topline, roach or sway back is a fault.

Slide 45



This dog is well conditioned. Chinooks should never be overweight.

Slide 46



The chest is neither too broad nor too narrow. Chinooks are a slow maturing breed.
It may take Chinooks three or more years before they are mature.

Slide 47

BODY

The Prosternum is Prominent




The brisket reaches to, or nearly to the elbows.

47 🐾

The forechest has a prominent prosternum that extends beyond the point of shoulders when viewed from the side. The ribs are well sprung and oval allowing for elbow clearance, good heart and lung capacity, and efficient movement.

Slide 48

LOIN



Loins are muscular with a slight arch

48 🐾

There is enough length of loin to be athletic but still in proportion with the dog.

Slide 49



The tuck up can be more pronounced in the female. The coat may obscure the underline but too little tuck up may indicate an overweight, out of condition Chinook.

Slide 50



The croup is gently rounded and a continuation of the backline and never too steep.


Slide 51

BODY

Faults

Narrow or Barrel Chest

Dropped Croup

51 


A narrow or barrel chest or dropped croup is a fault.


Slide 52

TAIL

Saber Tail

Moderately set just below the topline





The saber tail is well coated with distinct but moderate fringing.

Slide 53

The tail reaches to the hock with a slight curve at the tip when relaxed.



The tail is broad at the base, tapering to the end, and reaches to the hock with a slight curve at the tip when relaxed. The tail should never be docked.

Slide 54

TAIL

When alert or moving:

The tail is carried in a graceful sickle curve.



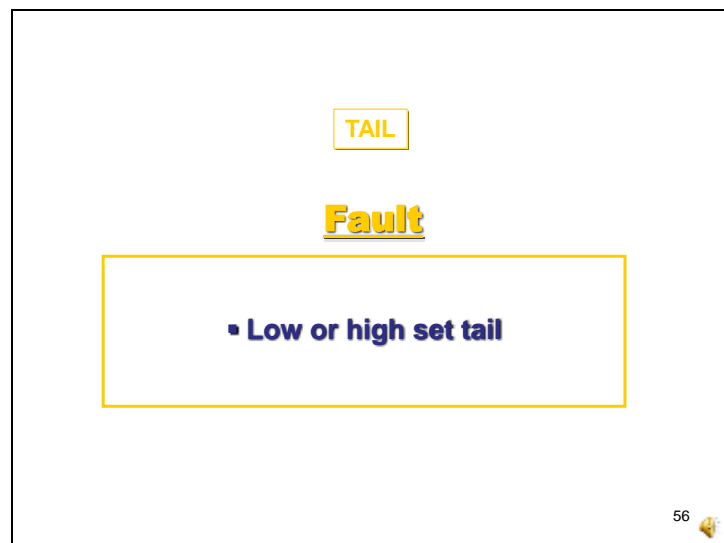
The tail should not curl to the side nor touch the back.

Slide 55



The dog on the right exhibits good tail feathering that starts 4-5 inches from the base of the tail. The tail features and carriage are distinguishing breed traits.

Slide 56



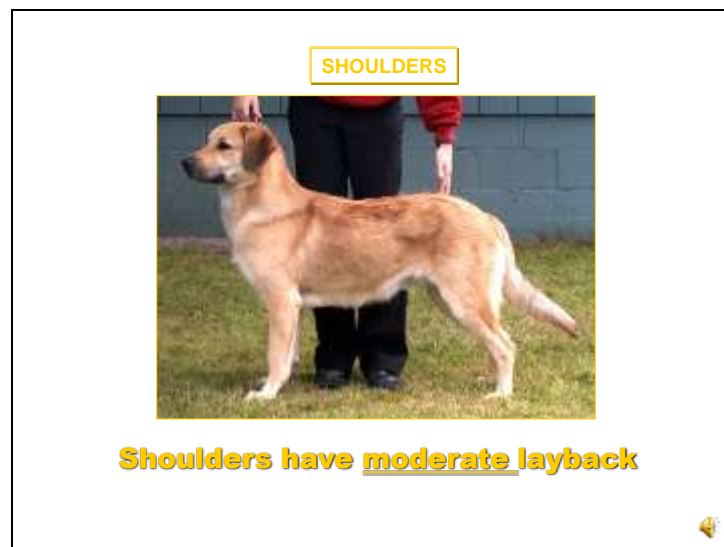
A low or high set tail is a fault.

Slide 57



Forequarters

Slide 58



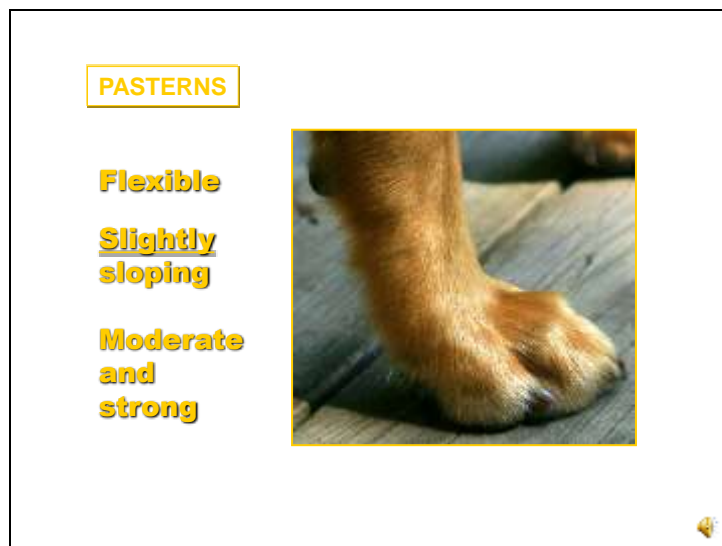
The shoulder and upper arm form an angle of approximately 110 degrees. The shoulder blade and upper arm are equal in length. The upper arm should never be too short.

Slide 59



When viewed from the front, the legs are parallel, and straight.
The elbows turn neither in nor out.

Slide 60



The feet are tight, oval in shape, with arched toes, webbing between the toes, and with strong nails. The pads are thick, tough, and darkly pigmented.

Slide 61



A slight toe-out of the front feet occurs in some Chinooks.
Slight toeing out should not be faulted unless it is a result of a listed structural fault.

Slide 62



Hindquarters

Slide 63



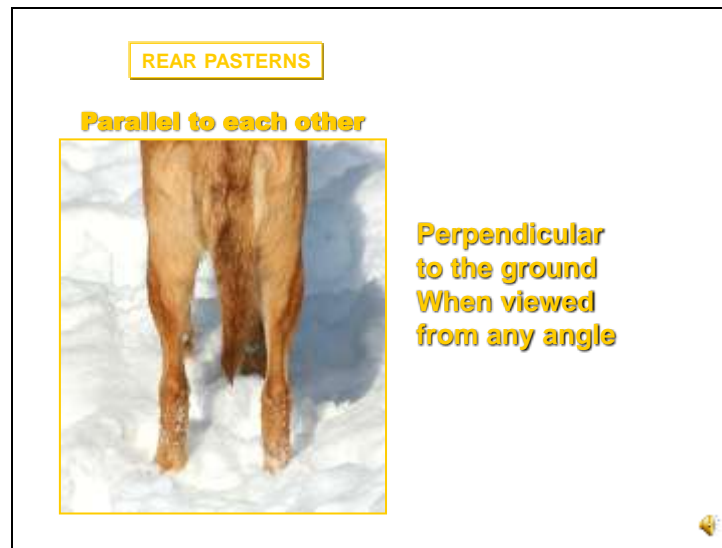
The upper and lower thigh muscles are well defined.

Slide 64



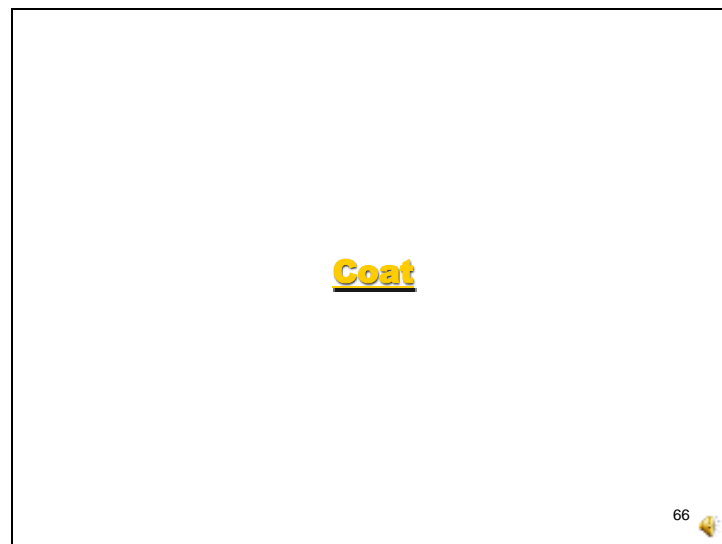
The slope of the pelvis is approximately 30 degrees off the horizontal with the angle of the stifle at about 110 degrees.

Slide 65



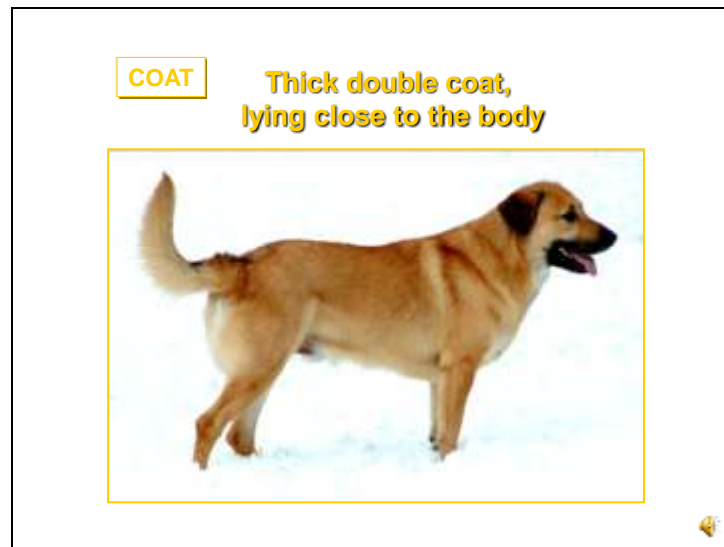
If present, rear dewclaws must be removed. Rear feet point straight ahead.

Slide 66



Coat

Slide 67



The outer coat is straight, strong and course. The undercoat is short and dense, downy in texture, providing insulation. The groin and inside of the rear legs are protected by coat.

Slide 68



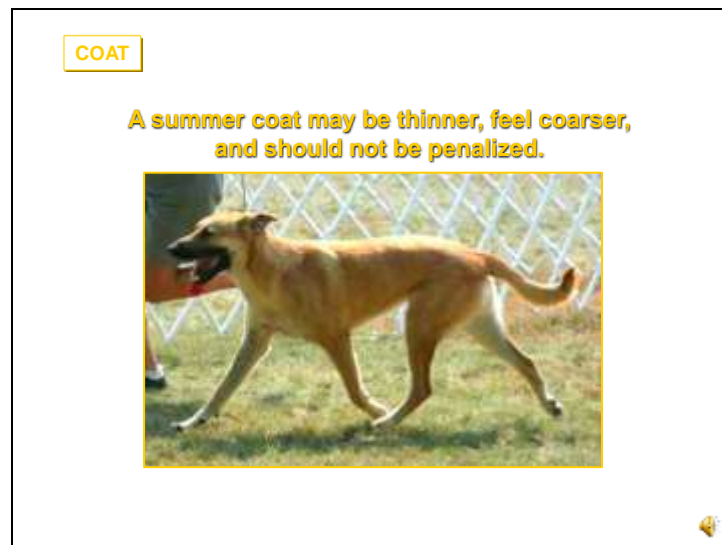
The length of the outer coat is longer over the ruff, shoulder blades, withers, breeches, and along the underline and the underside of the tail. Longer hair along the topline may be slightly wavy in some Chinooks, but the coat should never be curly.

Slide 69



You should be able to run your fingers through a plush coat and leave a handprint.

Slide 70



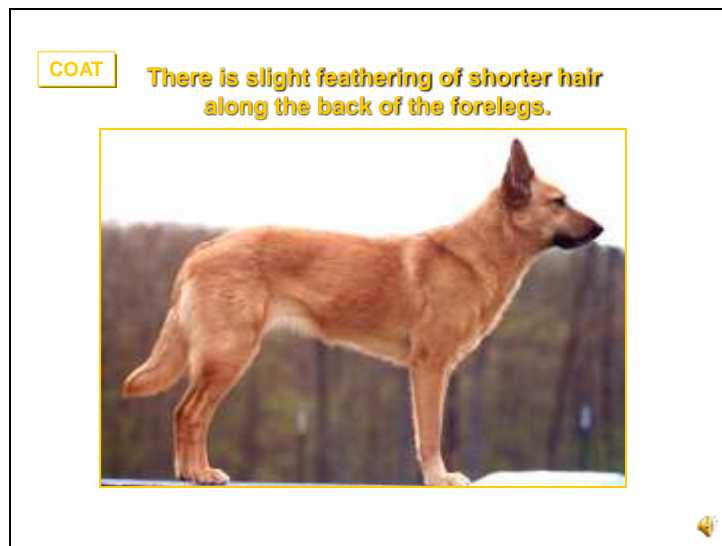
A shorter, less dense coat may occur in warmer months.

Slide 71



The tail is well-furred with feathering starting about four or five inches from the root of the tail.

Slide 72




The sunlight picks up the foreleg feathering in this photo. Notice the proper underline and tuck up in this female, depth of chest, slight upward curve to the tail, and the tawny necklace accenting the ruff.

COAT

Faults


- **Thin, sparse, or excessively short coat**
- **Long, rough, or shaggy coat**
- **unprotected belly and/or groin**

73 

Thin, sparse, or excessively short coat, long, rough, or shaggy coat, unprotected belly and/or groin are faults.
Trimming of the coat is to be severely penalized.

COAT

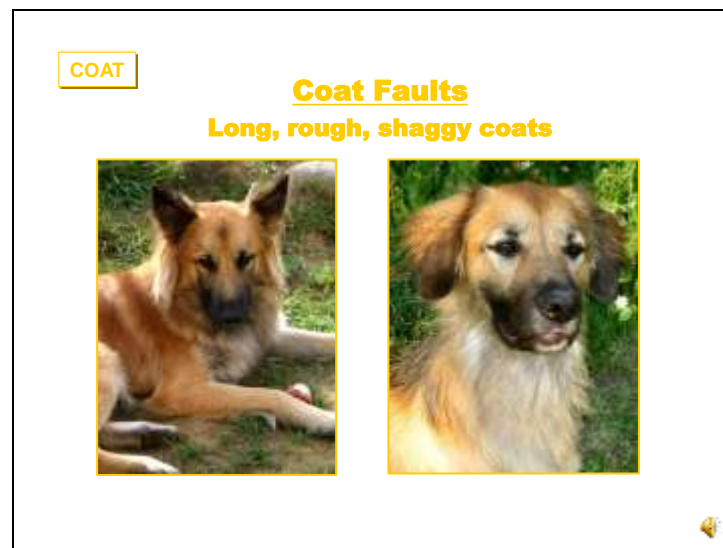
Coat Faults
Long, rough, shaggy coats





Long, rough, shaggy coats are faults.

Slide 75



Furnishings on the head and ears are a fault.

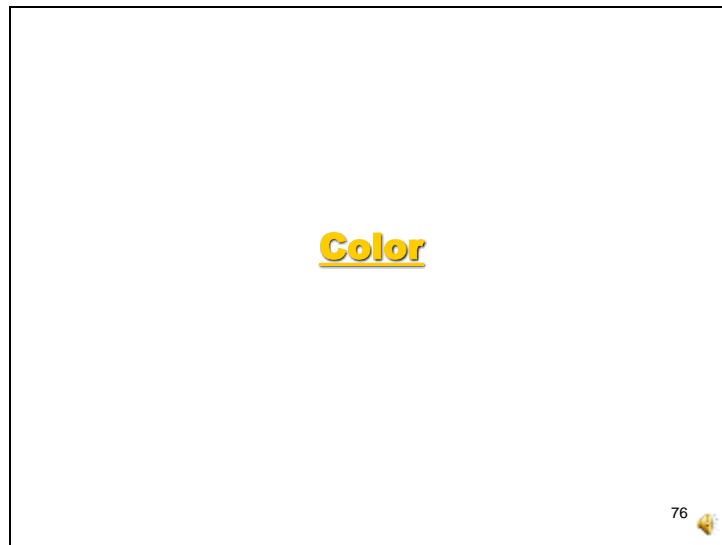
Slide 76



Thin, sparse, or excessively short coats are a fault.

(Photo shows a normal coat and a short coat)

Slide 77

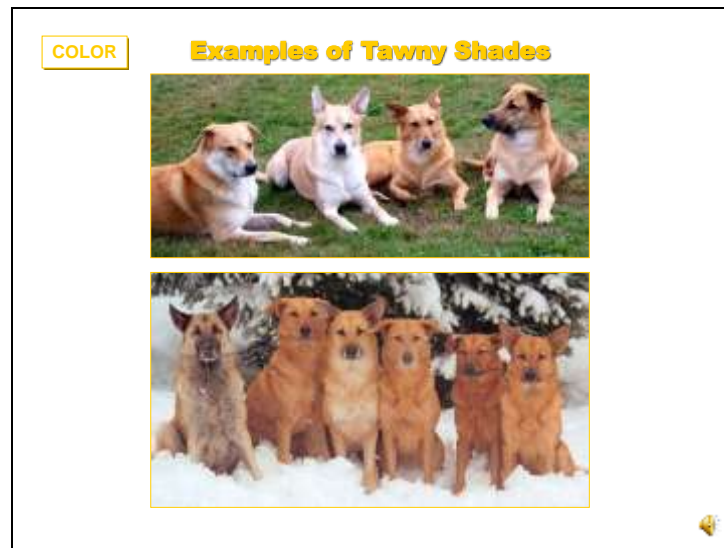


Color

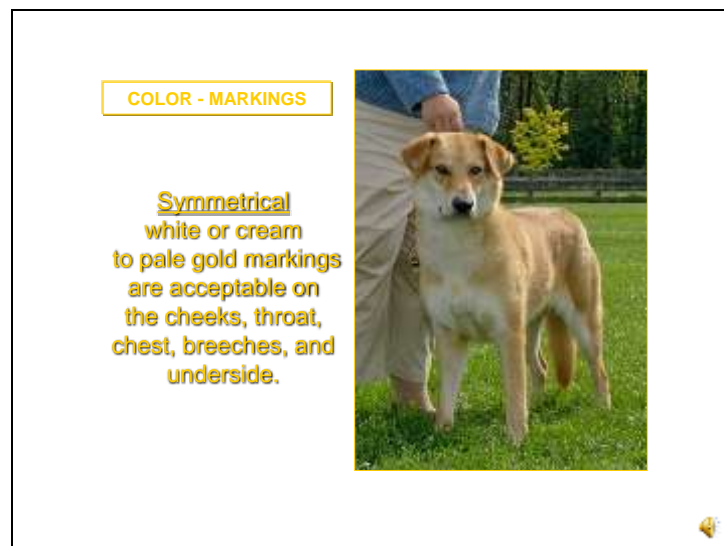
Slide 78



“Tawny” is a breed term which is called sable in other breeds.



A tawny coat has a golden color of varying intensity of shades, with single darker tawny hairs, and usually including single black hairs, interspersed in the coat. A Chinook's coat will never be monotone as there will always be distinct shadings of color regardless if tawny or dilute tawny.

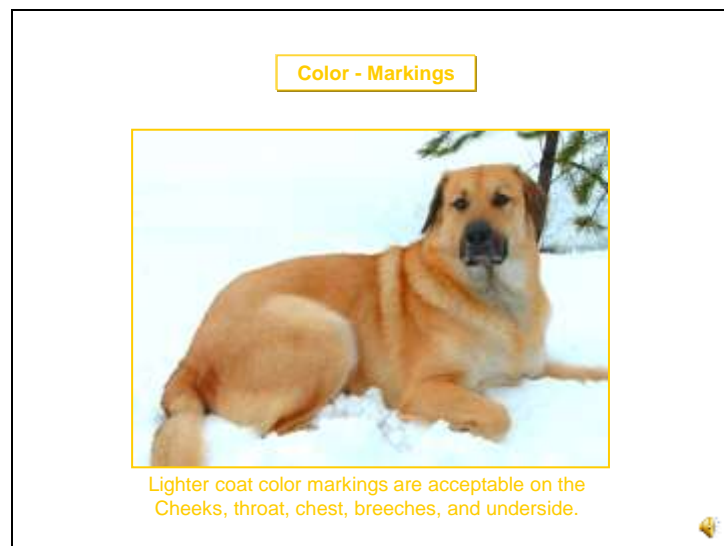


Some but not all Chinooks will have lighter markings. This Chinook shows symmetrical markings on cheeks, throat, chest and underside. Other Chinooks may have lighter markings in just one or two areas such as the throat, or the throat and chest.

Slide 81



Slide 82




In addition to the necklace pattern marking the bottom of the ruff many Chinooks will have a lighter tawny line of color extending from the elbow up to the withers meeting the necklace to form a “V” shaped chevron.


Slide 83

Color - Markings

Any other white markings are undesirable including blazes, socks, and scarves.



Blaze along muzzle




Scarf around the neck

Some Chinooks may have white toe tips, but extended white markings going up the leg is undesirable. Uneven splashes are undesirable.

Slide 84

COLOR MARKINGS – EYES

A black apostrophe shape mark at the inner corner of each eye is desirable.



It is also desirable for the ears and muzzle to have darker coloring than the body.

Slide 85



Many of these Chinooks will lose their dark overlay and black tail hairs when they age.

Slide 86



This Chinook has a dilute tawny coat with reddish shading. Her nose is diluted to gray; she has a light eye with dilute gray eye rims.

Slide 87



Coat color dilution has a range of shades similar to the range found in tawny. Because dilute coloring looks faded or dusty in appearance, it is not preferred. .

Slide 88



In addition to the coat being diluted, pigment on the nose, lips, eye rims, and pads will be diluted from black to gray. Eye color may be lighter but must be an acceptable shade of brown.

Slide 89

Muzzle, eye and ear color markings will also be diluted to shades of gray.



This dilute colored male Chinook clearly shows gray markings.

Slide 90

Examples of coat color dilutions




In the photos with two Chinooks, one is tawny and the other is dilute tawny.


Slide 91

COLOR

Disqualification

**Any color other than tawny
as described.**





90 


As of 2011, Vetgen of Ann Arbor, Michigan offers DNA testing for certain coat traits in the Chinook. Breeders can use this information to include Chinooks with disqualifying coat colors but possessing other desirable traits, to produce quality, tawny offspring.

Slide 92

COLOR

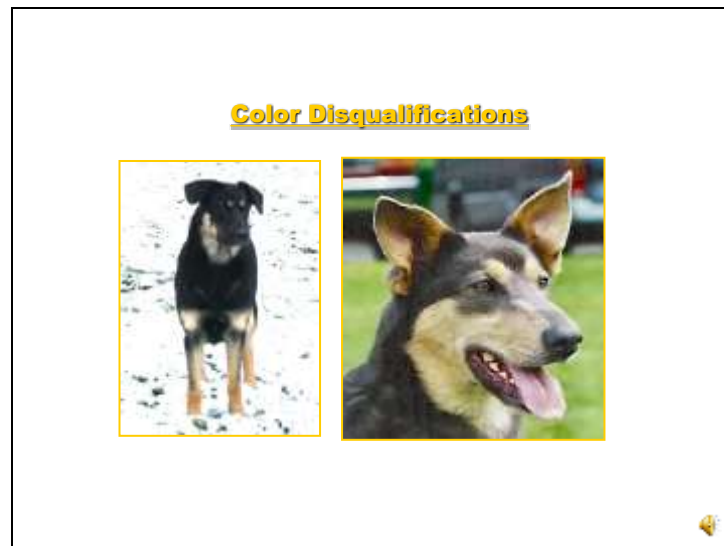
Examples of Color Disqualifications





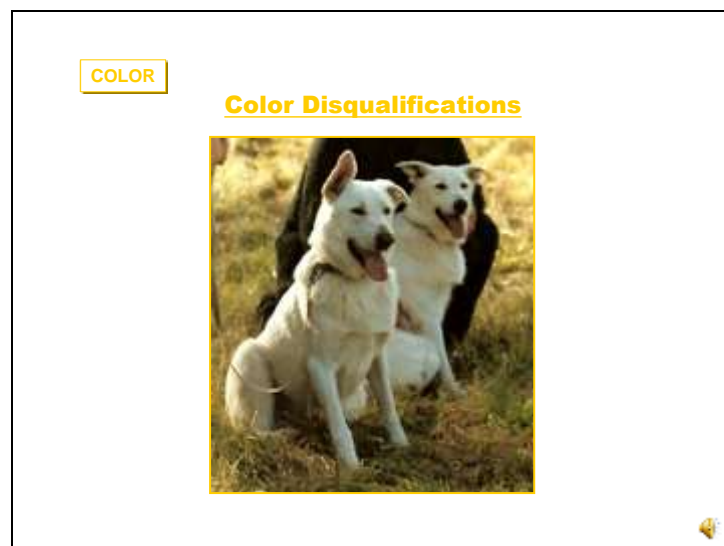
Solid black is a color disqualification as is black and tan.

Slide 93

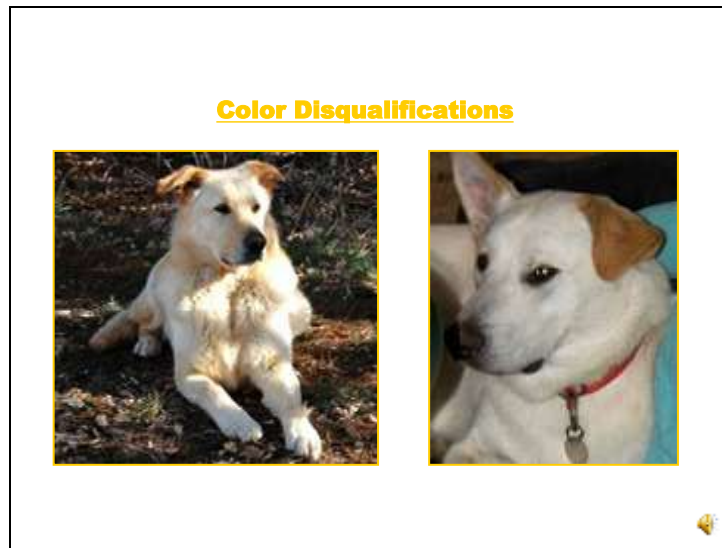


Black and tan and its dilution to gray and tan are disqualifying colors.

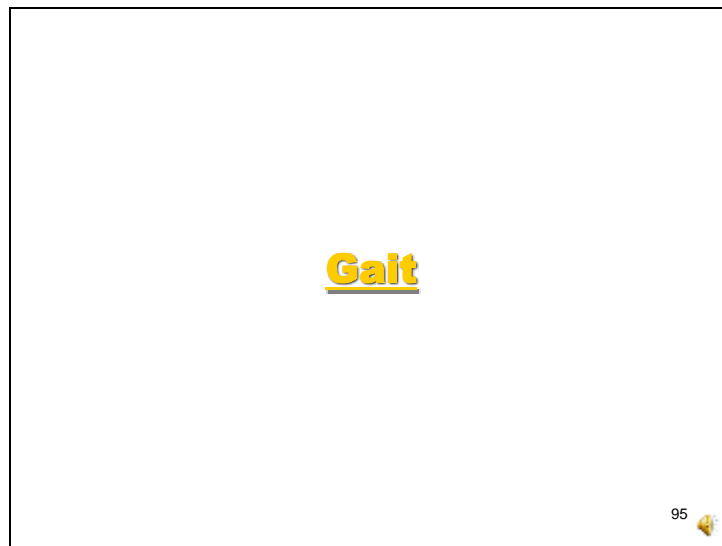
Slide 94



White to cream is a disqualification.



White to cream may have tawny or yellow hairs interspersed in the coat, sometimes referred to as “buff” as a breed term. Similar coloring is found in some Samoyed (white and biscuit) and Great Pyrenees dogs. Some white Chinooks will have an overlay of yellow hairs, similar to the black overlay found in some tawny coated dogs.



Slide 97



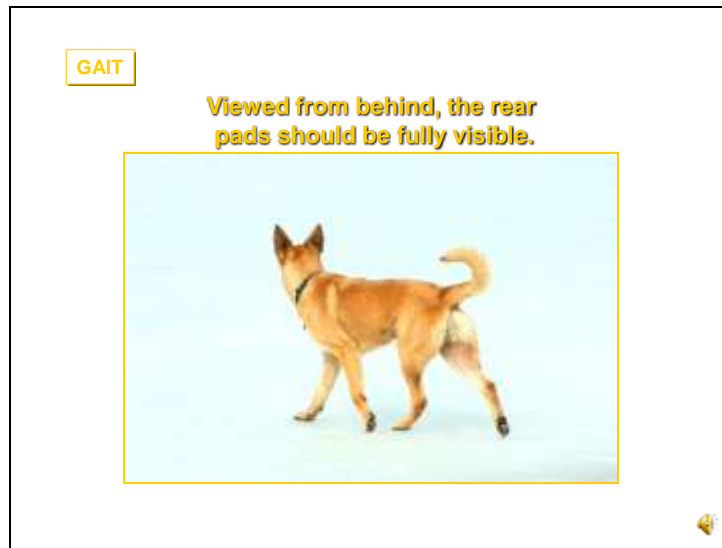
Chinooks should show good forward reach and good rear extension in a seemingly tireless gait. The gait should never be restricted or choppy.

Slide 98



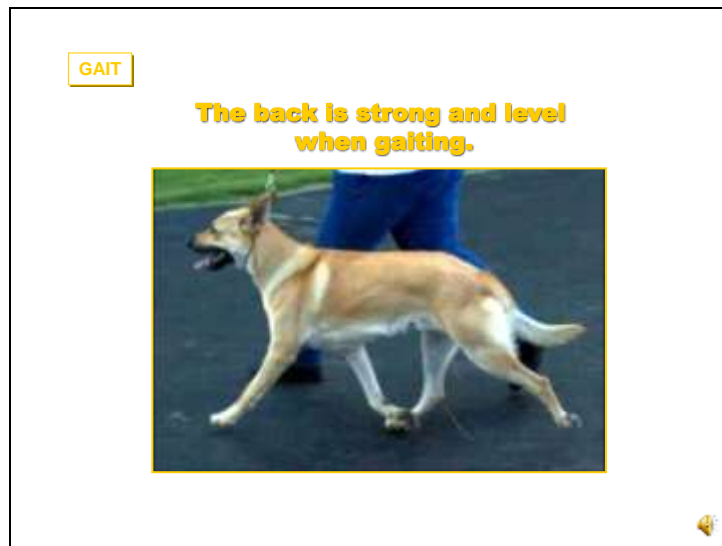
The Chinook covers ground with minimal effort and requires room in the breed ring to demonstrate this. When gaitting, the head will lower, and the front toes will reach out to meet the line of the nose.

Slide 99



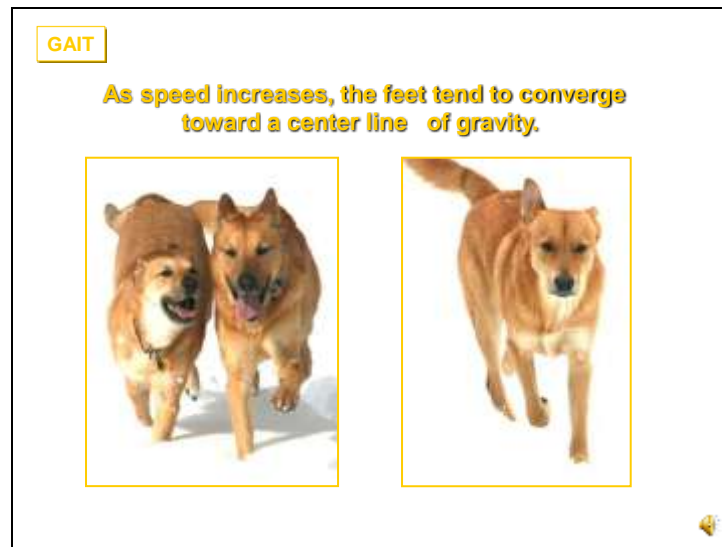
Viewed from behind, the rear pads should be fully visible.

Slide 100



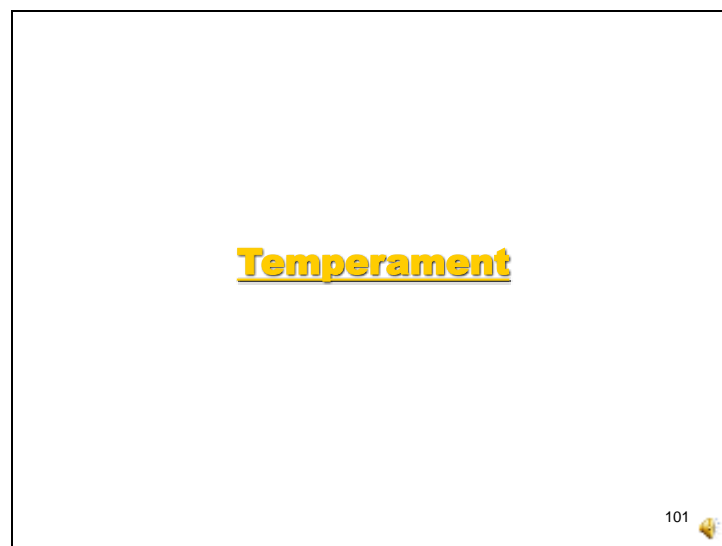
When alert or moving, the tail is carried in a graceful sickle curve. The degree of the tail's curve and how high it is held will vary by dog and there is no preference in the standard as long as the tail does not touch the back.

Slide 101



Chinooks will single track when speed increases.

Slide 102



Temperament

Slide 103

TEMPERAMENT

The Chinook is an affectionate and playful family companion.




102 🐾

The Chinook is well known for their special devotion toward children. The Chinook is a friendly dog and always non-aggressive toward people. Though devoted to their family, the Chinook is not a guarding breed.

Slide 104

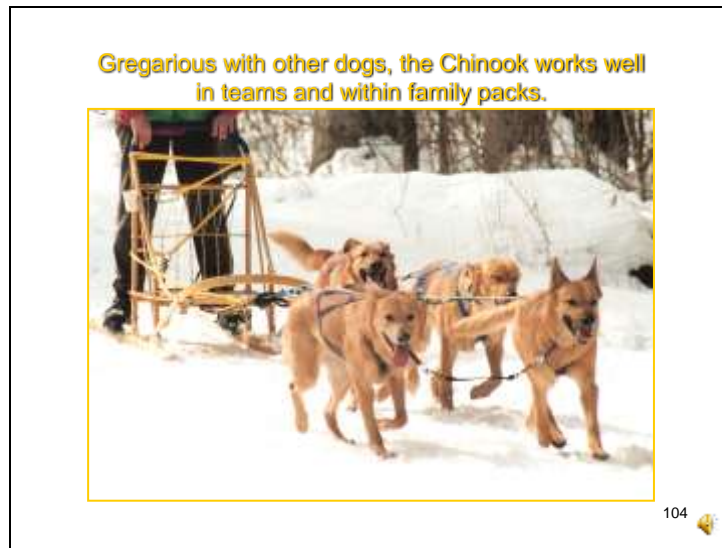
The Chinook is a willing worker who is eager to please and enthusiastic to learn.



103 🐾

Chinooks are highly trainable, adaptable, and versatile in their abilities.

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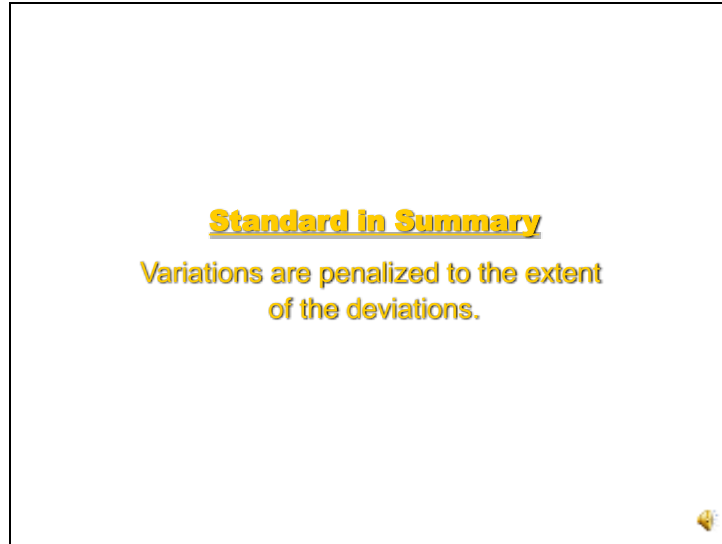


True to the breed's heritage, many owners are involved in mushing activities with their Chinooks.

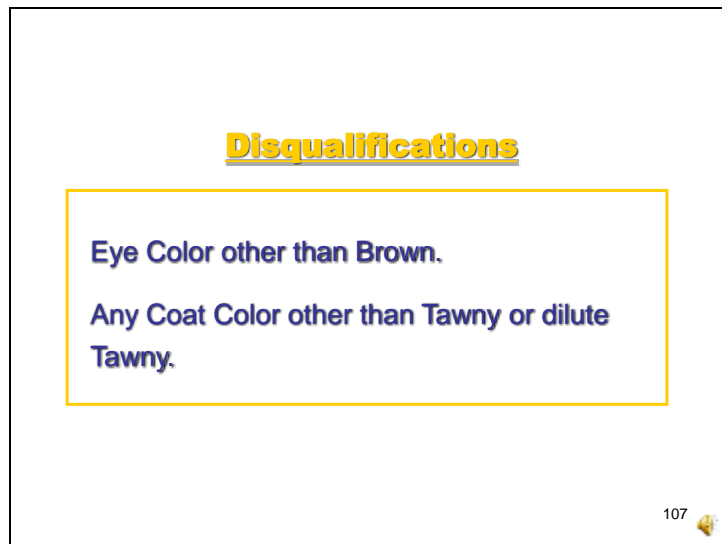
Slide 106



Some Chinooks may be reserved with strangers but should never appear shy or aggressive. He may be gregarious and outgoing, soft, or reserved but always with good bounce-back. The Chinook can be slow maturing in temperament as well as in body. Chinooks who are reserved as young dogs will often become outgoing on maturity.

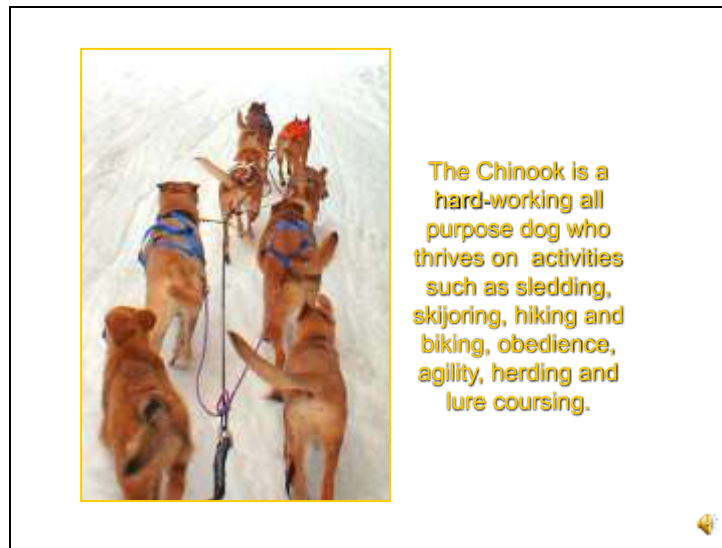


The degree to which a Chinook is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the description of the ideal Chinook. **Due consideration should be given to the extent that the deviation would affect the dog's working ability.**



Eye color other than brown, coat color other than tawny as described is a disqualification.

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The Chinook is a hard-working all-purpose breed who thrives on activities such as sledding, skijoring, hiking and biking, obedience, agility, tracking, herding, and lure coursing.

Slide 110



Thank you for attending our presentation on the Chinook Breed.
We will be available for questions and hands on examination of the Chinooks.
We hope that you will fill out a Chinook workshop feedback form which will help us continue to improve our Standard and Judges' Education program.