



Things everyone should know about Happy Lappies!

Living with a Finnish Lapphund

Today's Finnish Lapphunds are loving and devoted family pets with a good nature who do well with children, other dogs and, when properly socialized, with cats.

Being particularly social dogs, they prefer to be an integral part of the family and do not make good outdoor-only pets.

Lappies are steady of temperament and will sound the alert, however they are not protective dogs. As with many herding and working dogs, the biddable nature and intelligence of the Finnish Lapphund translates to a dog that excels in obedience, agility and other dogsports and their steady



Plenty of exercise is required to keep a Lappy happy!

temperament and sweet, social nature make them ideal therapy dogs.

The grin of a happy Lappy is hard to resist!

Lappies do require regular exercise, however in their down-time, they are content to be couch potatoes beside their owner. A bored dog of any breed will find mischief! Positive, early training is important to ensure a well-mannered pet.

General Appearance, Health and Care

Lapphunds are a medium sized, spitz-type dog with a thick, double-coat and come in a charming variety of colors and markings.



Drysdale, one of the earliest pups born in the United States (shown at age 16).

Because of their Nordic heritage and double-coat, Lappies love a good romp in the snow and can withstand extreme cold temperatures however they are particularly intolerant of heat. Special attention should be given by owners who live in areas of warmer climate for their pets comfort and safety.

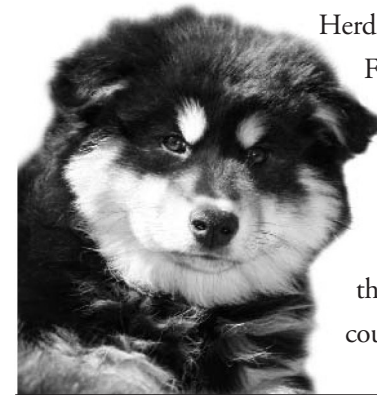
Coat care and coat maintenance are much less than might be expected in a double-coated breed. While Lappies shed seasonally, the resulting fur is easily controlled with a regular brushing. Lapphunds are a long-lived breed, and can expect a lifespan of between 12 to 15 years on average. They enjoy overall good health however there are three primary health concerns that are present in the breed. Hereditary



cataracts, PRA (which affects the eyes and leads to blindness) and Hip Dysplasia can all be found in Lappies. When choosing a breeder you should ask to see documentation that parents have been tested for hip dysplasia and PRA.

For More Information

The Finnish Lapphund Club of America (FLCA) is the American Kennel Club's (AKC) parent club for the breed in the United States. Finnish Lapphunds were fully recognized by AKC on June 30, 2011 and now competes in AKC shows for championships and in the Herding Group. The



FLCA hosts an annual Specialty Show each spring between mid-March and mid-May, rotating the location around the country each year.

To learn more about this amazing breed, or find out if there is an event scheduled or a Lappy owner near you, please go to www.finnishlapphund.org

A Bit of Breed History

Originally from the arctic north of Sweden, Norway and Finland, known as Lapland, Finnish Lapphunds were originally bred and used by nomadic farmers to herd reindeer. Today they are primarily a companion animal, and are consistently one of the top ten most popular breeds in Finland, with world-wide population of approximately 25,000. In the United States, Lappies, as we affectionately call them, are still relatively few in number.

Finnish Lapphunds first officially began coming to the United States in 1987, when serious breed supporters began importing breeding stock from Finland and Denmark. Importations have continued since then, with a particular goal of keeping a sound, diverse and healthy gene pool for the breed in the United States.



Vayry, one of the earliest U.S. imports.

www.finnishlapphund.org



Meet the Finnish Lapphund

FINNISH LAPPHUND

