

THE EURASIER PHILOSOPHY



The German clubs of origin have strict breeding rules to ensure good health and a sound temperament. Breeding may only be aimed at the improvement of the breed. A Eurasier breeder never gains income from breeding—commercial breeding is not desired. USEC breeders are required to have their dogs checked for hip dysplasia, patellar luxation, eye and thyroid disease. As an owner of a USEC puppy you can be sure that the breeders as well as the club representatives will always be there for you to provide valuable advice to any of your questions or concerns. Do not be tempted to buy a Eurasier puppy spontaneously just because one is readily available as you do not want a puppy that stems from kennels that do not adhere to the strict breeding requirements or minimum breeding requirements. It is worthwhile to wait for a Eurasier from a USEC breeder although there might be a waiting time.



For Information please visit
www.useurasierclub.org

Or email to
info@eurasierclub.org

THE EURASIER



The Eurasier is a relatively young breed in North America. It is more common in its native country of Germany, but in recent years the Eurasier has found many fanciers on the North American continent. Eurasiers are Nordic, medium-size harmonious Spitz-type dogs with a thick undercoat and a medium length top coat. They come in a beautiful variety of colors but are not bred for color. The lush tail is carried over the back. The almond-shaped eyes are dark and the tongue can be either pink, blue-black or pink with blue-black spots. The Eurasier with its calm and even temperament has a very close relationship to its family and must live as a family member within the family.



United States Eurasier Club, Inc.

THE EURASIER HISTORY

Julius Wipfel who resided in Germany searched to find a successor to his black, spitz-type dog which was very intelligent and independent. "The Canadian" as Wipfel called him had been left by Allied troops after World War II. Wipfel and other dog enthusiasts started the long journey of trying to develop a family oriented breed just like "The Canadian". Strict breeding plans and guided breeding resulted in the first litter of "Wolf-Chow" puppies—through cross-breeding of Chow Chow and Wolfspitz. In 1972 then, the Samoyed was crossed in and their offspring was named "Eurasier" to reflect the breed's European and Asian heritage. In 1973 the German Kennel Club and the Federation Cynologique International acknowledged the breed. The standard was re-written in 1994.



Height and weight: **Male**

20" to 22" at the withers

50 lbs to 70 lbs

Female

19" to 22" at the withers

40 lbs to 57 lbs

EURASIER CHARACTERISTICS

The Eurasier is a calm and affectionate, easy-going breed which is not easily provoked. It can be a good watch dog but is, on the other hand, not a barker. The Eurasier will only develop these excellent qualities if he is allowed to live as an integral part of the family in the house. He is not suited to be kept in kennels or to be tied up outside. The Eurasier can be trained with love and consistency.



If properly socialized, the Eurasier is loving and tolerant with children and gets along well with other pets. (Please note that no small child should ever be left completely unsupervised with any dogs).. Although Eurasiers are closely bonded and loving with their families, most are inclined to be reserved or somewhat aloof toward people unfamiliar with them. Eurasiers are not fearful or aggressive, just cautious with unfamiliar people and it might take a while to warm up to them.

EXERCISE

Eurasiers should have good daily walks, active play

with other dogs. Off-leash walks are preferred once trained and reliable to recall. Some Eurasiers like to swim, others enjoy agility or obedience and some also work as therapy dogs. While they are calm in the house they are active and energetic while outside.



GROOMING

Eurasiers require regular weekly brushing. During their shedding periods which happen mostly twice yearly, the grooming needs can increase to daily grooming for a couple of weeks. All coat colors are permitted as per the breed standard except for liver color, pure white and irregular white patches. Eurasiers do not have the usual "doggie odor". They do not require baths unless they roll in something smelly. If Eurasiers are spayed or neutered their coats can become much thicker, longer and harder to manage. The Animal Protection Act in their country of origin forbids to spay or neuter dogs unless for it is for medical reasons.