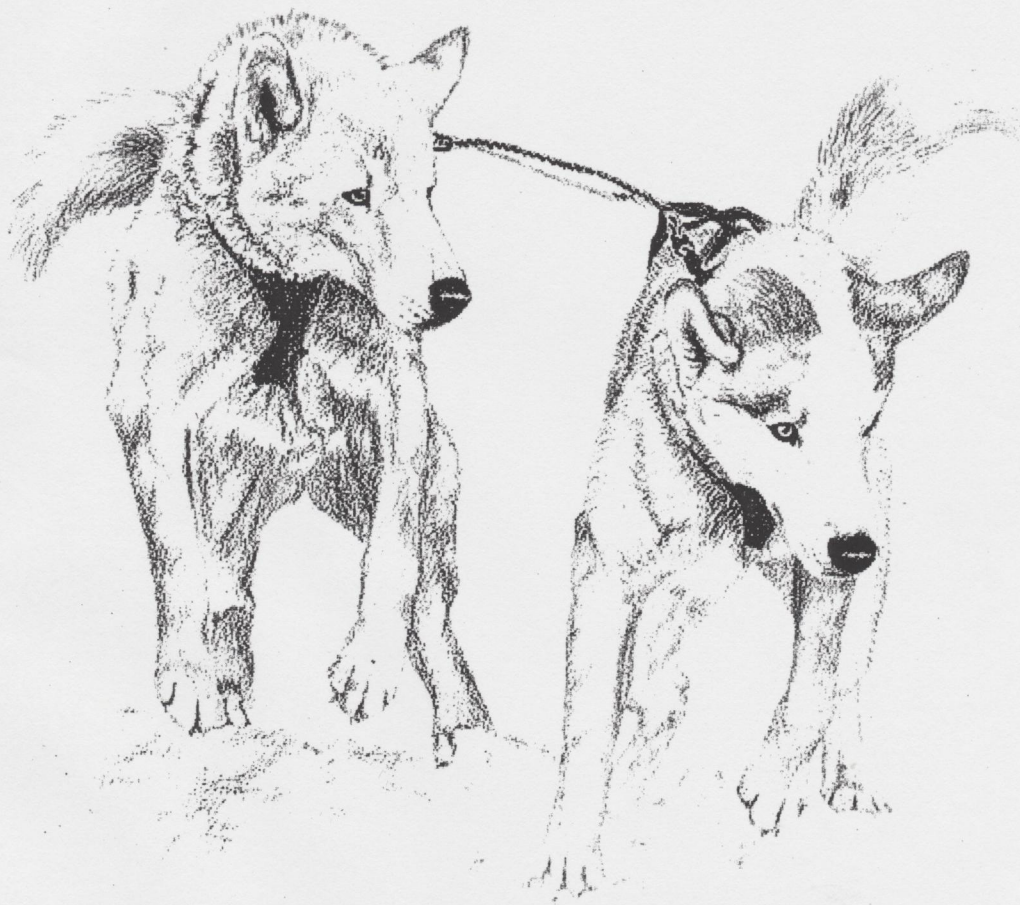


THE SEPPALA SIBERIAN SLEDDOG

Douglas W. Willett



Revision

2007

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Starting in 1970, Bragg launched an effort to rescue the Seppalta strain of Siberian Huskies from extinction. Developed in Quebec in the 1930s and '40s by Harry Wheeler from Siberians he had obtained from Leonard Seppalta, the strain was represented in the early 1970s by dogs just five and six generations from dogs bred by Seppalta and from the famous imports Tserko and Kresavka. A high percentage of the Seppalta Siberians used for breeding in those few generations were proven racing dogs. Bragg was not a racer, but his dedicated efforts brought into being the large number of young Seppaltas that others, including Willett, could test in harness and select from for further breeding. Doug had raced various show and race strain Siberians, but he had not found Siberian sired dogs with the heart and drive he knew were needed to win until he began working with the Seppaltas.

The Result

With the arrival of the Seppalta Siberians, Doug's racing fortunes began to improve dramatically. Between 1977 and 1985, racing in the western United States and Canada, he and his Seppaltas built a remarkable record of 14 wins, five second place and five third place finishes in unlimited class races. Here was a story that needed to be told! In the summer of 1985, we asked Doug Willett if he would write a short book on his experiences with the Seppalta Siberians. He responded promptly with this important, detailed look at the origins of the strain, the breeding strain's influence on many of the major Siberian kennels, the breeding taking place today, the success in distance racing in 1985 -- and how best to train and race these remarkable sled dogs.

Editor's Preface: A MILESTONE IN SIBERIAN HUSKY HISTORY

In February of 1985, a significant milestone in the history of the Siberian Husky occurred. A team of registered Siberians, bred from the Seppala strain known so well for its racing prowess three decades earlier, won back-to-back distance races in the cold, snowy backcountry of Montana. In the process, that team of Siberians defeated the best long-distance sled dog teams in the Lower 48.

The Siberian Husky sled dog, so long famous for victories gained in the 408-mile All Alaska Sweepstakes races run from 1908 to 1917 over the trail from Nome to Candle and back, had shown again its superb combination of endurance and speed. The honor roll of top winning Siberian Husky drivers, headed by John Johnson and Leonhard Seppala of Sweepstakes fame, had a new member.

The breeder, trainer and driver of those Seppala Siberians was Douglas W. Willett, an intelligent, competitive and tenacious musher from Park City, Utah, who has raced Siberians of various strains since the early 1970s. Surely his dog savvy and well conceived racing strategies were largely responsible for the victories at the Glacier View and LOST races, run over 130 miles and 170 miles respectively.

The Rescue

But another breeder has a share in those victories. Doug might well have turned to driving Alaskan huskies, as so many Siberian mushers before him have done, if it hadn't been for the efforts of a Canadian breeder of Siberian Huskies named J. Jeffrey Bragg.

Starting in 1970, Bragg launched an effort to rescue the Seppala strain of Siberian Huskies from extinction.

Developed in Quebec in the 1930s and '40s by Harry Wheeler from Siberians he had obtained from Leonhard Seppala, the strain was represented in the early 1970s by dogs just five and six generations from dogs bred by Seppala and from the famous imports Tserko and Kreevanka. A high percentage of the Seppala Siberians used for breeding in those few generations were proven racing dogs.

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The Most Influential Strain

No matter how you look at it, the Seppala strain of Siberian huskies has consistently been the breed's most influential strain. The breed's reputation as excellent racing sled dogs has been built largely through the successes of the Seppala strain dogs - first in Alaska, then in Eastern Canada and New England, and now in the West.

They have played an important role in the creation of several of the most important show lines including Monadnock directly and many others from Frosty Aire to Innisfree indirectly through the Alaskan/Anadyr siberians. And the Seppalas have strongly influenced the other racing strains as well.

I am convinced that the Seppala Siberians will play an equally important role in the future of the breed both in North America and in Europe, where they are being exported in increasing numbers.

Heritage North Press is proud to present this important volume.

Barbara B. Petura, Editor
Viola, Idaho
March, 1986

"Congratulations for a job well done. It gives me very much pleasure to note that you have continued to produce the type of dog that I always strived for."

J. D. McFaul
1986

There is no one whose approval was more valuable to me than Don McFaul's. I only hope that I have maintained in some kind of meaningful way what he and Harry Wheeler and Bill Shearer so tenaciously built.

Doug Willett
1986 & 2007

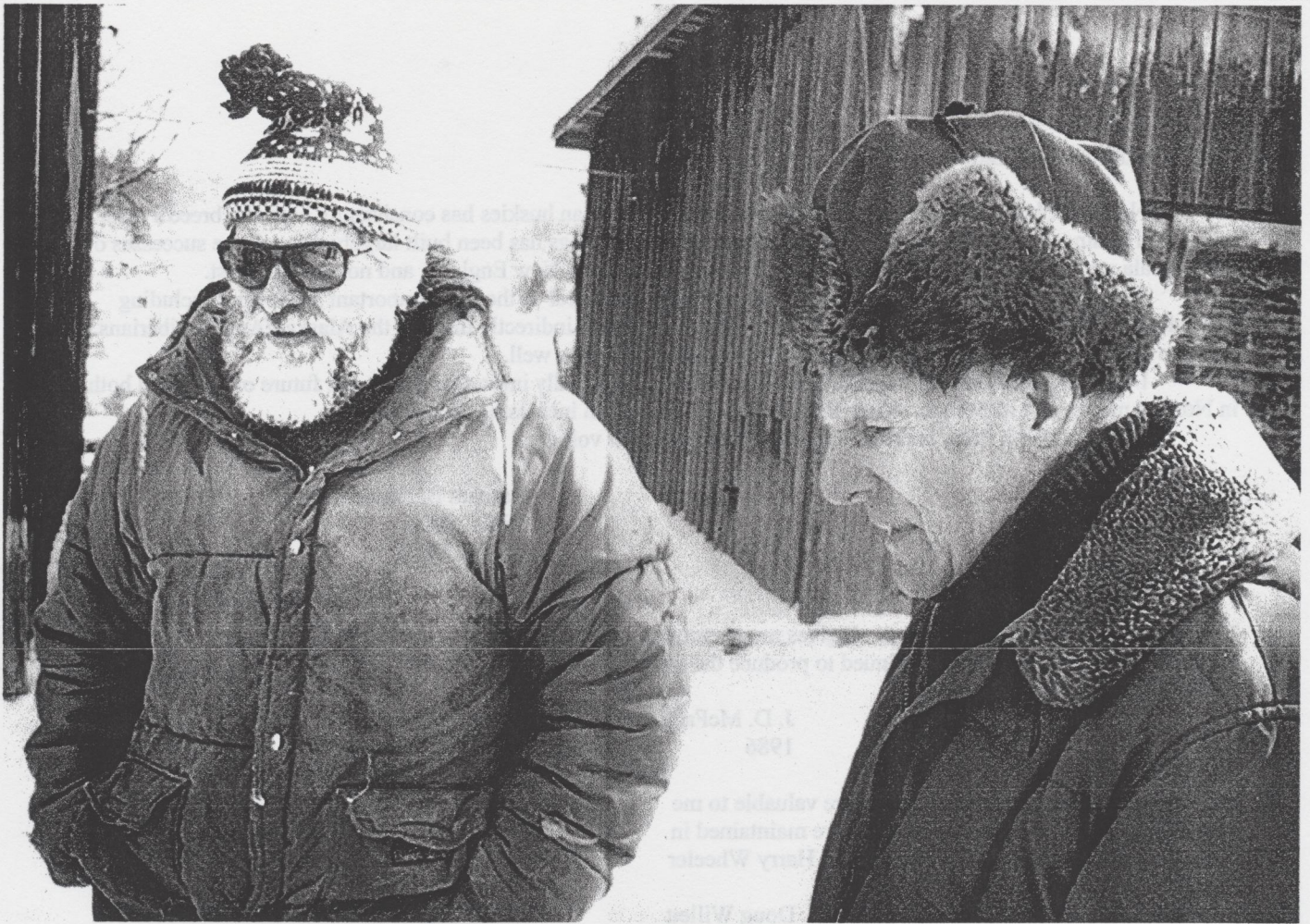
2007 Preface

Much has changed in the sled dog world and the Seppala world since my two booklets were published in 1986 and 1992. The present composition incorporates most of the text of these two booklets with 43 pages of improved photographs of the dogs, teams and people that comprise the history of the Seppala to the present day. Also included are most of the breeding records of Seppalta Kennel from where the 1992 booklet ended to the present. Since most of the textual material in the previous editions was simply historical fact it did not seem worthwhile to do a complete revision, so I hope the reader will tolerate the occasional ridiculous statement in the context of the modern era.

My thanks to Elsie Chadwick of Toronto, Canada for use of copies of the old pictures prior to the advent of Seppalta. We improved them as best we could and hope the reader will find them useful and interesting. Thank you very much, Elsie!

The Seppala has been taken in a new direction in the last 10 years. In leaving the American Kennel Club and its foreign counterparts, the Seppala Siberian Sleddog now must develop and improve in a new and untested world with a minimum of die hard advocates. Even though I never envisaged the turmoil and outright rancor this would cause, I still believe more than ever that it was correct and necessary. The shackles of the conventional registries are too strong and well supported by too big a vested interest to allow the development and improvement of working dogs. So I hope there will be always some of you out there who will carry the Seppala torch to better and proper arctic sled dogs with real Seppala inheritance.

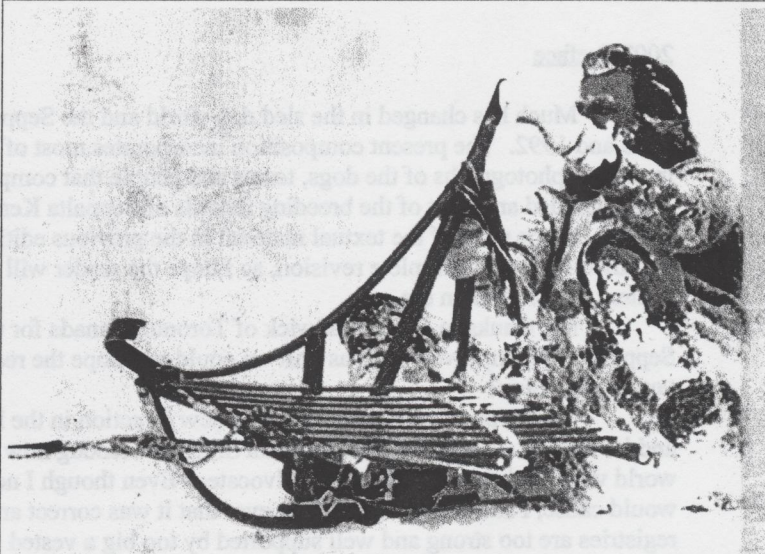
Douglas Willett
Seeley Lake, Montana
August, 2007



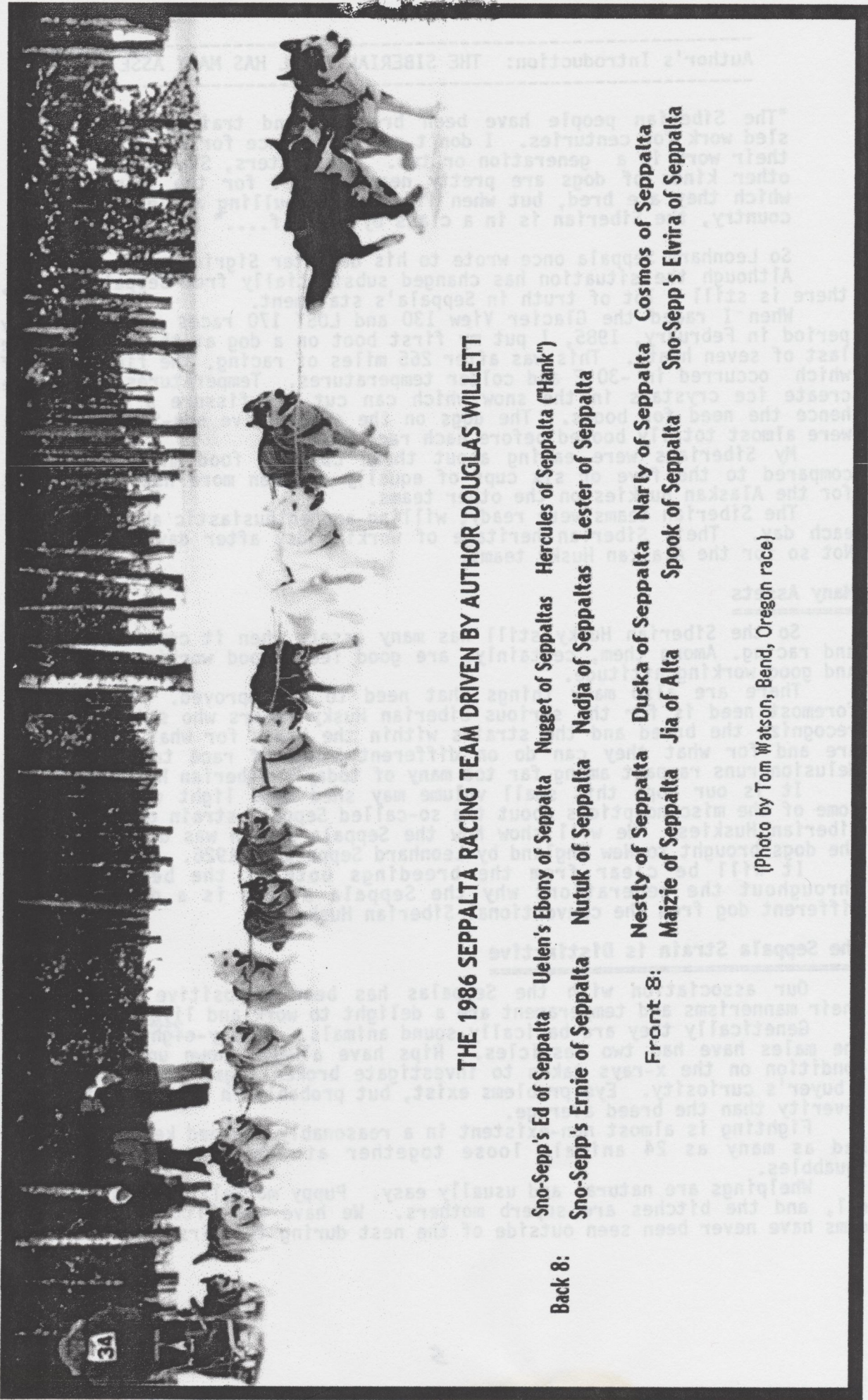
Douglas Willett & Don McFaul 1988



Lanette Kimball of Sepp-Lok Kennels



Doug Willett, Georgetown Lake, Montana, 1977 Race



THE 1986 SEPPALTA RACING TEAM DRIVEN BY AUTHOR DOUGLAS WILLETT

Back 8:

Sno-Sepp's Ed of Seppalta Uelen's Ebony of Seppalta Nugget of Seppaltas Hercules of Seppalta ("Hank")
 Sno-Sepp's Ernie of Seppalta Nutuk of Seppalta Nadja of Seppaltas Lester of Seppalta

Front 8:

Nestly of Seppalta Duska of Seppalta Narly of Seppalta Cosmos of Seppalta
 Maizie of Seppalta Jia of Alta Spook of Seppalta Sno-Sepp's Elvira of Seppalta

(Photo by Tom Watson, Bend, Oregon race)

Author's Introduction: THE SIBERIAN STILL HAS MANY ASSETS

"The Siberian people have been breeding and training dogs for sled work for centuries. I don't see any chance for me to improve their work in a generation or two. Our Setters, Staghounds, and other kinds of dogs are pretty near perfect for the things for which they are bred, but when it comes to pulling a sled in cold country, the Siberian is in a class by himself...." [5]

So Leonhard Seppala once wrote to his daughter Sigrid.

Although the situation has changed substantially from Seppala's time, there is still a lot of truth in Seppala's statement.

When I raced the Glacier View 130 and LOST 170 races over a ten-day period in February, 1985, I put my first boot on a dog at the start of the last of seven heats. This was after 265 miles of racing, the first half of which occurred in -30 F and colder temperatures. Temperatures like these create ice crystals in the snow which can cut and fissure a dog's foot, hence the need for boots. The dogs on the competitive non-Siberian teams were almost totally booted before each race heat.

My Siberians were eating about three cups of food mixture per day compared to the five or six cups of equally or even more nutritious food for the Alaskan Huskies on the other teams.

The Siberian teams were ready, willing and enthusiastic about starting each day. Their Siberian heritage of working day after day was evident. Not so for the Alaskan Husky teams.

Many Assets

So the Siberian Husky still has many assets when it comes to working and racing. Among them, certainly, are good feet, good working metabolism and good working attitude.

There are also many things that need to be improved. Perhaps the foremost need is for the serious Siberian Husky racers who still exist to recognize the breed and the strains within the breed for what they really are and for what they can do on different kinds of race trails. Self-delusion runs rampant among far too many of today's Siberian Husky owners.

It is our hope this small volume may shed some light on and dispel some of the misconceptions about the so-called Seppala strain of registered Siberian Huskies. We will show how the Seppala strain was developed from the dogs brought to New England by Leonhard Seppala in 1926.

It will be clear from the breedings both at the beginning and throughout the generations why the Seppala strain is a distinct and different dog from the conventional Siberian Husky.

The Seppala Strain is Distinctive

Our association with the Seppalas has been a positive experience. Their mannerisms and temperament are a delight to work and live with.

Genetically they are basically sound animals. Ninety-eight percent of the males have had two testicles. Hips have always shown up in perfect condition on the x-rays taken to investigate broken legs, torn tendons or a buyer's curiosity. Eye problems exist, but probably in less quantity and severity than the breed average.

Fighting is almost non-existent in a reasonably managed kennel. We've had as many as 24 animals loose together at the same time without squabbles.

Whelpings are natural and usually easy. Puppy mortality is almost nil, and the bitches are superb mothers. We have had litters where the dams have never been seen outside of the nest during the first two weeks.

Seppala Siberian Appearance, Heart

Seppalas sometimes have big heads, almost always big ears, and come in a variety of colors. I don't know of any dog that runs better because of the shape of its head, the size of its ears or the color of its coat.

These days, the competition does not pay attention to cosmetic features. If Siberian owners make cosmetic features even a small aspect of their breeding program, then they are destined to lose at the races. The Seppala strain has been developed with total disregard to cosmetic features.

One needs to look at a pure Seppala litter just once to recognize the variety of coat color and lack of symmetry in coat patterns. Color has obviously not been much of a consideration in breeding this strain.

Finally, Seppalas have "heart." Although I have never raced the Iditarod or Yukon Quest, I have raced shorter distance races where speed as well as endurance is required, and never finished lower than third. Most strains of racing Siberians Huskies start well, but in the long haul it is how they finish that determines whether winning is possible. We think Seppalas are winners.

In This Book

In the first chapter, we will give a brief outline the history of the racing Siberian Husky, with emphasis on the Seppala strain. In Chapter Two, a precise definition of "Seppala Siberian" will be stated and discussed. Then, in Chapters Three and Four, we look at the current and past situation for the strain and will trace the key Seppala breedings that have led to the contemporary animals, passing along a number of comments made by Don McFaul about the main dogs.

Those breedings of the early part-Seppala kennels which have survived genetically will be presented in Chapter Five. These kennels include Gatineau, White Water Lake, Bow Lake, Little Alaska and some Natomah. The influence of the Seppala strain on Calivali, Igloo Pak and Anadyr breedings will also be indicated. For the sake of breed history, the impact of the Seppala strain on the early breedings of the Alyeska and Monadnock kennels will also be assessed.

In Chapters Six and Seven, the breedings of the modern Seppala kennels -- Sepp-alta and others -- will be presented. We will conclude with two chapters on training and racing Seppalas.

Acknowledgements

I am greatly indebted to Don McFaul for responding to my inquiries and giving me further encouragement. There is no one whose approval was more valuable to me than his. I only hope that I may have maintained in some kind of meaningful way what Donnie McFaul and, before him, Harry Wheeler so tenaciously built.

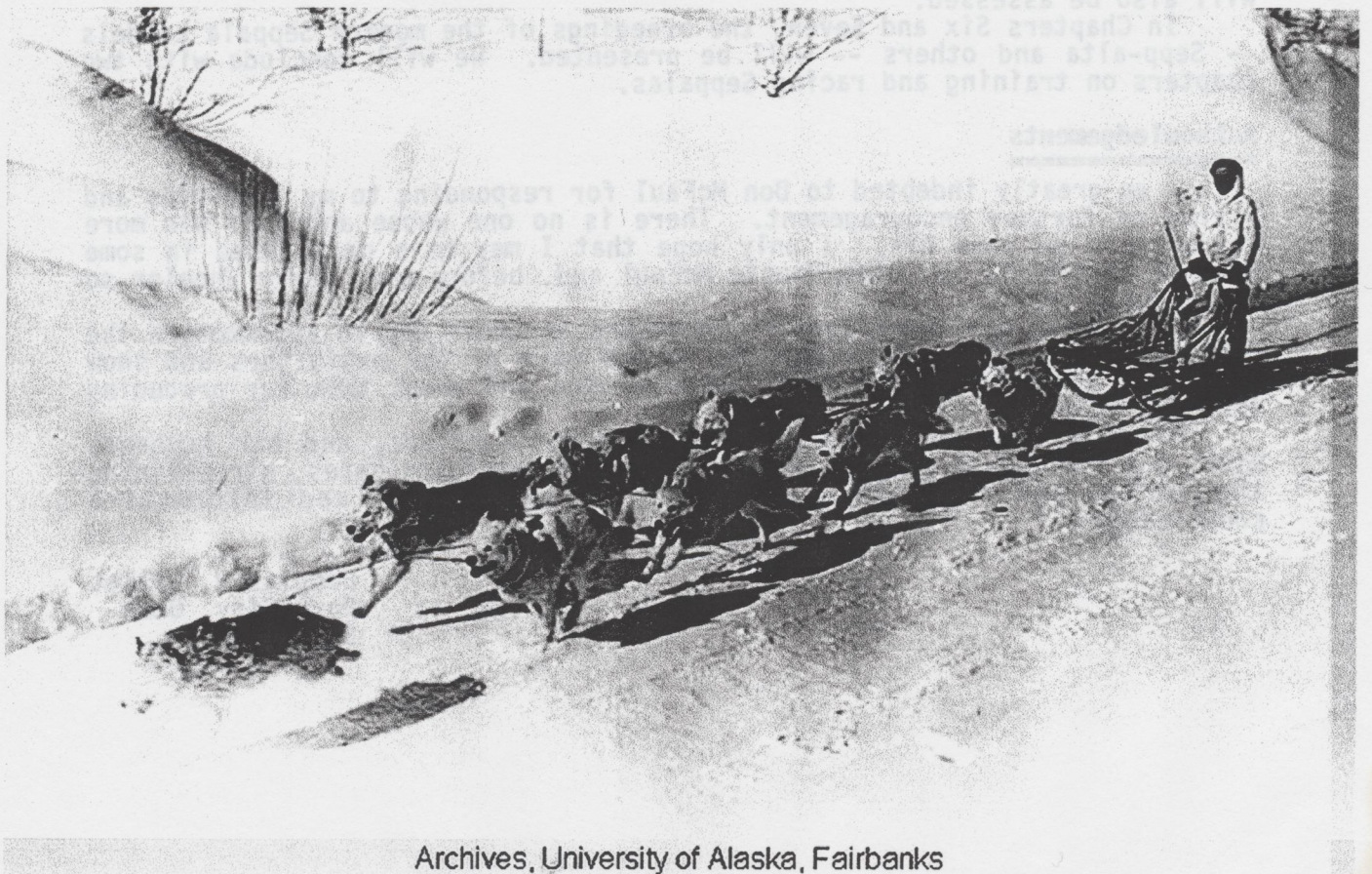
There must have been terrific pressure in their day to accommodate the Siberian Husky of Leonhard Seppala to the whim of the exhibitors and show fancy. I salute them for their perseverance and thank them for producing the opportunity to carry on.

Also, my thanks go to my editor, Barbara Petura, and her husband, Rick, for filling in many of the historical details and dates, streamlining the script and supplying many hours of stimulating and informative conversation.

Douglas W. Willet
Park City, Utah
Summer 1985



Archives, University of Alaska, Fairbanks



Archives, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Chapter One: EARLY HISTORY OF THE RACING SIBERIAN HUSKY

What follows is at once a brief history of racing Siberian Huskies in North America -- and a history of the Seppala Siberian. For the first twenty years, the two threads are virtually identical. While a number of people influenced the breed's development prior to American Kennel Club registration, Leonard Seppala and his dogs came to dominate the scene. After that, new lines of racing Siberians emerged, but the Seppala Siberian continued as a major influence on all racing strains.

1908: William Goosak, a Russian fur buyer from Northeast Siberia, brings a team of ten Siberian Huskies to Nome in the fall. Driven by a man named Thrustrup, the team finishes third in the 2nd All Alaska Sweepstakes Race in April 1909. Goosak sells team to a local fur trader.

1909: Charles Fox Maule Ramsay, fifth son of the 13th Earl of Dalhousie and a novice musher in the 1909 Sweepstakes, is impressed by Goosak's dogs. According to various sources, he imports from 37 to 60 Siberian Huskies to Nome from Northeast Siberia and begins training.

1910: Ramsay enters three teams in the 1910 Sweepstakes race. They place 1st, 2nd and 4th, much to the surprise of the Nome mushers. The winning team, driven by John "Iron Man" Johnson, sets a never-broken record of 74 hours, 14 minutes and 20 seconds for the 408 miles. John Johnson's lead dog was Kolyma (cf. [13], p. 93). Fox Ramsay placed second, 14 minutes ahead of A.A. "Scotty" Allen.

1913: Leonhard Seppala, a Norwegian immigrant to Alaska, begins training Siberian Huskies for his employer, the Pioneer Mining Company owned by Jafet Lindeberg, which had collected the dogs for Roald Amundson's aborted expedition to the North Pole. Seppala, who has been driving freight teams, wins his first sled dog race, the Moose Burden Handicap, a 42-mile race from Nome to Port Safety.

1914: Seppala enters his first All Alaska Sweepstakes with young, half-trained Siberians; only leader Suggen was experienced and the team withdraws. John Johnson wins his second Sweepstakes, having placed 2nd in the 1913 event.

1915-17: Seppala wins the Sweepstakes three years running. Seppala's leaders were Russky, a bob-tailed dog imported from Kamchatka by Seppala; Scotty, a black and grey blue-eyed Siberian; and Suggen, a gray Siberian-Malamute cross, famous as the sire of Togo, who was Seppala's best known leader.

1925: Seppala and team play a primary role in getting diphtheria serum to Nome. Seppala's old leader, Togo, plays an important role.

1926: Publicity from the serum run results in a tour for Seppala and 44 Siberian Huskies across the United States, ending in New England. Seppala wins the race at Poland Springs, Maine, defeating Arthur Walden and his big Chinook dogs.

1927: Seppala remains in New England, successfully racing his team of Siberian Huskies for about the next five years. This year, for example, he wins the 133.5-mile New Hampshire point-to-point race from North Conway to Wolfeboro to Ashland and back to North Conway. His total time was 11 hours, 24 minutes, 45 seconds, an average speed of 11.7 miles per hour.

1929: Seppala and Elizabeth Ricker form a partnership at Poland Springs, Maine. While called the Seppala kennels, no dogs from this kennel were ever registered in the Seppala name. Seppala, who had obtained dogs from Siberia since 1913, and Ricker import the last two Siberians, Kree Vanka and Tserko, directly to the Seppala-Ricker Kennels. The partnership lasts until about 1932 when Seppala returns to Alaska. The dogs in the Seppala-Ricker Kennels were the forerunners of the Siberian Huskies registered with the American Kennel Club and the Canadian Kennel Club that became the foundation breeding stock for the breed today.

1929: Alex Belford acquires Belford's Wolf (Smoky x Tosca) and Mona (Smoky x Dushka) from the Seppala-Ricker Kennel [6]. These become the base for the Belford line of Siberian Huskies.

In this same year, Milton and Eve Seeley lease Toto, a bitch out of Nome by Togo, to breed to Tuck, a male said to have been bred by Mike Cooney in Fairbanks, Alaska. The breeding produces Tanta of Alyeska, the foundation bitch for a kennel which variously used Alyeska, Chinook and Wonalancet in naming dogs. Originally a racing kennel -- and once a supplier of foundation dogs for racers Roland Lombard and Earl and Natalie Norris -- this famous kennel eventually grows to emphasize show Siberians. Three Seppala males -- Belford's Wolf, Sapsuk of Seppala and Wolfe of Seppala -- contribute to the development of this line.

1930: Harry Wheeler, a sled dog racer from St. Jovite, Quebec, breeds his first litter from stock coming from the Seppala-Ricker kennel. One male, Smokey of Seppala, from this litter eventually acquires registration. Wheeler's base stock consisted of Bonzo, Molinka, Tosca, Dushka, Kingeak, Pearl, Tserko, Kree Vanka from the Seppala-Ricker Kennel and one bitch Nanna (Belford's Wolf x Mona) from the Belford Kennel [6]. From this base Wheeler breeds and races a continuous line of Siberians until 1947. No outside animals were ever introduced into this line.

1930: Around this time, William Shearer III acquires stock from the Seppala-Ricker Kennel for his Foxstand Kennels. Except for a few early litters, all the Foxstand breedings are based upon Sigrid III of Foxstand (Chenuk x Molinka) and Wheeler Seppala stock. Shearer raced over the years including the 1950s and had an excellent racing team. He was known for favoring long-coated dogs.

1936: Marie Lee Frothingham and her daughter, Marie "Millie" Turner of Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, establish Cold River Kennels and obtain Siberians from Harry Wheeler's kennel. Two of their very influential Wheeler Seppalas were Sapsuk of Seppala and Ch. Vanka of Seppala II. The racing kennel, which fielded teams driven by Millie and others, continued a breeding program through the early 1950s based entirely on Seppala stock.

1937: The first Siberian to carry the Monadnock name, Vanya of Monadnock, is born, bred by Milton and Eve Seeley out of Tosca of Alyeska by Sapsuk of Seppala. The Monadnock Kennel of New Hampshire, developed by Lorna Taylor (later Lorna Demidoff), begins as a racing kennel. Early breedings combine Alyeska stock with a number of Seppala Siberians, especially those owned by Cold River Kennel. They include Vanka of Seppala (Kreevanka x Tosca), Ch. Vanka of Seppala II known as "Cossack" (Kreevanka x Tosca) and Valuiki of Cold River (Burka of Seppala x Delzeue of Cold River). Mitya of Monadnock (Ch. Vanka of Seppala II x Ch. Panda), born in 1941, and Vanya of Monadnock III (Valuiki of Cold River x Ch. Panda), born in 1944, both were more than 75 percent Seppala. Although it provided foundation stock for the successful White Water Lake race kennel of Tony Landry, the Monadnock kennel, like Alyeska, eventually turned to a primarily show focus.

1942: C. S. MacLean and Don McFaul establish Gatineau Kennels to supply a patrol team in the Maniwaki, Quebec, area. At the time, McFaul was an assistant inspector for the Department of Fish and Game of Quebec. MacLean was a wealthy manufacturer and active conservationist from Louisville, Kentucky. McFaul's job required the use of sled dogs to help patrol about 2,000 square miles of Crown land and forest. Before getting Siberians, McFaul had a team of mixed-breed dogs. His initial Siberian stock consisted of three dogs, Foxstand's Saint, Foxstand's Skivar 2nd and Bayou of Foxstand. The Gatineau team, which emphasized discipline, control and hard pulling, was never raced. The team leader was Nicko, a pure white male who purportedly would take commands only from McFaul. Nicko was eventually sold to Harold Frenndt and became a foundation stud for Little Alaska kennels.

1944: The first Siberian to be registered with the Igloo Pak name, Igloo Pak Vickie (Valuiki of Cold River x Ch. Panda) is born. Roland and Louise Lombard create their line using Alyeska and Seppala stock, including his important early leader, Helen of Cold River (Ch. Vanka of Seppala II x Sky of Seppala). Foxstand and Gatineau (through Little Alaska) dogs also influenced this line. The use of the pure Seppala male Gibleet (Gagnon's Smokie [Marco of Seppala x Kasha of Seppala] x Spook of Nordic [Ozero of Seppala x Brigitte of Nordic]) in the mid-1960s significantly influenced the line.

Late 1940s: Anthony Landry acquires Queen of Gatineau II (Sedanka of Gatineau x Queen of Gatineau) as a foundation dog for his White Water Lake Kennels in Canada. He uses Mitya of Monadnock, a son of Ch. Vanka of Seppala II; other Gatineau Siberians including Kobe and Kosco; and the pure Seppala stud, Marak of Seppala, in developing his racing line.

1947: Earl and Natalie Norris begin their breeding program in Alaska under the Anadyr name, using Alyeska, Gatineau and Seppala stock. Foundation stock included males Chinook's Alladin of Alyeska and Yaddam of Huskie Haven (Charney of Seppala x Nony of White [Mitya of Monadnock x Queen of Gatineau II]), Candia (Bugs [Burka of Seppala x Delzeue of Cold River] x Foxstand's Sukey [Ch. Vanka of Seppala II x Sigrid III]), Bayou of Foxstand (Surgut of Seppala x Duchess of Huskyland [Sapsuk of Seppala x Rollinsford Nina of Marilyn]) and Starina of Gatineau (Foxstand's Saint x Ilona of Seppala). A long-time racing kennel, Alaskan/Anadyr used several Alyeska, Igloo Pak and Seppala Siberian studs that came north to Alaska to race, and acquired additional Seppala males from Don McFaul. Dogs from this kennel were among the first imported to Europe for racing there.

1950: McFaul and MacLean buy out Wheeler's Seppala Kennels and the Seppala name. Except for one litter (Zirka of Gatineau x Sila of Seppala), they no longer interbreed the Gatineau and Wheeler Seppala dogs. McFaul now races the Seppala dogs with his leader being the famous Foxstand's Sunday.

1955: The first of many breedings using McFaul Seppala males occurs in the New England kennels of Keith and Jean Bryar. The males raced and used for breeding include Nanuk of Seppala, Fox of Seppala, Boyarka of Seppala, Nim of Seppala, Minto of Seppala and Rikki of Seppala. Both successful racers, Keith and Jean preserved an important segment of the Seppala strain.

1963: McFaul disperses his dogs with the last set going to Earl Norris, (Alaskan/Anadyr Kennels). This marked the end of the Seppala Kennels, but not the end of the Seppala strain.

1970: J. Jeffrey Bragg begins the resurrection of the Wheeler-McFaul strain. In September, he whelps his "H litter" out of 7-year-old Duska of Seppala by 11-year-old Ditko of Seppala.

----- Chapter Two: DEFINITION OF SEPPALA SIBERIAN -----

It is customary in contemporary racing circles to call any registered Siberian Husky totally derived from Seppala, Gatineau, Foxstand and Belford breedings a "pure Seppala." Siberians whose lines trace back largely to these kennels are loosely referred to as "Seppalas." For most purposes, this is a reasonable usage.

However, in order to be precise and avoid controversy about the foundation of the strain, on the one hand, and in order to guarantee the spirit and nature of the Wheeler-McFaul Siberian is preserved and labeled properly, on the other hand, we prefer the following definition:

A Seppala line is any line which traces back to any of the 10 foundation dogs (circa 1930): Kree Yanka, Tserko, Harry, Smoky, Togo, Kolyma, Home, Pearl, Dushka, Sonia -- provided that line does not pass through three successive generations of cosmetic or non-work-oriented breeding.

This definition provides that almost all of the breedings of the Seppala, Foxstand and Belford Kennels were pure (100 percent) Seppala.

This is not true, however, for the Gatineau Kennel breedings. The reason becomes clear when we look at the background of two early Foxstand Siberians that became Gatineau foundation animals. The two -- Foxstand's Saint and Bayou of Foxstand -- definitely had some background different from the rest of the Seppala strain and the 10 animals mentioned in the definition above. Bayou through her granddam carried the Northern Light line from the Fairbanks, Alaska, area. Saint through his granddam traced to the early Alyeska breedings using Tuck and Duke.

These two animals were not instrumental in the continuation of the Foxstand strain, thus leaving the mainstream of the Foxstand breedings in the pure Seppala category.

It is worth noting that three other Gatineau foundation animals had small amounts of "different" breeding in their background. The three brothers -- including Sedanka of Gatineau -- traced through their granddam to the early Alyeska breedings.

While the Gatineau breeding program used a number of pure Seppalas, it really played no role in the pure Wheeler-McFaul Seppala line.

After McFaul acquired the Wheeler dogs, he ceased, with one exception, breeding the Gatineau dogs. The Gatineau dogs were dispersed and became the base for several part-Seppala kennels. They survive today genetically only through the breedings done by these kennels, and their presence in the contemporary Seppala strain is rather insignificant. Therefore, it seems natural to put Gatineau Kennels in a part-Seppala category. We will discuss the Gatineau breedings and their Seppala content in Chapter Five.

A Closed Strain -- A Work Focus

It was an important aspect of the Seppalas that they developed as a closed strain. However, even more important was that the development was completely motivated at each step by considering ability to work or to produce working sled dogs.

These two principles should be preserved in modern Seppala breeding. The strain should be kept reasonably closed in order to preserve what has already been accomplished and care should be taken to breed only superior working animals. Hopefully, our definition of Seppala is compatible with and supports these two principles.

Jeff Bragg chose to define a pure Seppala as "any registered Siberian Husky whose lines could all be traced back to dogs owned or raced by Leonhard Seppala, or imported directly from Siberia." [1] This definition does not help preserve the working ability of the strain and creates a Pandora's box of uncertainty over what is or is not a "Seppala."

Leonhard Seppala's era of prominence was 1913 to 1932, during which time most Siberian Huskies were not registered and few breeding or ownership records were public. At the inception of registration when records had to be disclosed, they showed that non-Wheeler Siberians were 70 to 90 percent derived from Siberians owned by Leonhard Seppala or recently imported from Siberia. Thus, the Bragg definition does not do justice to the difference between the two strains, at least as they exist today.

The Seppala strain is distinguished by the fact that it was developed in a unique way primarily by the Seppala Kennels of Wheeler and McFaul. It is incidental that the base animals came from Leonhard Seppala and it is perhaps unfortunate that the strain was given the Seppala name.

Our feelings are that once three successive breedings motivated by considerations (usually cosmetic) other than what motivated the Wheeler-McFaul breedings occur, the result no longer deserves to be called Wheeler-McFaul, that is, Seppala.

Many are 0 Percent Seppala

The implications of this test are that almost all conventional Siberian Huskies, especially those being successfully exhibited at American Kennel Club shows, are 0 percent Seppala rather than the 70 percent to 90 percent Seppala rating the Bragg definition would allow them. Zero percent rating is an honest appraisal because the physical and mental characteristics distinguishing the Wheeler-McFaul-Shearer-Belford Siberians have long since been bred out of these animals.

The weakness of the three-generation test as we have stated it is that it is a subjective requirement, open to different interpretations by different people. This should not be of concern to the Seppala critic, however, because the test is only going to be applied to dogs in racing kennels mixing Siberians from different backgrounds. Our point in considering these animals and kennels is to show the broad effect the Seppala strain has had on the racing side of the breed as a whole and to identify sources of animals with high Seppala background. By using the three-generation work test with a strict interpretation of work, we reduce the Seppala content and so understate our case.

The Importance of Continuous Work Testing

The physical and mental nature of the Seppala Siberian has been totally developed from the often stated and often abused tenet, "form follows function." The "function" is performing as a genuine working sled dog. Nowhere in the history of the main core of the strain have there been more than two successive generations that were not work-tested, and even in these instances the breeders were motivated by a work ethic.

Harry Wheeler was known during his time mostly as a racer. Registration then as now had very little connection with preserving or identifying good working dogs, and so Wheeler had considerable disdain for the official kennel clubs and their activities. Lawrence Prado [7] wrote: "Contrary to popular belief, there was a very strong reluctance and lack of interest by Harry R. Wheeler to apply for breed recognition and subsequent stock registration in Canada." Wheeler bred 39 registered litters over 17 years and averaged only 1.7 registrations per litter [1].

This amounts to just 66 dogs for the total Wheeler era, about one-half of what the Streeper brothers' racing Alaskan Husky kennel breeds in one summer, or about one-third the number of Siberians purported to have been in the Norrises' Anadyr Kennel on occasion during the past two decades.

Apparently few substandard dogs of poor working ability got registered by Wheeler.

The contemporary show Siberian may have 25 to 40 generations of mostly cosmetic breeding behind it. No reasonable interpretation of the three generation work requirement will pass these dogs back to a Seppala ancestor.

The mixed strain racing Siberians have a lot of work-oriented breeding behind them, but inevitably they also have some cosmetic breeding. One need only to look at the symmetrical markings and conventional coloring of most of the animals in this set to verify some cosmetic breeding was done at some time by someone.

Interpreting the Work Requirement

Our interpretation of the work requirement will be to exempt any dogs carrying the name of any of the kennels listed in Diagram A from being part of a three generation non-working sequence. We will also exempt Anadyr, Calivali and and Igloo Pak Siberians.

With the exception of the first three generations of breeding, most dogs carrying the Alyeska/Chinook/Wonalancet or the Monadnock kennel names will not be exempt. Neither will most dogs produced by derivative kennels of these two lines pass our work requirement.

We exempt the first three generations of these two kennels' breeding programs, most of which is outlined at the beginning of Chapter Five, because the early registered Siberians -- Wheeler and non-Wheeler -- were apparently excellent athletes.

Athletic deterioration occurred in the Alyeska-based lines because of continual breeding for cosmetic reasons -- coat color, eye color, head shape, stop, ear placement, and so on. Our analysis leads us to conclude that the rate of cosmetic domination got a boost in about the fourth generation with the inbreeding done on Ch. Vanya of Monadnock III. Total domination, with the exception of the racing kennels such as Anadyr, Calivali and Igloo Pak, occurred onward from about the eighth generation, which was the generation that included the famous Ch. Monadnock's Pando.

The Foundation Dogs of the Seppala Strain

Of the initial unregistered Siberian Huskies in the Seppala-Ricker Kennel, eleven were used to establish the Seppala strain.

Eight of these went to Harry Wheeler's Seppala Kennel. In order of importance, these eight Siberians were Tosca, Kree Vanka, Tserko, Molinka, Pearl, Kingeak, Dushka and Bonzo.

One dog, Smoky, apparently stayed in the Seppala-Ricker kennel. Smoky was the sire of Belford's Wolf (Smoky x Tosca) and Mona (Smoky x Dushka), both of whom went to establish Belford's Kennel.

Chenuk, a brother to Tosca and Bonzo, was the sire of the Foxstand foundation bitch, Sigrid III of Foxstand. The eleventh animal was a bitch, Sonia, who played an insignificant role in some early Foxstand dogs, of which only one, Foxstand's Saint, has had a continuing genetic influence.

The genetic base for these eleven animals are the ten Siberians mentioned in our definition of a Seppala. These two sets of dogs are related in the following way:

- * Six of the eleven Siberians are also on the definition list: males Kreevanka, Tserko, Smoky; females Pearl, Dushka, Sonia.
- * Three of the eleven are offspring of Harry x Kolyma, who are on the definition list.
- * The remaining two of eleven are Molinka, (Togo x Nome, both on the definition list), and Kingeak (Togo x Rosie [Harry x Kolyma] -- Togo, Harry and Kolyma on the definition list).

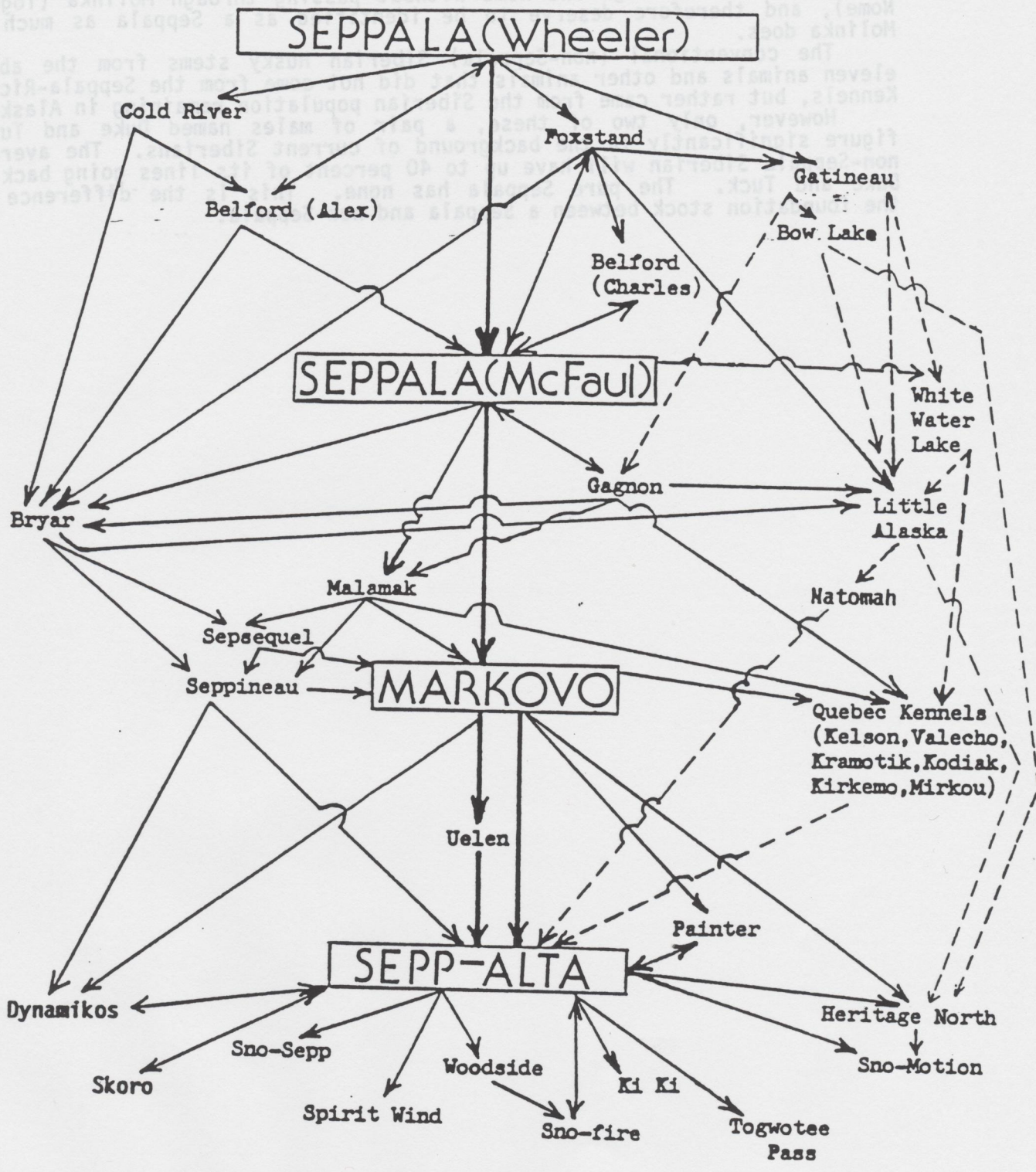
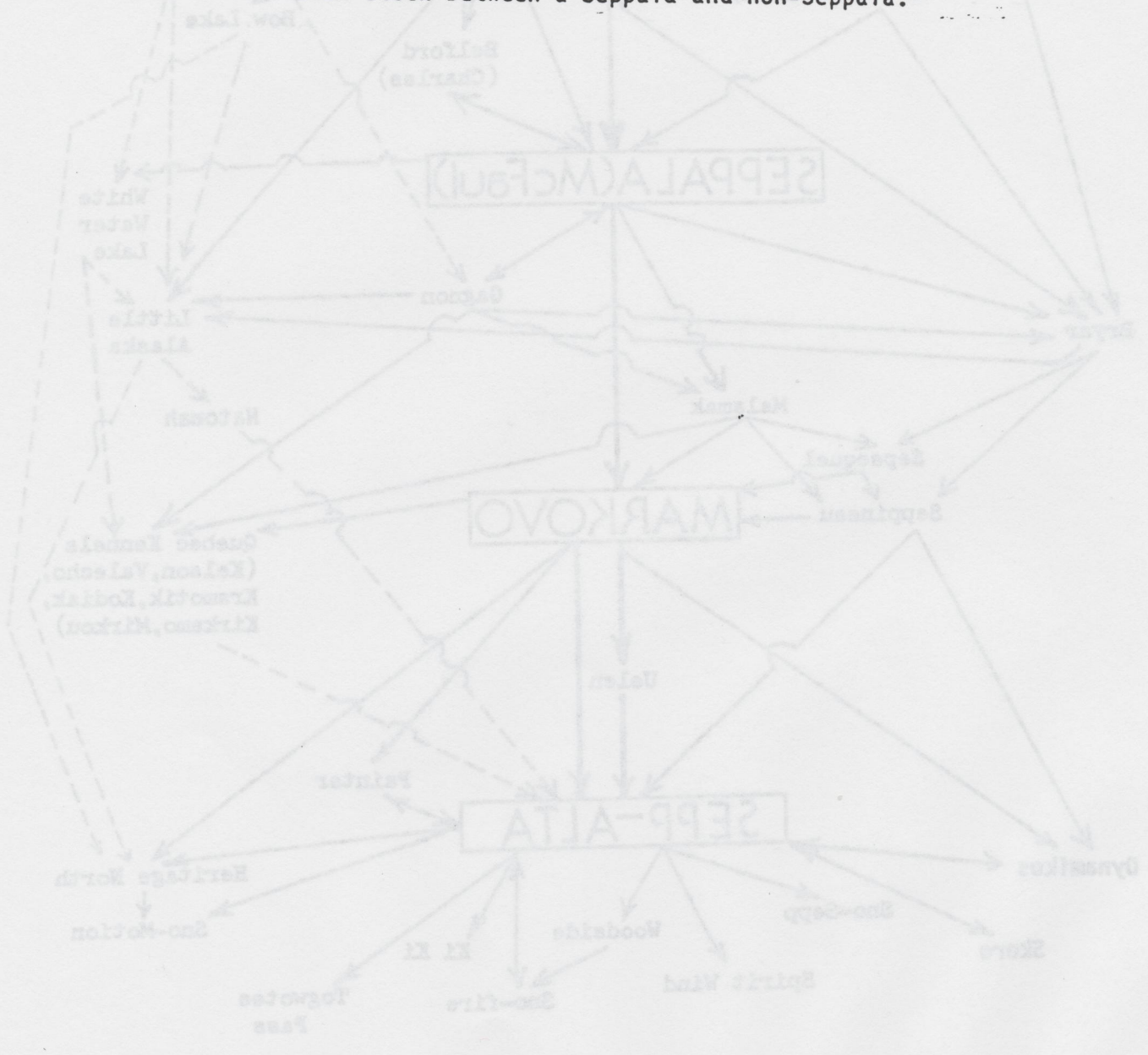


Diagram A: SEPPALA KENNELS

We use in our definition the ten base dogs instead of the eleven directly used to start the strain because there were a few early animals who trace back to Togo and Nome without passing through Molinka (Togo x Nome), and therefore deserve to be identified as a Seppala as much as Molinka does.

The conventional (non-Seppala) Siberian Husky stems from the above eleven animals and other animals that did not come from the Seppala-Ricker Kennels, but rather came from the Siberian population remaining in Alaska.

However, only two of these, a pair of males named Duke and Tuck, figure significantly in the background of current Siberians. The average non-Seppala Siberian will have up to 40 percent of its lines going back to Duke and Tuck. The pure Seppala has none. This is the difference in the foundation stock between a Seppala and non-Seppala.



Chapter Three: MODERN HISTORY OF THE SEPPALA SIBERIAN

Harry Wheeler bred until 1947. Around 1950 he sold out to the MacLean-McFaul partnership. This included the rights to the Seppala name. MacLean and McFaul dispersed their last dogs in 1963. For the next seven years, a vacuum occurred in Seppala breeding. The strain as a distinct entity appeared destined for extinction by absorption into the much larger mainstream Siberian Husky population.

However, a Canadian breeder, J. Jeffrey Bragg, then entered the picture. Bragg's Markovo Kennels gathered together whatever pure Seppala stock could be found. From 1970 to 1975, Bragg bred 10 litters of pure Seppala Siberians. He then began to disperse his stock.

Also during the early 1970s, an American breeder named Gary Egelston was breeding pure Seppala stock of Bryar lineage. Egelston's Seppineau and Manahok Kennels bred approximately another 10 litters in the period from 1970-82. Thus, the Seppala strain was kept alive, although by breeding relatively untested animals in the working sense.

In July, 1975, I had the good fortune to acquire one of Bragg's last Seppalas, the bitch Xaire of Markovo. Although Xaire was never bred (due to an uterus infection she experienced immediately after her arrival), she was an outstanding leader. This motivated us to change our breeding program in the direction of the Seppalas.

The Markovo Bottleneck

The restoration of the pure Seppala strain was unfortunately limited by the very few animals that were available. This created a genetic bottleneck in the continuation of the strain in pure form.

Only five genetic groups came out of the breedings of the early 1970s. These groups can be characterized by the following five animals or litters:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (1) Shango of Seppala | (Ruffo of Seppala x Bilka of Seppala III) |
| (2) Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak | (Bryar's Silver x Bryar's Queen) |
| (3) Sepsequel litter | (Malamak's Ego x Ember of Snow Myth) |
| Lyl of Sepsequel | |
| Moka of Sepsequel | |
| (4) Markovo "H" litter | (Ditko of Seppala x Duska of Seppala) |
| Helen of Markovo | |
| Holly of Markovo | |
| Haakon of Markovo | |
| (5) Markovo "M" litter | (Vanka of Seppala x Frostfire Anisette) |
| Mokka of Markovo | |
| Markovo's Maraq | |

Subsequent pure Seppala breedings descend almost totally from these five groups. There were a few other pure Seppalas, such as Malamak's Okleasik, used at that time, but their descendants have not been in the superior working category. Therefore, their influence has naturally diminished as their progeny have not been bred.

Morrow and Stuckey Continue the Strain

Most of Bragg's animals went to Bruce Morrow of British Columbia and Curt Stuckey of Colorado. Stuckey also obtained the rights to the Markovo name, while Morrow used Uelen Kennels. Markovo and Uelen are names of small Northeast Siberian villages thought to be the locations where a good number of the original imports were acquired.

Neither Morrow or Stuckey seriously worked their dogs, but they did breed them. Most of Stuckey's breedings and foundation animals are now either dead or dispersed to unknown places, and he has abandoned the Siberian Husky.

Three Stuckey males have and continue to play a role, however. One of these is the outstanding male, Ash of Markovo (Nutok of Markovo x Robin of Markovo), who ran on the Sepp-alta racing team and was a major stud in the kennel for several years. Ash was sold in 1985 to Karsten Gronas and Christina Jorgenfelt of Norway who own Kennel av Vargevass-A. The other two are the brothers Great Bear of Sepp-alta and Grizzly of Sepp-alta (Nutok of Markovo x Mokka of Markovo), who came to Sepp-alta Kennels as part of the transaction which sent Mokka to Stuckey. Great Bear was then sold to Rick Petura's Heritage North Kennels in Idaho, where he is a racing leader and stud. Grizzly is a racing leader and foundation stud for Spirit Wind Kennels in Colorado.

Bruce Morrow's acquisitions included the three most outstanding individuals for perpetuating the strain to date. These were the stud, Surgut of Markovo (Shango of Seppala x Lyl of Sepsequel); and the bitches Helen of Markovo (Ditko of Seppala x Duska of Seppala) and Mokka of Markovo (Vanka of Seppala x Frostfire Anisette). Offspring of three breedings of Surgut to Helen and three breedings of Mokka to these offspring became the foundation of Sepp-alta Kennels. At Sepp-alta performance again became the key factor determining which dogs were to continue the line.

Willett Re-establishes a Work-tested Line

Because of the limitations that a breeding program beginning with just three animals has, we had to find additional outside animals to maintain a sound program. Although preserving the Seppala strain was one of our goals, it was secondary to our main goal which was to breed and train the best racing dog athletes possible within the registered Siberian Husky set. Three paths reasonably compatible with both these goals seemed feasible at that time.

The first path was to acquire further pure Seppala stock from Seppineau Kennels. Gary Egelston began breeding Seppalas about the same time as Bragg and continued to do so until the early '80s when he apparently disbanded. Egelston's base stock came from New England and was primarily of Bryar breeding. He also was able to breed the male Vanka of Seppala, and later acquired the male, Malamak's Okleasik, one of the last Seppala Siberians to race on Malcolm McDougall's Siberian team.

The second path was to look to Quebec for further Seppala or Seppala-White Water Lake stock. The physical presence there of the Seppala, Gatineau, Gagnon, Malamak and other racing kennels over the years naturally dispersed a large number of Seppalas and mostly Seppalas in that area. Also, the White Water Lake strain was popular there. White Water Lake is a strain developed almost completely on a Gatineau base and on the dog, Marak of Seppala.

Finally, a mid-western kennel -- Natomah Kennels, owned by Art and Judy Allen -- had developed an excellent racing reputation using Siberian Huskies based upon the Little Alaska strain. Harold Frenndt's Little Alaska Kennels had a strong Gatineau bias. Frenndt started by acquiring a few of McFaul's Gatineau dogs after McFaul abandoned that line in favor of the Wheeler Seppala dogs. These included McFaul's leader, Nicko of Gatineau, and Neva of Seppala. Neva was out of the Zirka of Gatineau x Sila of Seppala litter, the only McFaul litter to combine a Gatineau with a Seppala Siberian after he acquired the Wheeler Seppalas.

The breeding program of Sepp-alta and its spin-off kennels has proceeded along all three of the above mentioned paths. At the same time, work testing in major North American open class and mid-distance races has been carried out. An in-depth look at those programs will be described in Chapter Six for Sepp-alta Kennels and Chapter Seven for other contemporary Seppala kennels.

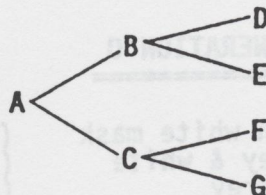
In order to see the breeding behind the present day Seppalas and the important role the strain has played in all the major racing kennels, we will trace the progression of breeding generation by generation from the original 11 animals to the present.

After the name of each animal, we will put a number which indicates the percentage of that animal behind the average contemporary Seppala Siberian. This number is an average, and therefore will be only an approximation for a given dog. However, it will be a close approximation because the Markovo-Seppineau bottleneck greatly reduced the genetic spectrum. Also, the numbers approach a limit in time, which means that the contribution of the older dogs (first six or seven generations) is by this time stable -- that is, very nearly the same for all contemporary Seppalas.

These numbers are interesting because they tell precisely which ancestors are important in determining the present strain. They also are very likely indicators of which ancestors were superior athletes.

Calculating Percentages of Influence

To understand what these numbers mean, imagine a standard pedigree with letters denoting names as follows:



In the second generation (B & C), each animal represents one-half or 50 percent of A. In the third generation (D, E, F & G), each animal represents one-fourth or 25 percent of A. If D and F are the same animal, then that animal is 50 percent of A, or has the same effect as B and C.

Now consider the real case of the McFaul-bred bitch, Mitzie of Seppala (cf. Generation 6 in what follows). Mitzie is approximately 14.1 percent behind contemporary Seppalas. This is an effect slightly greater than a 4th generation animal. Mitzie was a small, lively, friendly, short-coated bitch. Even though Mitzie may not appear for several generations in a contemporary pedigree, we know that when two Seppalas are bred, there will be a strong genetic influence through just Mitzie to produce small, lively, friendly, short-coated bitches.

When we computed the genetic influence percentages of the dogs behind contemporary Seppala Siberians, we used a formula based on the following:

Markovo H-litter	24%	Kodiak L-litter	11%
Markovo M-litter	22%	Natomah's Kamik	6%
Shango of Seppala	17%	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak	6%
Sepsequel litter	12%	Seppineau's Oka	2%
		TOTAL	100%

The first four and last two of the above groupings reflect fairly well the Markovo-Seppineau influence. These six constitute 83 percent of the genetic influence behind the contemporary Seppalas. As far as we know, the preservation of the Seppala strain has only occurred in quantity through these two kennels. Therefore, the only changes that time can effect any more are the relative percentages assigned to these groupings.

We have used the above percentages to determine our average because these percentages appear to be the limiting numbers that the Seppala strain breedings of Sepp-alta and its spin-off kennels are approaching.

Even if we change the formula among the above groupings, the genetic influence of animals in the first five or six generations won't be affected much because they are far enough removed in time to be stable.

The genetic influence number for each dog -- i.e., its influence on the current Seppala strain -- is indicated in parenthesis (). In this chapter, unlike Chapters Five, Six and Seven, the litters in each generation are listed not by date of birth but by genetic influence numbers.

Generation-by-Generation Development

In the generation-by-generation development of the Seppala breedings that follows, we will include some part Seppalas in order to show the effect of the Seppala strain upon all racing lines. This will be expanded upon further in the kennel analysis that follows in Chapter Five. In the case of the part Seppalas, the Seppala strain percentage according to our definition of Seppala, which is again any registered Siberian Husky whose lines go back to Belford, Foxstand or Seppala dogs without passing through three successive generations of nonworking or cosmetic breeding, will be indicated in brackets [] after the dog's name.

Finally, we will comment about some of the dogs, usually the most important ones, in each generation. We are indebted to Don McFaul for most of this information. Our thanks for this and all that he did in furthering this very special strain of Siberian Husky!

GENERATION 0

Tosca	f	black with white mask	(Harry x Kolyma)	(25.9)
Kreevanka	m	silver grey & white	(import)	(25.4)
Tserko	m	brownish grey	(import)	(15.8)
Chenuk	m		(Harry x Kolyma)	(6.0)
Molinka	f	dark grey	(Togo x Nome)	(6.0)
Kingeak	m	silver grey & white	(Togo x Rosie)	(5.6)
Pearl	f	white	(Nutok x Czarina)	(5.6)
Smoky	m		(unknown)	(3.7)
Belford's Wolf	m		(Smoky x Tosca)	(3.8)
Mona	f		(Smoky x Dushka)	(3.5)
Dushka	f	yellow & white	(Bonzo x Nanuk)	(3.4)
Bonzo	m	brown grey	(Harry x Kolyma)	(1.9)
Sonia	f		(unknown)	(0.2)

Seppala Siberians' "Father" and "Mother"

It is clear from the above figures that Tosca and Kreevanka are the figurative mother and father of the Seppala Siberian. No animals after or immediately before Tosca and Kreevanka have exerted a greater influence across the strain. Harry Wheeler bred Kreevanka to Tosca five times, the only male he used with Tosca, which accounts for their considerable influence. According to Don McFaul, Wheeler considered Kreevanka and Tosca two of his best.

It is speculated that Kreevanka and Tserko were brothers. If that is the case, then 41 percent of the contemporary Seppala goes back to the same genetic creature.

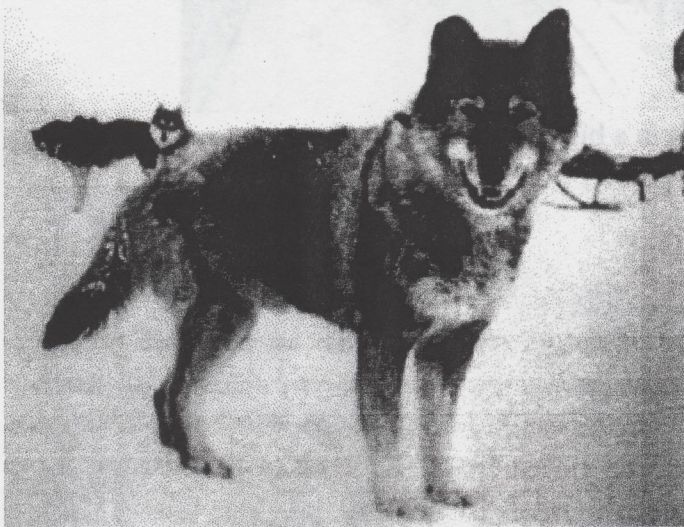
Four of the above animals, counting Rosie, came out of the combination Harry x Kolyma. This adds up to an 18.3 percent influence for each of Harry and Kolyma, making them the third and fourth most influential of the root animals.

The total contribution of the disjoint animals in the above set is 97.8 percent. The missing 2.2 percent is distributed among non-Seppala ancestors introduced in early Gatineau breeding and the present Sepp-alta breeding occurring in the Natomah and Quebec-White Water Lake branches previously mentioned.

THE SEPPALA/RICKER KENNEL - 1929-32



Togo, pictured above with Elizabeth Ricker and friends, and to the right and below, was Seppala's greatest leader and the real hero in getting the diphtheria serum to Nome.



While Togo's genetic influence on the present Seppala strain is only about 6%, he is a progenitor of a continuous male strain that contains some very important sled dogs, starting with his son Kingeak and grandson Smokey of Seppala, passing through Don McFaul's great leader Foxstand's Sunday, to the present super Seppala leaders, Beowulf and Ebony. Harry Wheeler thought so much of Smokey of Seppala that he bred him 10 times.



Ricker and Bonzo, Togo's successor.



Sepp and dogs on ship coming down from Alaska.



Togo and friends sight seeing in a big city for the first time.



Above is Kreevanka and on the left are Seppalas and Harry Wheeler (center), flanked by Tserko on the left and Kreevanka on the right.

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive and "Togo's Firside Reflections" by Elizabeth Ricker.



1936 - Probably Bonzo's Last Race

Harry Wheeler's best year of racing was probably 1935 when he won the two premier races in the northeast, namely, the Quebec Dog Derby (3 x 40 miles) and the Laconia World Championship (3 x 30 miles). Bonzo was previously the main leader for Elizabeth Ricker and Leonhard Seppala. Although not having much of a genetic effect on contemporary Seppalas, Bonzo must have had a considerable psychological effect upon the early breeders who used his littermates quite extensively. His sister, Tosca, was bred in New England to Smoky, producing the important Belford's Wolf, and then was bred 5 times by Wheeler to the Siberian import Kreevanka. Tosca can be considered the "mother" of the Seppala Siberian Sleddog, her genetic influence being around 26%. A sister, Rosie, was the grandmother of Smokey of Seppala already mentioned above for having 10 litters. A brother, Chenuk, produced Sigrid III of Foxstand, foundation bitch for Bill Shearer's pure Seppala Foxstand Kennels. Bonzo himself sired Dushka, the progenator of a continuous female line that stretches from Mona (Belford) through McFaul's outstanding point dog Mitzie of Seppala to the contemporary (1970-80"s) bitch Mokka of Markovo. Dushka was also progenitor of a continuous female line that stretches from Sigrid of Seppala through Kama of Seppala II to the great Seppalta leader and foundation bitch, Uelen's Ali. Finally, Bonzo also sired Kegsted, the grandsire of Foxstaind's Saint, a foundation stud for Gatineau kennels. Below is a photo of Elizabeth Ricker with Bonzo and a team of Seppalas.



Specifically, the 2.2 percent is divided as follows: Duke--0.8 percent, Tanta of Alyeska--0.8 percent, Rollinsford Nina of Marilyn--0.5 percent, Kabloona--0.05 percent, Sepp III--0.01 percent, and round-off error. More will be said about these animals later.

Not much knowledge beyond the color of these early Siberians appears to have survived. Bonzo was Harry Wheeler's main leader for several years, but never was bred by Wheeler. Hence, Bonzo had little influence on the current strain. Togo was Seppala's best known leader, but his influence on contemporary Seppalas has been only about 6 percent, an amount equivalent to an animal in the 5th generation (generation with 16 ancestors) of a pedigree. Nonetheless, the male line from Togo through Kingeak, Smokey of Seppala, Bonanza of Seppala, Charney of Seppala and Polaris of Sapawe leads next to McFaul's famous leader, Foxstand's Sunday.

GENERATION 1

Kreevanka x Tosca:				
(1935)	Kingeak of Seppala II	m	grey, black face	(19.5)
(1933)	Molinka of Seppala II	f	white, dark saddle	(15.9)
(1935)	Yanka of Seppala II	m	grey, white face	(12.2)
(1932)	Dushka of Seppala II	f	white, black & brown	(1.8)
Chenuk x Molinka:	Sigrid III of Foxstand	f		(11.9)
(n.a.)				
Kingeak x Pearl:	Smokey of Seppala	m	black, masked	(11.2)
(1930)				
Belford's Wolf x Mona:	Nanna	f	white	(6.7)
(1932)				
Tserko x Dushka:	Sigrid of Seppala	f		(2.6)
(1931)	Sapsuk of Seppala	m		(0.8)

During this time, the foundation breeding of the non-Seppala Siberian Husky was made by Eva Seeley:

Duke x Tanta of Alyeska:	Togo of Alyeska	m	[25]	(0.0)
(1932)	Tosca of Alyeska	f	[25]	(0.6)
	Cheeak of Alyeska	f	[25]	(0.5)
	Sitka of Foxstand	f	[25]	(0.5)

Since Tanta's mother, Toto, was a sister of the Seppala foundation bitch Molinka, we count her as a Seppala, which means Togo, Cheeak, Tosca of Alyeska and Sitka of Foxstand were 25 percent Seppala.

Approximately 30 percent of the lines behind non-Seppalas go back to this one breeding, mostly to Cheeak and Tosca of Alyeska. Sitka of Foxstand plays little role except behind the male Foxstand's Saint, which is behind Gatineau breeding but not the Seppala portion of the Foxstand strain. The 1.1 percent total that Cheeak and Tosca of Alyeska contribute to the contemporary Seppala occurs mostly because of the Sepp-alta corruption factor introduced by including the Kodiak L-litter and the dog, Natomah's Kamik, in its breeding program.

The Key Animals in Generation 1

Probably the two most important Generation 1 animals were Kingeak of Seppala II and Molinka of Seppala II, which were instrumental in creating and furthering the main female and male branches of the Seppala strain. We will enlarge upon this proposition as we go along. That Wheeler thought highly of these two animals is clear from the fact that he bred Kingeak II at least nine times and Molinka II at least four times. He also had a high opinion of Smokey of Seppala, bred 10 times.

Sigrid III of Foxstand and Vanka of Seppala II created the base litter for Foxstand Kennels, the reason for their high genetic influence numbers.

Vanka II and Sapsuk of Seppala were foundation dogs for Cold River Kennels, which was an early pure Seppala kennel in New England. Vanka II (picture, pp. 69 & 71 of [4]) was an AKC champion and an influential early stud in New England. Excluding foundation animals, the foremost Seppala behind contemporary non-Seppala Siberians was probably Vanka II.

Sapsuk (picture, p. 67 of [4]) was the leader of the Cold River team. From the pictures in [4], it appears that Sapsuk was a better-built dog than Vanka II. One cannot help wondering why Shearer chose to breed to Vanka II rather than Sapsuk, assuming Sapsuk, who was four years older than Vanka II, was still alive and equally accessible when the Sigrid III breeding occurred. (Editor's Note: Some pictures suggest that Vanka II was actually somewhat leggier than Sapsuk and that he also ran lead.)

GENERATION 2

=====

Tserko x Molinka OS II: (1936)	Vodka of Seppala	m	dark brown	(18.1)
	Burka of Seppala II	m	silver grey & white	(6.1)
Smokey OS x Nanna: (1935-36)	Pearl of Seppala II	f	white	(11.9)
	Sky of Seppala	f		(0.4)
Vanka OS II x Sigrid III of Foxstand: (1940)	Foxstand's Colleen	f		(10.3)
	Foxstand's Shango	m		(6.3)
	Foxstand's Sukey	f		(5.6)
	Foxstand's Rombo	m		(1.7)
Smokey OS x Molinka OS II: (1939)	Katrinka of Seppala	f	black, white collar, mask	(7.7)
Kingeak OS II x Sigrid OS: (1938)	Vixen of Seppala II	f	brown	(3.7)
Smokey OS x Sigrid OS: (1932)	Bonanza of Seppala	m		(1.4)

Burka of Seppala II was a racing leader for Harry Wheeler. According to McFaul, he was well-built, short-coated, weighed about 48 pounds and had a mild, friendly disposition. Burka II and his brother Vodka were the beginning of a direct line of important males descending from Tserko to the present. Behind their dam, Molinka II, is the other Siberian import Kreevanka. It is this breeding -- and the breeding of Molinka II to Smokey of Seppala which produced Katrinka -- that made Molinka II so important. The Vodka-line was established as an inbreeding on Molinka II.

GENERATION 3

=====

Vodka OS x Katrinka OS: (1946)	Vodka of Seppala III	m	black, dark grey, white	(15.3)
Kingeak OS II x Pearl OS II: (1937-39)	Ilona of Seppala	f	white (Gatineau)	(11.6)
	N'ya N'ya of Seppala	f	black and white (Foxstand)	(5.7)
Bonanza OS x Dushka OS II: (1941)	Charney of Seppala	m	black/white (Huskie Haven)	(2.9)
Sapsuk OS x Sky OS: (1939)	Jeuahnee of Cold River	m	white	(0.6)

HARRY WHEELER - 1930-50

Harry Wheeler spanned the time period 1930-50 and bred approximately 40 litters. His most prominent Seppalas in terms of their effect upon modern Seppalas are:

Tosca (26%)	Kree Vanka (25%)	Kingeak of Seppala 2 (1935)(20%)
Vodka of Seppala (1936)(18%)	Tserko Ld (16%)	Molinka of Seppala 2 (1933)(16%)
Vodka of Seppala 3 (1946)(15%)	Zarina of Seppala 3 (1945)(15%)	Polly of Seppala (1939)(13%)
Vanka of Seppala 2 (1936)(12%)	Pearl of Seppala 2 (1935)(12%)	Ihona of Seppala (1937)(12%)
Smokey of Seppala (1930)(11%)	Volk of Seppala (1946)(10%)	Katrinka of Seppala (1939)(8%)

The percentages above should not be interpreted literally but taken only as an indicator of the relative significance of these animals in today's pedigrees, and the relative insignificance of all the other Wheeler Seppalas, who would have percentages at 6% or less, most of them less. There is an important lesson to be learned from these numbers, namely, it is not what goes into breeding that is important, but rather what comes out that will determine the population in the long run. Harry Wheeler set the stage for all contemporary Seppala Siberian Sleddogs. Yet, of all the Seppalas bred by Harry Wheeler, only the above 15 have really contributed in a significant manner to today's Seppala. Rather surprisingly, none of Harry Wheeler's leaders over the years seems to be prominent in breeding. Tserko Ld at 16% is prominent, but he was probably more a primary leader for Alex Belford than for Harry Wheeler. Otherwise, there was Burka of Seppala 2 Xld (1936)(6%), Bonzo Xld (2%) and Boris of Seppala Xld (1933)(0%).



Above are 3 bitches from a Kreevanka x Tosca litter. On the left are Harry Wheeler and Boris of Seppala at Laconia in 1934.



Some Wheeler Seppalas.



Team of Seppala Siberians—Seppala Siberian Kennels—St. Jovite, Quebec

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Bonzo Xld | Togo of Seppala | Sepp II | Snegrut | Kree Vanka |
| | Suggen of Seppala | Kingeak of Seppala 2 | Tserko | Smokey of Seppala |

Harry Wheeler team from a postcard reprinted in 1937. Passenger purported to be Charlie Belford.

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.

HARRY WHEELER RACING

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.



Mukluk Kingeak Suggen Toto
 Smokey of Seppala Tserko(sitting) Bonzo



1. St. Goddard - 4:23:13
 2. **Seppala** ----- 4:31:02
 3. Russick ----- 4:47:45
 4. **Wheeler** ---- 5:02:54
 5. Haines ----- 5:06:27
 6. Pouliot ----- 5:45:36
 7. Defalco ----- 5:49:40
 8. Belknap ----- 5:44:23
 9. Murphy ----- 5:58:14
 10. Sears ----- 6:02:11
 11. **Vaughan** --- 7:13:56
 12. **Eva Seeley** - 7:14:47
- (total 12 teams)

(bold=purebred team)

MATTE IN LEAD
LS
LE
KS
R/W
LW
TOTO
SUGGEN
SAPP
SMOKEY
BONZO

Wheeler at the 1932 Lake Placid, New York Winter Olympics,
 2 x 25 miles.



Wheeler with leader *Burka of Seppala 2* (Tserko x Molinka of Seppala 2).



IT WHEELER'S TEAM
(ORDER - E LONGUE)



IT WHEELER'S TEAM 1939-40

The first two breedings above were very important. The first continues the Vodka line of males. This continuous male line going back to the Siberian import Tserko is a substantial cog in contemporary Seppalas, 15.3 percent in the case of Vodka of Seppala III. The second breeding above is the continuation of the mostly white line of females stemming from the Belford bitch Nanna. Of course, behind the sire Kingeak II is Tosca, who thus is also playing a strong role in setting this line of females.

McFaul states that Ilona was a good-sized bitch, 40 pounds, well-built, had a friendly mild temperament, short hair and produced very good pups. We can follow her progeny in succeeding Seppala generations as well as in special kennel sections for Gatineau, Bow Lake, Little Alaska and White Water Lake. Ilona's influence was broad and, at 11.6 percent, she was an important bitch in the ancestors of the contemporary Seppala.

GENERATION 4

Vodka OS x Ilona OS: (1939)	Polly of Seppala	f	fawn & brown	(13.1)
	Vodka of Seppala II	m	fawn & cream	(3.6)
	Tserko of Seppala II	m	reddish brown	(3.3)
Foxstand's Shango x N'Ya N'Ya OS: (1941)	Foxstand's Suggen	m		(10.3)
	Foxstand's Skivar II	m	(Gatineau)	(0.7)
	Foxstand's Karelia	f		(0.3)
Jeahnee of Cold River x Foxstand's Sukey: (1947)	Foxstand's Sherry	f		(1.3)

The breeding of Vodka to Ilona continues the development of the strong Nanna bitch line through Polly.

GENERATION 5

Foxstand's Suggen x Foxstand's Collen: (1948)	Foxstand's Georgia	f	brown	(20.5)
	Foxstand's Cleo	f		(0.2)
Kingeak OS II x Polly OS: (1943-45)	Zarina of Seppala III	f	black & white (Gatineau)	(15.2)
	Dina of Seppala	f	grey, masked	(2.8)
Burka OS II x Polly OS: (1946)	Volk of Seppala	m	dark brown & grey	(9.6)
Vodka OS II x Vixen OS II: (1947)	Bilka of Seppala II	f	grey	(5.7)
Tserko OS II x Pearl OS II: (1945)	Bilkoff of Seppala	m	dark grey, black & white	(5.0)
Foxstand's Rombo x Foxstand's Sherry: (1949)	Foxstand's Rudolph	m		(2.2)
	Foxstand's Whisper	f		()
Foxstand's Rombo x Foxstand's Karelia: (1949)	Foxstand's Fuzzy Nelly	f		(0.6)

The Importance of Foxstand's Georgia

Except for the foundation animals, Kreevanka and Tosca, the Shearer-bred bitch Foxstand's Georgia played the greatest role in the development of the contemporary Seppala.

Georgia was brown in color and good sized, weighing 41 pounds. McFaul says that she was lively, but with a mild temperament and was very easy to handle. She had short hair, was well built and her pups were very good.

Georgia came to McFaul from Charlie Belford, son of Alec. Two of her pups, Ian and Don, from the Volk litter were returned to Belford. Georgia was bred three times by McFaul and at least two times by Shearer. Surprisingly, Georgia, at just over nine years old, bred to McFaul's great leader Foxstand's Sunday, produced no offspring of reknown.

A sister to Foxstand's Georgia was Foxstand's Cleo, found behind the famous stud Igloo Pak's Tok.

The Nanna-Pearl II Bitch Line

In this fifth generation, the Nanna-Pearl II line of bitches continues through Zarina of Seppala III. Here the Tosca influence is again reinforced through the sire's side. One might want to actually call this the Tosca line of bitches except that Tosca's influence on this line was always through her son, Kingeak II. That black-faced male was 10 years old at the time of the breeding that produced Zarina of Seppala III.

The white color from Nanna and Pearl II has been now darkened, but one should not be surprised to see the white reappear in the future. Some of Ilona's size has been lost as Zarina was only 35 pounds. She has all the usual Seppala characteristics: well-built, possessing a mild and friendly temperament, and a steady worker. She was also short coated.

Zarina's mother, Polly, was one of Harry Wheeler's favorite brood bitches. She was bred at least five times, the last time to his leader Burka of Seppala II. Out of this breeding came the influential Volk, who McFaul describes as a shy, mild, 44-pound, short-haired dog who was a very good sled dog. Volk's descendants continue to the present generation and he probably heads the most important male line in existence.

Bilkoff x Bilka

McFaul described Bilkoff and Bilka of Seppala II as good, friendly, mild-mannered, short-coated. He never raced Bilkoff. Their union in the next generation produced important dogs for other racing kennels.

GENERATION 6

Vodka OS III x Zarina OS III:					
(1951)	Mitzie of Seppala	f	black & white	(14.1)	— big (like Rec)
	Pietro of Seppala	m	black & white	(10.3)	
	Niki of Seppala	m	grey	(5.8)	
	Marco of Seppala	m	grey (Gagnon)	(0.7)	
Volk OS x Foxstand's Georgia:					
(1954)	Rolo of Seppala	m	grey	(16.2)	— big
Charney OS x Dina OS:					
(1946)	Polaris of Sapawe	m	white & grey	(5.6)	
Bilkoff OS x Bilka OS II:					
(1951-52)	Nina of Seppala	f	grey	(5.8)	
	Kasha of Seppala	f	grey (Gagnon)	(3.0)	
	Biltoo of Seppala	m	grey	(0.6)	
	Minto of Seppala	m	grey (Bryar)	(0.8)	
	Marak of Seppala	m	grey (WML)	(2.8)	
	Sila of Seppala	f	grey (Gatineau)	(0.4)	

WILLIAM SHEARER III - FOXSTAND KENNEL - 1930-56

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.

The most important Foxstand dogs:

- Foxstand's Georgia (1948) ----- 21%
- Sigrid III of Foxstand (1930's) - 12%
- Foxstand's Sunday Xld (1948) - 10%
- Foxstand's Suggen (1941) ----- 10%
- Foxstand's Colleen (1940) ----- 10%
- Foxstand's Shango Xld (1940) --- 6%

McFaul said that Georgia was brown in color, good-sized, 41 pounds, lively but with a mild temperament and was easy to handle. Her pups were very good. They included Rolo of Seppala (1954)(16%), a large male and the main connection to contemporary Seppalas. Both Shearer and McFaul took multiple litters from Georgia. Sunday was perhaps McFaul's greatest leader. Shango was Shearer's best leader (see photo of Shango in single lead at page bottom) until Foxstand's Shamus Xld (1947) came along. Apparently Shamus was never bred.

To get a visual impression of the importance of Foxstand's Georgia, observe the yellow lines (descendents) emanating downward from "foxgeorgia" (left side) in the tree-pedigree of Race of Seppalta (circa 2000) on the next page.



Vodka of Seppala 2 (4%) & Shearer



Below are photos showing Foxstand's Shango Xld leading the Shearer team. Shango often single led and is about 6% behind contemporary Seppalas. His sister, Foxstand's Colleen, is even better represented, 10%, in the contemporary gene pool. Colleen was the mother of the very important brood bitch Foxstand's Georgia.





Bill Shearer's Team with Foxstand's Shamus Xld in Lead



WINNING DRIVER is Boston's William Shearer. Dog's reward is frozen fish and pat on head.



Tez of Seppala, Peter of Seppala, Nick of Seppala
Early Foxstand imports from Wheeler's Seppala Kennel -
1933-37. No continuation.

Shamus had the classical long coat, which certainly didn't hamper his performance, favored by Bill Shearer. When Wheeler quit, McFaul took many of the Wheeler Seppalas, and then passed the long-coated ones to Shearer.



Laconia, New Hampshire - Shamus in lead



Training

From Time Magazine, 1953

Time Mar 10 - 1952



SHEARER & CHAMPION HUSKIES (SHAMUS IN THE LEAD)
Keep away from cats.

Bernice B. Perry

Driving the Dogs

The eleven yelping Siberian Huskies heard the crack of the whip and the encouraging cries of Driver Bill Shearer: "Pick it up! Pick it up!" The dogs were near the end of the third and decisive race of the New England sled dog championship at Jaffrey, N.H. last week. More important, they were close to chow time. And then, plunk in the middle of the snowy road, Driver Shearer saw a sight that chilled his spine: a cat, lazily sunning itself.

Shearer had visions of a snarling, harness-tangled mass of dogs taking off, pell-mell, after the cat. It was much too late to stop the straining team. Shearer could only hope that his lead dog, Shamus, true to sled-dog tradition and training, would stay on the beaten path. Shamus did him proud. At the last minute Shamus saw the cat, but swerved resolutely away from temptation, and carried the heads-down pack with him. Shamus' faithful maneuver saved Driver Shearer the title—by a scant minute and 19 seconds. Elapsed time, for three 19-mile races against twelve other teams: 4 hrs. 22 min. 57 sec.—about 13 m.p.h. over a hill & dale course.

Well-Brad, Romanticized in the novels of Jack London, sled dogs were immortalized after the epic dash to carry diphtheria serum to Nome in 1925. Since then, though the airplane and bulldozer have displaced the Husky as Arctic freight haulers, the Huskies have served man well. Shearer, president of a Boston furniture store, served in World War II, as did many of the other dog-sled racers, with the Arctic search & rescue units of the Air Force.

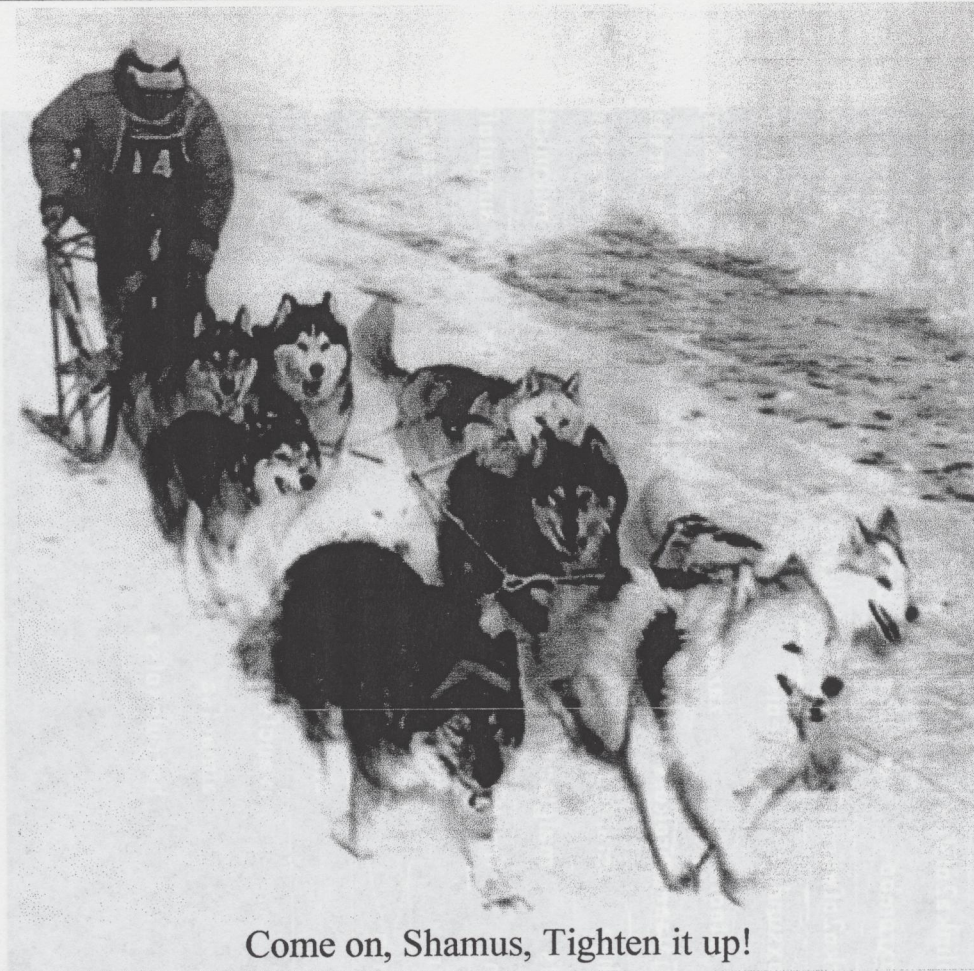
His dogs, black-backed and white underneath, are pure descendants of Leonard Seppala's Siberian Huskies of Nome fame. Shearer has 40 of them, sells about 20 a year, figures he breaks even after taking prize money into account (\$3,000 so far

this winter). Few drivers ever try to drive eleven dogs. Five can be handled, seven are barely manageable, nine are too many if they once get out of hand. At 45 (barely 5 ft. 10 in., 200 lbs.), Bill Shearer is no longer up to running beside the sled, helping the dogs uphill. He generally rides, and trusts his own handling skill—and Shamus—to keep the ten other dogs in line.

See, Haw, Whoa, Contrary to popular belief, sled dogs, which are not necessarily pure-bred Siberian Huskies, are docile, though a team often gets some ankle nipping from the team it is passing. Once in front, the lead team tends to set a slower pace, but a passed team, in a frenzy of competitive spirit, redoubles its efforts to take the lead. The driver's commands are simple and horsy: "Gee" for right, "Haw" for left, "Whoa" (more hopefully than convincingly) for stop. A steel-toothed prong, controlled by a foot pedal, digs into the snow to make the "Whoa" stick, but most drivers believe that the grinding noise of the brake, rather than its retarding effect, is the only thing that will stop an eager 35- to 85-lb. sled dog.

A lead dog, according to Shearer, is 80% of the team. Even though Shamus does not have to pull, he has to break trail, make turns, buck the wind—and even be ready to ignore cats. But in a race, pace is the important thing. "Driving dogs," says Shearer, "is like drinking a bottle of liquor. There's only so much in it. You can either drink it all at once and it's gone, or you can drink it slowly and make it last. One of the things you have to remember is not to go too fast."

From Time Magazine, 1952



Come on, Shamus, Tighten it up!



Connie Shearer racing.

kingeak	tosca	pearl
kreevanka	nanna	smokeyo
chenuk	dushka	kingeak2ofs
vodkaofs	vanka2ofs	skyoofs
bonanzaofs	foxsugge	foxskey
foxgeorgia	vixen2ofs	foxkarelia
foxiscola	foxskivar	foxsuzynbo
nickoofg	foxingitive	foxrumba
mintoofs	ozereooofs	bryarsjinx
gagnonsrubloofs	nukoofs	bryarsqueen
kama2ofs	ruffooofs	emberofsm
biltoofs	bryarsvaxenofj	lylofsepseq
boyarkapfs	vanka3ofs	mokaofsepseq
chugachofs	malgibo	baronofsa
yankeeofsa	malgiboo	athenaofsa
beowulfofsa	malgiboo	mariahol
robinofm	malgiboo	micaelia
athenaofsa	malgiboo	sfnanoof
uelensali	malgiboo	quewalfo
nestyoofs	malgiboo	istmaelo
raceofsa	malgiboo	

Foxstand's Rudolph (1952)	x Foxstand's Georgia: Belford's Jalaper	m	black	(3.6)
Volk OS (1954)	x Bilka OS II: Fox of Seppala	m	red	(Bryar) (1.3)
Foxstand's Shango (1949)	x Foxstand's Georgia: Foxstand's Fatima	f		(0.5)

The McFaul Era

Generation 6 marks the beginning of McFaul's Seppala breedings and also the beginning of the era of the registered Siberian Husky as the premier racing sled dog. Perhaps the most successful racers of that period (1950-1959) were Charlie Belford, who a decade later was to win Laconia three years in a row (1964-66) when he was running Alaskan huskies, and Roland Lombard, who was to win the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous and Fairbanks North American Championships many times (period 1960 through to mid-1970s) again driving predominantly Alaskan husky teams.

During the 1950s, Belford, Lombard, and Keith Bryar ran predominantly Siberian Husky teams. Timmie of Gatineau was Belford's leader. Keith Bryar's leader was a Seppala-red male, Fox of Seppala, sired by Volk of Seppala. He was sold by McFaul before he tested him in harness. Marak of Seppala, the most influential dog in the White Water Lake strain, is in this generation also.

Volk -- and Sons Khan and Rolo

Khan and Rolo of Seppala also were sons of the important Volk. A significant line of males extends from Volk to the present via Rolo. Rolo ran point with his brother, Khan, who McFaul felt was even better than Rolo. McFaul states that "Rolo was a good, hard-working, tireless, friendly, mild, short-haired, 50-pound male." Khan, who was never bred, became McFaul's last leader in 1963.

Mitzie, McFaul's Best Female

The Nanna-Pearl II line of bitches is represented in this generation by Mitzie, who McFaul felt was his best female ever. Mitzie weighed 35 pounds and was short-coated. She was friendly, but lively in the team, a spark plug that kept the team running. She ran point but could have been a leader. Mitzie was bred only three times.

Mitzie's two brothers, Pietro and Niki, were both very good sled dogs. Both were short-coated with Pietro weighing 55 pounds and Niki 49 pounds.

From the Bilkoff x Bilka II litter, the females Nina and Kasha were described by McFaul as good sled dogs, friendly and mild in temperament, short-haired and weighing 36 pounds. Their brother, Biltoo, was similarly described and for a male was small at 38 pounds. McFaul stated that Biltoo was shy and had to be placed well back in the team because up front he would take whatever short cut would get him and the team home quickest.

GENERATION 7

Polaris of Sapawe x Foxstand's Sukey:				
(1948)	Foxstand's Sunday	m	cream & brown	(9.8)
	Foxstand's Lippy	m		(0.2)
Pietro OS x Foxstand's Georgia:				
(1957)	Toto of Seppala	m	brown, black & white	(9.6)
	Ozero of Seppala	m	dark brown (Nordholm)	(4.4)
	Marko of Seppala	m	dark grey & white (Bryar)	(1.7)
	Minka of Seppala	f	dark brown	(4.7)

Volk of Seppala x Nina OS: (1953)	Wabask of Seppala, m Oka of Seppala, f Rikki of Seppala, m Wesen of Seppala, m	wt. & fawn " grey "	(Amadyr) " (Bryar) "
Niki OS x Nina OS: (1960)	Kama of Seppala II f Tser of Seppala III m	grey grey	(Amadyr) (11.7)
Belford's Jalaper x Mitzie OS: (1958)	Maquois of Seppala m	black	(Malamak) (7.1)
Volk OS x Kasha OS: (1952)	Nanuk of Seppala m	grey	(Bryar) (1.8)
Ruki of Gatineau x Kasha OS: (1954)	Gagnon's Ruby f Gagnon's Clide m	dark grey	(Malamak) [95.3] (3.0)
Polaris of Sapawe x Foxstand's Fuzzy Nelly: (1951)	Foxstand's Rumba f		(Bryar) (1.2)
Foxstand's Rudolph x Foxstand's Fatima: (1951)	Foxstand's Cleopatra f		(0.9)

For the background on Ruki of Gatineau, see the section on Gatineau Kennels. His offspring, Gagnon's Ruby, was 95.3 percent Seppala.

Foxstand's Sunday was McFaul's leader from 1952 to 1958. McFaul said that Sunday had a strong will which had to be mastered, and that he preferred leading a big team. Sunday was 45 pounds, short-coated, and reserved in temperament.

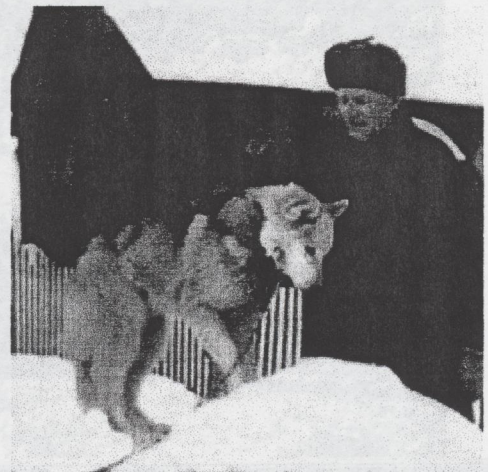
Sunday was replaced in lead by Rusty, a brother of Nanuk. Rusty, who was never bred and therefore does not appear above, ran at point with Mitzie behind Sunday for years. He led McFaul's team from 1958-1962.

Ozero of Seppala was another important leader from this generation. He was leader for Joel Nordholm of New England. Maquois of Seppala and Gagnon's Ruby were foundation animals for Malcolm McDougall's Malamak Kennels. Maquois was bred extensively in the eastern U. S. and Canada.

GENERATION 8

Foxstand's Sunday x Mitzie OS: (1953)	Zaza of Seppala f Ruffo of Seppala m	white & grey black	(10.3) (8.8)
Rolo OS x Kama OS II: (1963)	Duska of Seppala f Yanka of Seppala m Tserko of Seppala m	grey grey grey	(Markovo) (12.0) (Markovo) (11.0) (Amadyr)
Rolo OS x Minka OS: (1960)	Bilka of Seppala III f	grey	(8.8)
Fox OS x Foxstand's Rumba: (1956)	Bryar's Jinx f		(2.5)
Ozero OS x Mitzie OS: (1959)	Korek of Seppala m	grey, fawn, white	(Malamak) (1.5)
Foxstand's Fugitive* x Foxstand's Cleopatra: (1956)	Karabu's Jada f Karabu's Teddy f		(Ruddell, Nordholm) (1.8)
*Foxstand's Fugitive: Sire -- Foxstand's Cisco Kid (Foxstand's Shango x Foxstand's Exfour); Dam -- Foxstand's Whisper (Foxstand's Rombo x Foxstand's Sherry). Fugitive was an intense inbreeding (87.5 percent) on the Generation 2 breeding of Vanka of Seppala II x Sigrid III of Foxstand, 44 percent going back to the great Shearer male Foxstand's Shango.			
Foxstand's Lippy x Foxstand's Cleo: (1951)	Foxstand's Pontiac m		(Igloo Pak) (0.4)
Marco OS x Kasha OS: (1953)	Gagnon's Smokie m		(Karabu) (1.3)

SEPPALA KENNELS 1950-63



Donny McFaul & Foxstand's Sunday Xld



McFaul Team (circa 1950's) with Rusty of Seppala Ld in Lead.
Rusty was never bred. McFaul liked big chested dogs.

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.



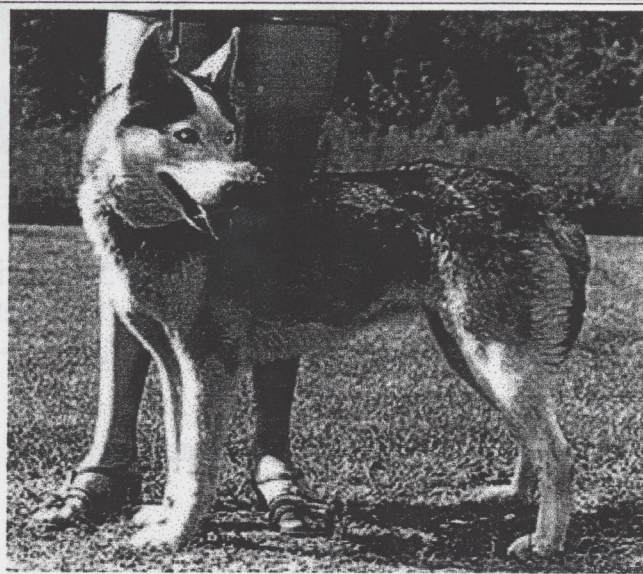
Above: 1958
McFaul with Rusty of Seppala in lead.

Left: 1955
McFaul with Foxstand's Sunday in lead.

Below:
Vanka of Seppala 3 (Father of Markovo's Maraq
& Mokka of Markovo)

Duska of Seppala (Grandmother of Ali, Beowulf,
Baron).

Vanka 3 & Duska were littermates.





1962 Team in Maniwaki, Quebec, with leader Khan of Seppala Ld (never bred).

Rolo of Seppala (16%)
Mitzie of Seppala (14%)

Ruffo of Seppala (9%)
Lanki of Seppala

Bru of Seppala
Sargo 2 of Seppala

Cheeko of Seppala

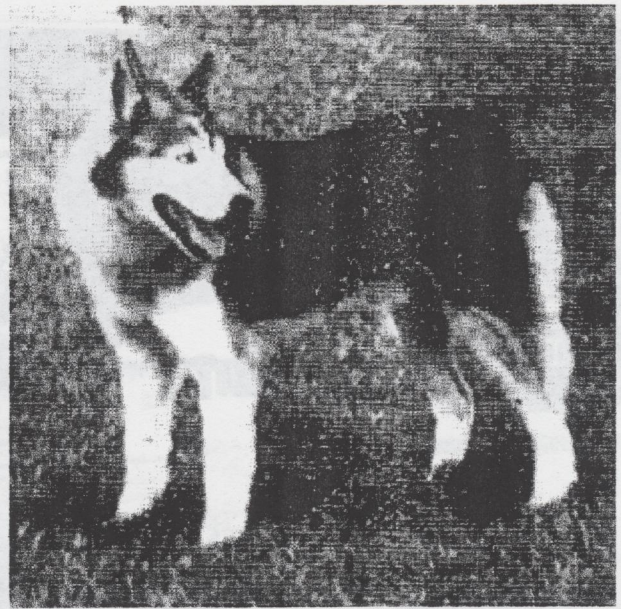


Shango of Seppala - 1962
Grandfather of Ali, Beowulf, Baron.
(Ruffo of Seppala x Bilka 3 of Seppala)



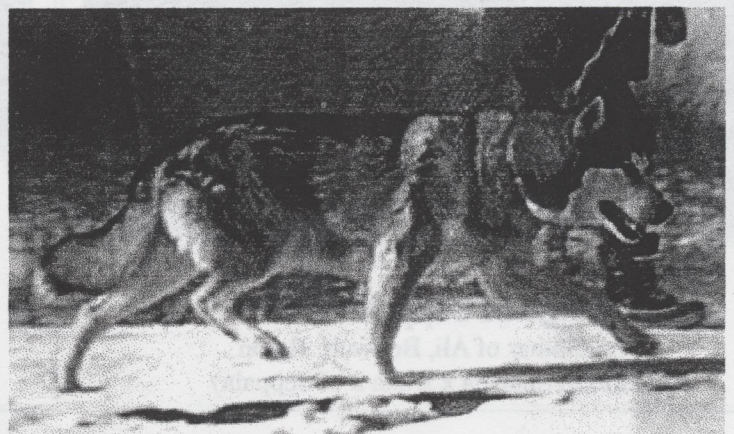
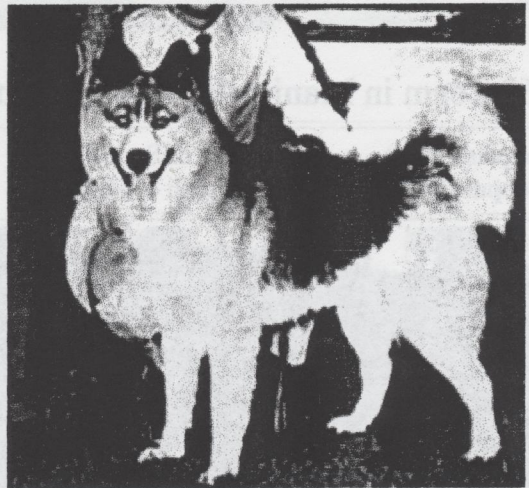
Ruffo of Seppala - 1953
(Foxstand's Sunday Xld x Mitzie of Seppala Xsd)

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.



Above: **Ditko of Seppala**

Left: **McFaul** racing at St. Agathe, PQ in 1962, **Rusty of Seppala** in lead.
Below: **Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak**, great grandfather of Hercules of Seppalta



Above: **Shango of Seppala**, grandfather of Ali, Beowulf and Baron
Left: **Ruffo of Seppala**: father of Shango.

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.

McFaul said about Ruffo, "One of my best dogs, friendly, medium long-hair, 47 pounds."

Zaza was described as a good housepet, friendly with children, short-coated, 36 pounds, a very good performer. Bilka III also was 36 pounds.

GENERATION 9

Ruffo OS x Bilka OS III:			
(1962)	Shango of Seppala	m	grey (Markovo) (17.0)
	Chugach of Seppala	f	grey (Malamak) (1.9)
Toto OS x Zaza OS:			
(1959)	Ditko of Seppala	m	grey (Markovo) (12.0)
	Sargo of Seppala II	m	grey (Malamak) (3.0)
	Vixen of Seppala IV	f	grey & fawn (Malamak) (4.3)
Marko OS x Bryar's Jinx:			
(1960)	Bryar's Queen	f	red, grey, white (3.3)
	Bryar's Vixen of Jinx	f	red, black, cream (0.1)
Timmie of Gatineau* x Karabu's Jada:			
(1955)	Brigitte of Nordic	f	(Nordholm) [95.3] (3.7)
* See Gatineau section for background on Timmie of Gatineau.			
Biltoo OS x Zaza OS:			
(1955)	Boyarka of Seppala	m	(Bryar) (1.3)
Minto OS x Bryar's Jinx:			
(1958)	Bryar's Bilka	f	red (1.6)

Unfortunately, the great female line stemming from Pearl II decreases to only 4.3 percent influence with Vixen OS IV in this generation. Although McDougall bred Vixen IV several times, he sold few of his Siberians to other breeders. Thus, very few Vixen IV progeny became available to carry on this important female line.

Boyarka was a well-known leader for Keith Bryar in this period of time.

GENERATION 10

Ditko OS x Duska OS:			
(1970)	Haakon of Markovo	m	(1.5)
	Helen of Markovo	f	grey & white (Uelen) (21.0)
	Holly of Markovo	f	grey & white (Heritage North) (1.5)
Sargo OS II x Gagnon's Ruby:			
(1962)	Malamak's Ego	m	grey & white [97.7] (6.0)
Ozero OS x Brigitte of Nordic:			
(1960)	Ember of Snow Myth	f	[97.7] (6.0)
	Spook of Nordic	f	(Rudde11) [97.7] (1.3)
Nanuk OS x Bryar's Bilka:			
(1960)	Bryar's Silver	m	(3.3)
Maquois OS x Vixen OS IV:			
(1964)	Malamak's Jaunty	f	grey & white (5.5)
Nanuk OS x Bryar's Vixen of Jinx:			
(1961)	Willi-waw's Cupid of Vixen	f	grey & white (0.3)
Korek OS x Vixen OS IV:			
(1961)	Malamak's Banshee	f	brown (3.0)

Maquois OS x Chugach OS:
 (1963) Malamak's Inca f grey, white & buff (2.8)

Helen of Markovo was the primary foundation bitch of Sepp-alta Kennels. A small pinto bitch of about 35 pounds, she was never seriously run. Her pups were the best Seppalas to come out of the post-McFaul era.

Malamak's Ego was described by McDougall as his best Siberian male. Ego was a relatively small dog.

GENERATION 11

Malamak's Ego x Ember of Snow Myth:
 (1967) Lyl of Sepsequef f buff, white (Markovo) [97.7]

Bryar's Silver x Bryar's Queen:
 (1963) Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak m (Seppineau) (6.5)

Maquois OS x Malamak's Banshee:
 (1963) Malamak's Gibo m grey & white (0.5)
 Malamak's Glacier m brown & white (5.5)

Boyarka OS x Willi-waw's Cupid of Vixen:
 (1964) Willi-waw's Gale of Cupid f (0.5)

Spook of White Water Lake [94.1] x Malamak's Inca:
 () Aggo de Kramotik m (Kodiak) [97.1] (5.5)

Gagnon's Smokie x Spook of Nordic
 (1962) Giblet m (Igloo Pak)
 Mustang of Little Alaska m

GENERATION 12

Shango OS x Lyl of Sepsequef:
 (1974) Surgut of Markovo m white & grey (Uelen) [98.9]
 Shango of Markovo m yellow & grey (Painter) [98.9]

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak x Willi-waw's Gale of Cupid:
 (1971) Adina of Manahtok f (Seppineau) (1.0)
 Manahtok's Katrina f (0.0)

Malamak's Gibo x Chugach OS:
 (1967) Malamak's Okleasik m (Seppineau) (1.0)

Malamak's Glacier x Malamak's Jaunty:
 (1967) Frostfire Anisette f grey & white (Markovo) (11.0)

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak x Lyl of Sepsequef:
 (1971) Nutok of Markovo m
 Nera of Markovo f [98.1]

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak x Nenana of Natomah [90.4]:
 (1970) Netuk's Enoke of Manahtok m (Ali-son) [95.2]
 Netuk's Vulcan of Manahtok m (Seppineau) [95.2]
 Natomah's ~~Retff~~-N-Ketli m (Europe)

GENERATION 13

Vanka OS x Frostfire Anisette:
 (1973) Markovo's Mara m black & white
 Mokka of Markovo f dark grey (Uelen, Sepp-alta)

Malamak's Okleasik x Adina of Manahtok:
 (1978) Seppineau's Oka of Windigo f (Sepp-alta) (2.0)

Malamak - 1960's



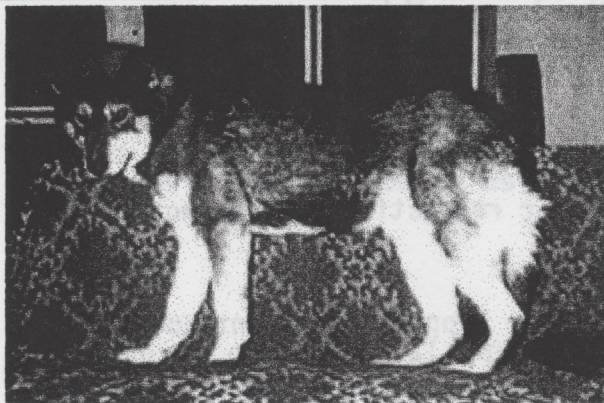
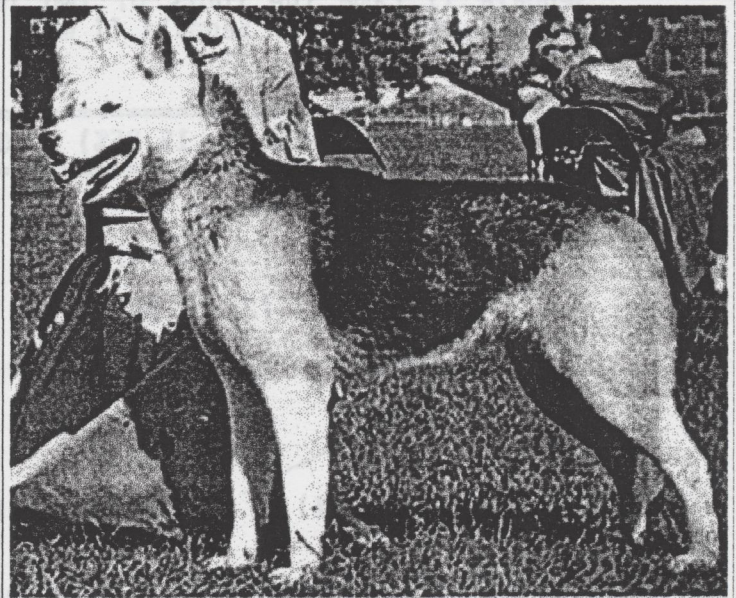
J. Malcolm McDougall Team (Malamak)



Vixen of Seppala 4 - 1959 - (above, 4%)

Gagnon's Ruby - 1954 - (right, 3%)

Vixen and Ruby were important foundation animals for McDougall, who was a very keen racer. Ruby was an example of a Seppala-Gatineau cross, Ruki of Gatineau x Kasha of Seppala



Malamak's Okleasik - 1967 - (above, 1%)

Malamak's Ego - 1962 - (right, 6%)

(Sargo of Seppala 2 x Gagnon's Ruby)



Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.

The foundation is now set for the modern era of the Seppala. Seppala Siberians in Generations 10, 12 and 13 will form the basis for the breeding efforts to restore a work-tested Seppala/Wheeler/McFaul strain. (You will remember that this compares to dogs in contemporary show lines that are in Generations 30 to 40 or more from those 10 foundation dogs.)

We will describe that restoration breeding effort in the chapters on Sepp-alta and its spin-off kennels.

Generations 11 thru 13 represent the only period in the development of the strain when substantive work was not part of the program. About one-half of these animals were not seriously worked. This meant that a certain amount of exploratory breeding had to be carried out initially in order to identify where the ability and vitality were the greatest.

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PATTERNS OF SUCCESSFUL SEPPALA BREEDINGS

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This process of exploratory breeding was aided considerably by studying the pattern of successful Seppala breedings over the generations. We will describe these patterns next.

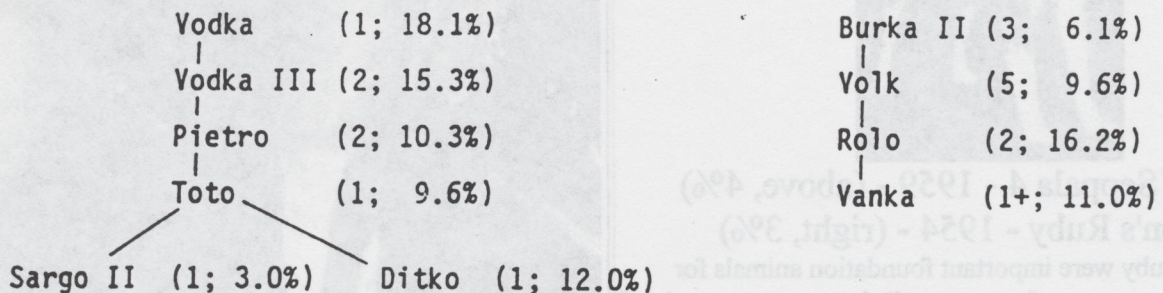
From the Kreevanka-Tosca unions came two superb animals -- a male, Kingeak of Seppala II, and a female, Molinka of Seppala II.

From the second breeding of the Siberian import, Tserko, to Molinka of Seppala II came the roots of two important lines of males, the Vodka of Seppala and Burka of Seppala II male branches:

=====

TSERKO (5; 15.85%) x MOLINKA OS II (4; 15.9%)

=====



The first number after each name above is the number of recorded breedings of that individual; presumably the larger this number, the more important that animal must have been. The second number is the percentage of that individual behind the contemporary Seppala, computed as indicated previously.

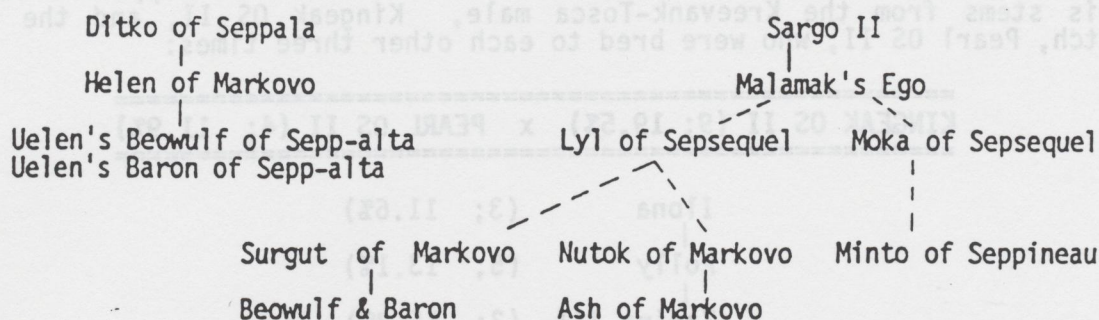
Again, the larger the number, the more important the animal was, and also the easier it will be to regain the branch. As one can see by the size of both sets of numbers, these males played a much greater breeding role than what was needed to just continue their respective male branches.

Reconstructing the "Lost" Vodka Branch

The Vodka branch was lost as a strictly pure Seppala male continuation with Ditko and Sargo II. (A predominantly Seppala male line through Wintergreen's Wolfgang does exist. See below.)

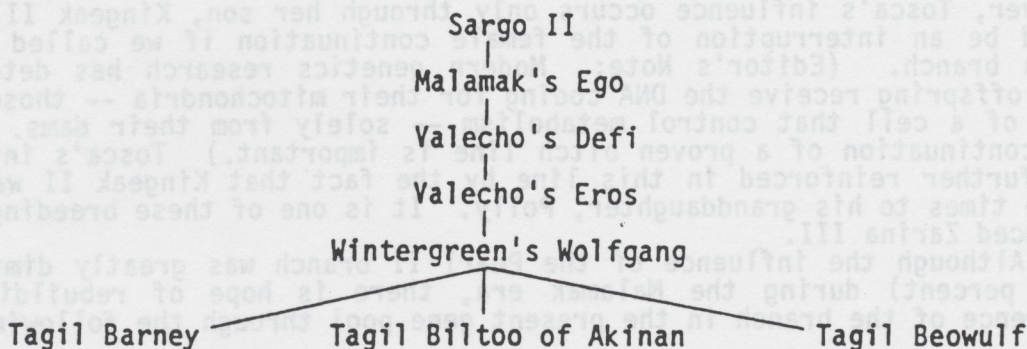
However, some kind of facsimile can be regained from the present gene pool by injecting a generation of females into the progression. This reconstruction of the Vodka branch can be done both from Ditko and Sargo II as follows:

Vodka Male Branch



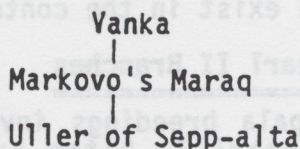
In this sense, the brothers -- Beowulf and Baron -- are a double continuation of the Vodka-branch as both the sire's and dam's side contain the continuation. Both of these animals were outstanding performers at Sepp-alta Kennels. Beowulf was the number one leader for seven years.

A strong component of the Vodka branch does still exist through some part Seppala males, Barney and Biltoo, located at Paul Boudreau's Mirkou Kennels in Quebec, Canada; and a third brother Beowulf located at Debbie Ryan Fogarty's Kodiak Kennel also in Quebec:



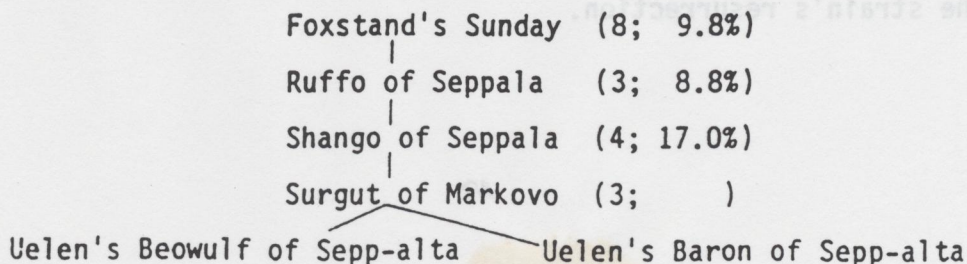
The Burka II Branch

The Burka II branch is presently in fine shape. This is because the branch component Vanka of Seppala (3rd) was available for Bragg's Markovo breeding. An excellent Vanka son, Markovo's Maraq,, was whelped from the Pearl II female branch component, Frostfire Anisette, and through Maraq's offspring this line of males is being maintained at Sepp-alta Kennels as follows:



Male Line from Foxstand's Sunday

An alternate view of the breeding culminating in Beowulf and Baron is as a male branch stemming from McFaul's great leader, Foxstand's Sunday:



Sunday and Ruffo were outstanding performers and, we hope, are passing their ability along this branch.

One Strong Bitch Line

Only one clear female pattern seems to evolve in the Seppala breeding. This stems from the Kreevank-Tosca male, Kingeak OS II, and the white bitch, Pearl OS II, who were bred to each other three times:

=====

KINGEAK OS II (9; 19.5%) x PEARL OS II (4; 11.9%)

=====

Ilona	(3; 11.6%)
Polly	(5; 13.1%)
Zarina III	(2; 15.2%)
Mitzie	(3; 14.1%)
Zaza	(4; 10.3%)
Vixen IV	(5; 4.3%)

We will call this the Pearl II branch, although it should be emphasized that Tosca was probably the major bitch behind this branch. However, Tosca's influence occurs only through her son, Kingeak II, which would be an interruption of the female continuation if we called it the Tosca branch. (Editor's Note: Modern genetics research has determined that offspring receive the DNA coding for their mitochondria -- those vital bits of a cell that control metabolism -- solely from their dams. Thus, the continuation of a proven bitch line is important.) Tosca's influence was further reinforced in this line by the fact that Kingeak II was bred three times to his granddaughter, Polly. It is one of these breedings that produced Zarina III.

Although the influence of the Pearl II branch was greatly diminished (4.3 percent) during the Malamak era, there is hope of rebuilding the influence of the branch in the present gene pool through the following:

Vixen IV
Malamak's Jaunty
Frostfire Anisette
Mokka of Markovo

Mokka of Markovo was a dark agouti bitch with a very nice body. Several daughters of Mokka exist in the contemporary gene pool.

Crossing the Tserko and Pearl II Branches

The bulk of the Seppala breedings involved crossing the two Tserko male branches with the Pearl II bitch branch, and about every third generation outcrossing each branch. The outcrosses were generally to Foxstand and Belford Seppalas.

Unfortunately, the immediate post-McFaul era failed to produce a breeder who would recognize the significance of these branches. As a result, their vitality and continued growth was stifled until Jeff Bragg began the strain's resurrection.

Chapter Five: SEPPALA INFLUENCE ON IMPORTANT KENNELS

To this point, we have looked at the development of the Seppala strain itself. Now we will look at the powerful influence of the strain on the early development of the registered breed, and on the establishment of a number of very important part-Seppala kennels. These part-Seppala kennels in turn have been important to most lines of racing Siberians, and to a number of show lines.

We will begin by outlining the first three generations of breedings done by the early New England kennels using registered stock. That latter phrase -- using registered stock -- is important to our intent here. You'll note, for example, that parents in the first generation below include four dogs from the influential litter by Duke out of Tanta of Alyeska -- Cheek, Tosca, Sitka and Togo. Of the six dogs in the parent and grandparent generations of this litter, only dam Tanta of Alyeska was registered. Thus the Duke x Tanta breeding itself is not listed under the first generation.

Tracing the Seppala Influence

Through the section on early New England breedings, we will show the Seppala influence on the early breedings of two major kennels, Monadnock and Alyeska, both of which eventually turned from a primarily race to a primarily show emphasis.

The Cold River breedings, which were of pure Seppala stock and done to produce racing dogs only, are also listed in the section on early New England kennels. This is done because the offspring ultimately had more influence on the New England kennels and on other racing strains than on the main Seppala strain itself. For example, Seesu of Cold River was the foundation bitch for the early Calivali breedings. Bugs, another Cold River dog, sired Candia, a bitch that went from New England to Alaska as a foundation bitch for the Norrises' Alaskan/Anadyr breeding program.

Next we will develop most of the breedings done by four primarily Seppala kennels -- Gatineau, White Water Lake, Bow Lake and Little Alaska.

To conclude the chapter, we will briefly describe some of the Seppala breeding behind Anadyr, Calivali, Natomah and Igloo Pak Kennels to show the influence the strain has had on the major racing kennels of the breed.

Several Mostly Seppala Kennels Not Included

There were other kennels, such as Manawan and Huskie Haven in Canada, which also pursued a mostly Seppala line, but we are not familiar with enough of their breedings to make up a worthwhile section. Others, such as Martha Lake in Washington and Shady Lane in Canada, developed genetically with a high Seppala content; however, they appear to have been motivated mostly by showing. Therefore, it is questionable if their breeding maintained the working qualities as required by our definition.

Two numbers will be listed after each dog's name in this chapter. The first number, which will be always enclosed in brackets [], will be the Seppala percentage of that animal according to our definition. The second number, which will be always enclosed in parentheses (), will be the percentage of that animal behind the contemporary Seppala as previously defined by us.

What follows is not an exhaustive listing of all litters, but rather a compilation of those litters that produced influential offspring. In addition, only the dogs which influenced the breed's development are listed for these litters. To complete the pedigrees of the foundation animals listed in this chapter, refer to the material in Chapter Four and the key pedigrees given at the end of each kennel's section.

EARLY NEW ENGLAND KENNELS (1932 - Mid-1940s)

Foundation Dogs:

Belford's Wolf	[100]	(3.8)	Sky of Seppala	[100]	(0.4)
Sapsuk of Seppala	[100]	(0.8)	Chuchi of Seppala	[100]	(0.0)
Vanka of Seppala	[100]	(0.2)	Cheek of Alyeska	[25]	(0.4)
Vanka of Seppala II	[100]	(12.2)	Tosca of Alyeska	[25]	(0.5)
Burka of Seppala	[100]	(0.1)	Sitka of Foxstand	[25]	(0.5)
Wolfe of Seppala	[100]	(0.1)			
Sepp III	[50]	(0.0)			
Ch. Togo of Alyeska	[25]	(0.0)			

GENERATION 1:

Sepp III x Tosca of Alyeska (1934)	Ch. Cheenah of Alyeska	f	[37.5]	
Sepp III x Cheek of Alyeska (1935)	Lassie of Alyeska	f	[37.5]	
Sapsuk of Seppala x Tosca of Alyeska (1937)	Suggen of Wonalancet	m	[62.5]	
	Toska of Wonalancet	f	[62.5]	(0.3)
	Vanya of Monadnock	f	[62.5]	
Sapsuk of Seppala x Chuchi of Seppala (1938)	Delzeue of Cold River	f	[100]	(0.1)
Belford's Wolf x Cheek of Alyeska (1938)	Ch. Turu of Alyeska	m	[62.5]	(0.3)
	Ch. Laddy of Wonalancet	m	[62.5]	
	T-Cheekio of Alyeska	f	[62.5]	(0.5)
	Neenah of Alyeska	f	[62.5]	(0.1)
Belford's Wolf x Tosca of Alyeska (1938)	Ch. Panda	f	[62.5]	(0.4)
Belford's Wolf x Sitka of Foxstand (1939)	Ch. Sitka's Wona of Alyeska	f	[62.5]	
Sapsuk of Seppala x Sky of Seppala (1939)	Jeuahnee of Cold River	m	[100]	
Vanka of Seppala x Tosca of Alyeska (1940)	Ch. Kolya of Monadnock	m	[62.5]	(0.1)
	Ch. Kira of Monadnock	f	[62.5]	(0.2)
Vanka of Seppala II x Sky of Seppala (1942)	Helen of Cold River	f	[100]	(Igloo Pak)
	Duchess of Cold River	f	[100]	(0.3)

GENERATION 2:

Suggen of Wonalancet x Lassie of Alyeska (1939)	Tchuchis of Wonalancet	f	(Igloo Pak)	[50]
Ch. Turu of Alyeska x Tosca of Wonalancet (1940)	Ch. Wonalancet's Baldy of Alyeska	m	[62.5]	(0.5)

Wolfe of Seppala x Neenah of Alyeska
(1940) Trina of Caledonia f [81.25] (0.2)
(Behind Gatineau)

Wolfe of Seppala x Ch. Cheenah of Alyeska
(1941) Czar of Alyeska m [68.75] (0.1)
Bonzo of Taku m [68.75]

Ch. Vanka of Seppala II x Ch. Panda
(1941) Mitya of Monadnock m [81.25] (0.4)
(Behind White Water Lake)

Burka of Seppala x Delzeue of Cold River
(1942) Valuiki of Cold River m [100] (0.2)
Bugs m [100]

Ch. Togo of Alyeska x Ch. Kira of Monadnock
(1943) Nicholas of Monadnock m [43.75] (0.1)

Jeahnee of Cold River x Delzeue of Cold River
(1946) Enara of Cold River f [100]

GENERATION 3:

Ch. Wonalancet's Baldy of Alyeska x Cheeak of Alyeska
(1941) Ipuk of Alyeska m [43.75] (0.2)

Ch. Wonalancet's Baldy of Alyeska x T-Cheeakio of Alyeska
(1941) Bluie of Chinook m [62.5]
King Husky of Wonalancet m [62.5]
(1949) Alyeska's Kobuk of Chinook m [62.5] (0.2)

Czar of Alyeska x T-Cheeakio of Alyeska
(1944) Chinook's Alladin of Alyeska m (Anadyr) [65.6] (0.1)
Nanuk of Alyeska f [65.6]

Valuiki of Cold River x Ch. Panda
(1944) Ch. Vanya of Monadnock III m [81.25] (0.2)
Ch. Belka of Monadnock II f [81.25] (0.1)
Doonah of Monadnock f [81.25]
Igloo Pak Vickie f [81.25]

Ch. Laddy of Wonalancet x Tchuchis of Wonalancet
(1945) Igloo Pak's Vixen f [56.25]
Igloo Pak's Grey Dawn f [56.25]
Igloo Pak's Chukchee m (Bow Lake) [56.25]

Ch. Wonalancet's Baldy of Alyeska x Duchess of Cold River
(1948) Izok of Gap Mountain m [81.25] (0.6)

Bugs x Enara of Cold River
(1951) Juneau of Cold River m [100]
Seesu of Cold River f (Calivali) [100]
Tongass of Cold River f (Marlytuk) [100]

The Influence of the Seppala Males for Alyeska and Monadnock

A careful reading of these three generations reveals the basic breeding pattern used to establish the breed in New England. Bitches from the Duke x Tanta of Alyeska litter were bred to Seppala strain males either from the Seppala-Ricker kennel or from Wheeler's Seppala kennel.

NEW ENGLAND 1935-1970

Breeding and racing Seppalas in the early days in New England kennels was done primarily by Alex Belford (Belford), Bill Shearer (Foxstand), Jean and Keith Bryar (Bryar) and Milly Turner Remick (Cold River). Cold River is the classical example of what happens to a pure Seppala Siberian Husky kennel when the owner quits. A successful pure Seppala kennel for more than 20 years, the final Cold River Seppalas were sold out to Siberian Husky of America champions, Lyl and Peggy Grant, in 1956. The dogs were either retired, or, in the case of one or two, bred to Alyeska based show dogs. The only contribution to contemporary Seppalas for Cold River's 20 years of existence is less than a half of one per cent through the two sisters Duchess of Cold River Xld and Helen of Cold River Xld (Vanka of Seppala 2 x Sky of Seppala), who were sold to racers. This contribution exists at all only because of the mild outcrossing to racing Siberian Huskies, where Cold River genes fare only slightly better.



Millie Turner & Sapsuk of Seppala Xld
(1%, 1931)(Tserko Ld x Dushka)



Jean Bryar & Nanuk of Seppala Xsd
(2%, 1952)(Volk of Seppala x Kasha of Seppala)



Sky of Seppala (1935, above)
Vanka of Seppala 2 (1935, left)
(Two foundation Wheeler Seppalas for Cold River.)



MR. AND MRS. SHEAREK WITH LEAD DOG



Foxstand's Shango Xld & Foxstand's Shamus Xld



Helen of Cold River Xld at lead.

Helen was an early leader for Lombard. At right point is Igloo Pak's Tok Xld.



Bill Belletete of New Hampshire with Duchess of Cold River Xld in lead.

Izok of Gap Mountain is at left point. Izok (Wonalancet's Baldy of Alyeska x Duchess of Cold River) was a popular early stud in the history of the Alyeska-Monadnock Siberian Husky. Roland Bowles, who was involved with sled training those dogs and was, himself, a respected dog driver, was purported to have said that Izok was one of the better sled dogs.



Cold River Team

Lead: Ninga of Cold River Ld, **Right Point:** Tongass of Cold River (Bugs x Enara of Cold River), **Left Point:** Enara of Cold River (Jeuahee of Cold River x Delzeue of Cold River).

1940

Camden Runner-up



Miss Millie Turner of Beverly Farms, Mass., shown with her lead dog Cossack, won second place in the New England Dog Sled championships at the Camden Winter Carnival over the week-end. Miss Turner drove a team of Seppala Siberians.



Above: Sapsuk of Seppalta Ld

Left: Vanka of Seppala 2 Ld

(Both were foundation males and early leaders for Cold River. Vanka was heavily bred, around 12% behind current Seppalas.)



BOYARKA of Seppala WESSEY of Seppala

Bryar's

Bunty Goodreau at St. Agathe des Monts, Quebec, 1962

Left lead probably Bryar's Texas Xld.



Marko of Seppala at right point.

(Pietro of Seppala x Foxstand's Georgia)(1957 - 2%)



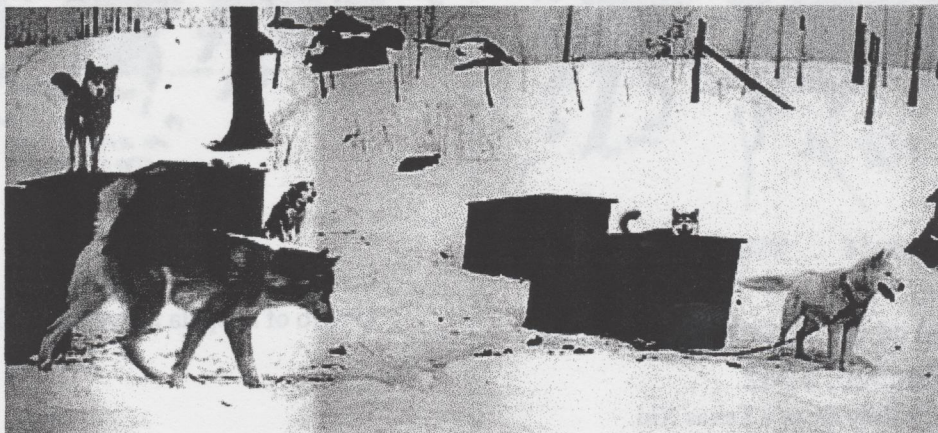
Burka of Seppala & Fred Lovejoy - 1930's



Cold River Team with Ninya of Cold River in front.



Lead: Ninya of Cold River
Left Point: Enara of Cold River; Right Point: Tongass of Cold River



Alex Belford Kennel showing Belford's Wolf (Smoky x Tosca) and Mona (Smoky x Dushka) in front. Belford's Wolf and Mona (white dog) are the two Belford dogs, each about 4%, at the base of the Seppala Siberian Sleddog.

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.

In 1929, Milton and Eve Seeley had bred Toto (Togo x Nome) to an unregistered dog named Tuck, bred by Mike Cooney of Fairbanks, Alaska, and owned by Moseley Taylor, son of the publisher of the Boston Globe and Lorna Demidoff's first husband. The only offspring was Tanta of Alyeska. In 1932, Tanta was bred to Duke (Ici x Wanda), another dog apparently from the Fairbanks area and owned in New England by Leonard Chapman. This produced a litter of nine pups, including bitches Tosca of Alyeska, Cheeak of Alyeska and Sitka of Foxstand, and the male Togo of Alyeska.

Tosca and Cheeak were then bred to Seppala males including Sepp III (attested by Leonard Seppala to be a Togo son), Belford's Wolf, Sapsuk of Seppala and Vanka of Seppala.

For the Alyeska kennels, the most influential of these breedings were the pairing of Sapsuk and Tosca and the pairing of Belford's Wolf and Cheeak. The first breeding produced Suggen of Wonalancet and Tosca of Wonalancet, the latter the dam of Ch. Wonalancet's Baldy of Alyeska, a very influential Alyeska stud. The second breeding produced a large litter including Tcheeakio of Alyeska, later the dam of important dogs including Chinook's Alladin of Alyeska; Turu of Alyeska, the sire of Baldy; and Neenah of Alyeska, behind some of the Gatineau breedings.

After these early breedings, the Seeleys concentrated on pairing the offspring. However, in 1940 and 1941, they did use Wolfe of Seppala twice as an outside stud. In 1940, they bred Neenah of Alyeska to Wolfe, producing Trina of Caledonia, later the dam of Sedanka of Gatineau. In 1941, they bred Cheenah of Alyeska (Sepp III x Tosca of Alyeska) to Wolfe to produce the influential Czar of Alyeska, sire of Chinook's Alladin of Alyeska, and Bonzo of Taku, the latter important in other New England strain breedings.

While the Seeleys made two or three breedings to Vanka of Seppala and Vanka of Seppala II, both sons of the import Kreevanka, none of the offspring became important in the Alyeska breeding program. The opposite was true of the Monadnock breeding program.

The Demidoffs bred Tosca to Vanka of Seppala to produce the important bitch Ch. Kira of Monadnock, and bred Ch. Panda to Vanka of Seppala II, also known as Cossack, and to Valuiki of Cold River, a Seppala strain male sired by Burka of Seppala. The offspring formed the heart of the Monadnock breeding program throughout the 1940s, especially through a Valuiki son and daughter out of Panda, Vanya of Monadnock III and Belka of Monadnock II.

Alyeska, Monadnock Shift Emphasis

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Alyeska and Monadnock kennels increased their emphasis on breeding for showing. Eve Seeley was known to say privately that there was great competition between the two kennels to successfully establish the black and white Siberian Husky.

In 1949, Alyeska's Suggen of Chinook was born. This black and white male became the major stud in the Alyeska kennel during the 1950s.

In 1955, Monadnock's Pando was born. This black and white, blue-eyed male did well in the show ring, and became the prototype of the breed in the public's mind.

Another indication of the shift in emphasis at Monadnock kennel can be seen in the story of White Water Lake Knight. Lorna Demidoff obtained Knight, a grandson of Mitya of Monadnock, from Tony Landry, a Quebec racer. After using him for one breeding in 1951, she gave the dog to Roland Bowles because the dog could not produce the type she wanted.

In truth, the decision to emphasize body type and de-emphasize working ability when making breedings occurred very early in the development of the Siberian Husky in New England. For example, Alyeska kennel chose to concentrate on breeding Cheeak of Alyeska out of the nine pups in the Duke x Tanta of Alyeska foundation litter because "she was the shortest coupled of the litter." (cf. p. 80 of [4]) For the same reason, Sepp III was used as a stud. A medium-coupled dog was determined to be the ideal, and that ideal was bred for. In contrast, most of the dogs in the Duke x Tanta litter were rangy as pictures and written descriptions confirm.

Many of the early Alyeska Siberians were apparently excellent performers with long, lean, leggy bodies. (cf. pgs.86, 90, 93 in [4]) Some of the better known working dogs in this early group were Champions Panda, Belka of Monadnock II and Togo of Alyeska, all leaders. Nicholas of Monadnock and Izok of Gap Mountain were described by the late Roland Bowles as enthusiastic, hard-driving, steady sled dogs.

Unfortunately for the racing Siberian, the ambition to create a uniform, consistently reproducible type of dog -- a type decidedly different from the offspring of that Duke x Tanta litter -- began to dominate breeding decisions. Apparently many outstanding performers were neutered, or never bred, because they weren't symmetrically marked, weren't square, had ears too large or couldn't produce the type desired in their offspring.

The Early Part-Seppala Kennels

We now turn to an examination of two important early kennels that made major use of Wheeler Seppala Siberians in their breeding programs -- Gatineau and White Water Lake. Then we'll look at the continuation of the Gatineau strain through Bow Lake, Little Alaska and Natomah.

Each of these breeding efforts has had an important influence on what are today the racing lines of Siberian Huskies.

As in the New England section, not all litters for the following kennels are given, only those that produced influential offspring for the development of the racing Siberian Husky.

GATINEAU KENNELS (Don McFaul 1942-1953)

Foundation Dogs:

Foxstand's Skivar 2nd	m	[100]	(0.7)
Foxstand's Saint	m	[81.25]	(1.8)
Sedanka of Gatineau	m	[90.6]	(0.3)
Zarina of Seppala III	f	[100]	(15.2)
Ilona of Seppala	f	[100]	(11.6)
Sila of Seppala	f	[100]	(0.4)
Bayou of Foxstand	f	[81.25]	(2.0)

GENERATION 1:

Foxstand's Saint x Bayou of Foxstand:			
(1942)	Vicka of Gatineau	f	[81.25] (0.7)
(1943)	Queen of Gatineau	f	(WWL) [81.25] (0.6)
Foxstand's Saint x Ilona of Seppala:			
(1944)	Starina of Gatineau	f	(Anadyr) [90.6] (1.8)
(1946)	Kara of Gatineau	f	(Little Alaska) [90.6] (0.4)
	Tina of Gatineau	f	(Bow Lake) [90.6] (0.01)
Burka of Seppala II x Bayou of Foxstand:			
(1944)	Ruki of Gatineau	m	[90.6] (1.5)
	Rymski of Gatineau	m	[90.6] (0.6)
	Zirka of Gatineau	m	[90.6] (0.4)
Foxstand's Saint x Zarina of Seppala III			
(1949)	Lady of Gatineau	f	[90.6] (0.0)
	Katcha of Gatineau	f	[90.6] (0.0)

Raki of Gatineau x Kasha of Seppala
Gaynor's Clide, m [95.3]

GENERATION 2:

Foxstand's Skivar 2nd x Vicka of Gatineau:
 (1943) Nicko of Gatineau m (Little Alaska) [90.6] (1.3)
 Tippy of Gatineau m [90.6] (0.4)

Sedanka of Gatineau x Queen of Gatineau:
 (1944) Queen of Gatineau II f (WWL) [85.9] (0.6)

Rymski of Gatineau x Starina of Gatineau:
 (1946) Kobe of Gatineau m (WWL) [90.6] (0.1)

Zirka of Gatineau x Sila of Seppala:
 (1953) Neva of Seppala f (Little Alaska) [95.3] (0.8)

GENERATION 3:

Nicko of Gatineau x Starina of Gatineau:
 (1948) Kosko of Gatineau m (WWL) [90.6] (0.5)

(1949) Timmie of Gatineau m (Belford) [90.6] (1.8)
 Czarina of Gatineau f (Bow Lake) [90.6] (0.1)
 Bilkoff of Gatineau f (E. Mitchell) [90.6] (0.0)

Tippy of Gatineau x Kara of Gatineau:
 (1948) King Huskie of Gatineau m (Little Alaska) [90.6] (0.8)

Gatineau Kennels was established by C. S. MacLean, a wealthy manufacturer, and Don McFaul, who trained and worked the dogs. The purpose of the Gatineau team was to patrol a certain area for the local Fish and Game Club of Maniwaki, Quebec. The training emphasized discipline and steadiness rather than speed and eagerness. The team was never raced. Nevertheless, the Gatineau dogs were in great demand by racing kennels and played a substantial role in many of them.

The most notable Gatineau dogs were Timmie, who led Charlie Belford's very successful Siberian racing team in the 1950s, and Nicko who was the Gatineau patrol team leader and a foundation stud for Harold Frenndt's Little Alaska Kennels. Nicko was pure white with a full stand-off coat. He was a precision leader, the best that he ever had, according to McFaul. Timmie was also pure white.

Two bitches, Bayou of Foxstand and Starina of Gatineau, were key animals in the foundation of Anadyr Kennels.

McFaul's comments about Bayou were that she was well built, shy, mild tempered, 34 pounds and a tireless worker. She was short-coated and her pups were very good. Bayou was bred by Joseph Booth of Carlisle, Massachusetts, and owned by William Shearer III when registered. However, she never produced a litter for Shearer's Foxstand kennel. Instead, she produced seven Gatineau litters and two Anadyr litters.

Starina could be considered a cog in another branch of the important Pearl of Seppala II bitch line previously discussed in Chapter 4.

Unfortunately, most Gatineau spin-off kennels dispersed their stock too broadly or brought in too much outside breeding to have a viable effect upon today's Seppala strain. Dogs with Gatineau background play an important role in the continuation of other racing Siberian lines, however. This is especially true of early Calivali Siberians that were a cross of Gatineau and Cold River (Seppala), and in turn influenced Igloo Pak lines.

Surgut of Seppala
 Bayou of Foxstand (11/27/40)
 Duchess of Huskyland

Tserko
 Dushka of Seppala II

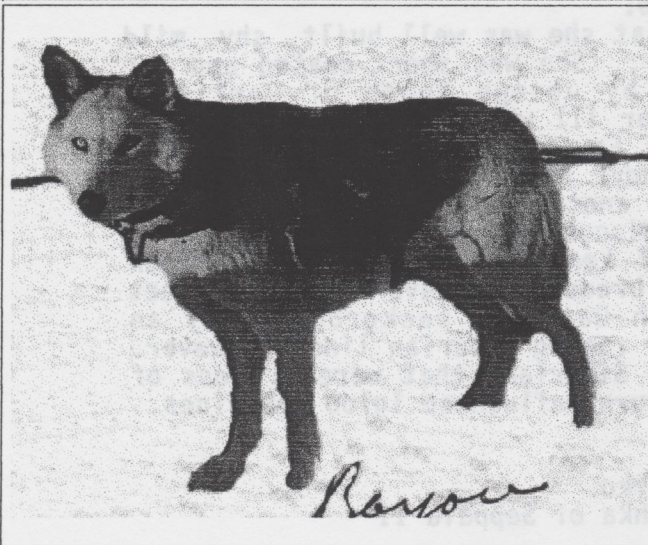
Sapsuk of Seppala
 Rollinsford Nina of Marilyn* [25%]

GATINEAU KENNELS 1942-53



Foxstand's Saint	Kresonski of Gatineau	Sedanka of Gatineau	Rymski of Gatineau	Gorki of Gatineau	Bayou of Foxstand	Nicko of Gatineau
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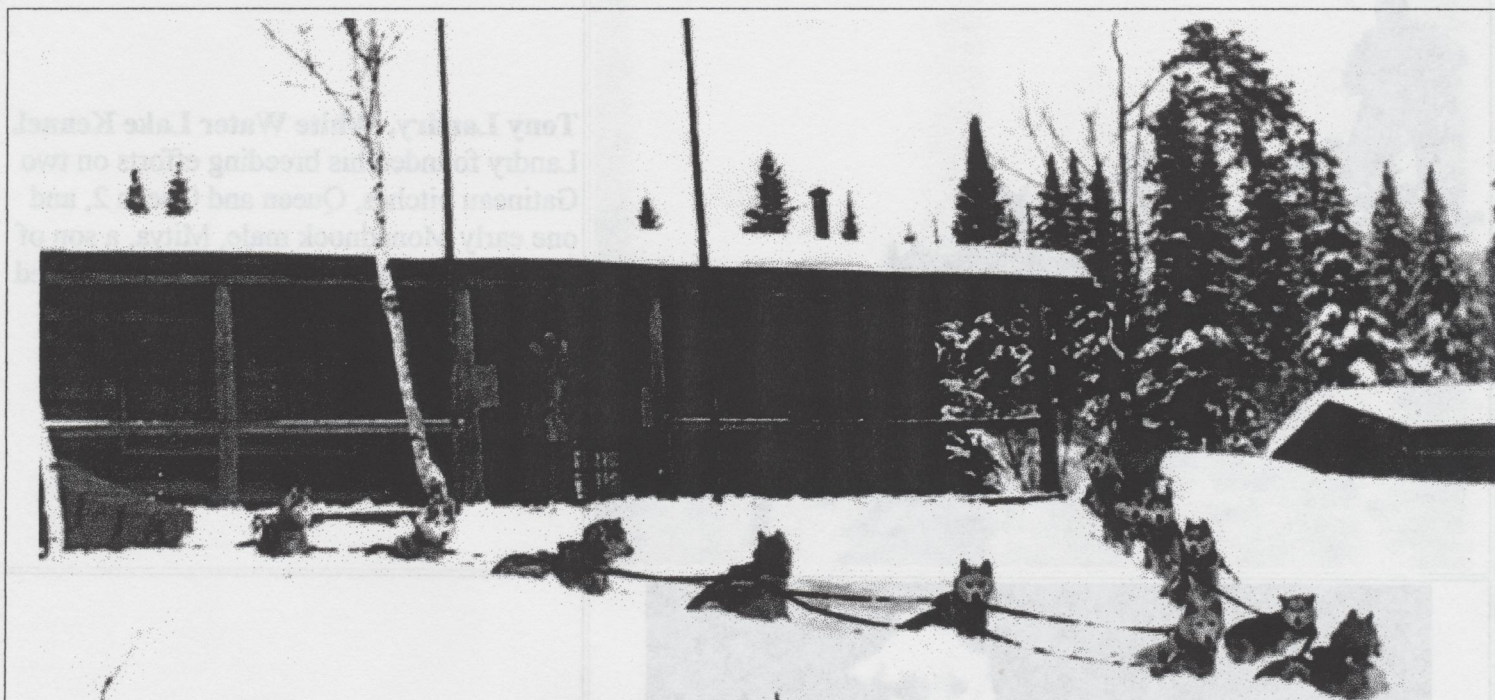
Gatineau Kennel was established by J.D. McFaul of Maniwaki, Quebec for the purpose of patrolling the Gatineau Park area north of Ottawa, Canada. The team was developed for traveling single-file in the bush and was noted for control and discipline rather than great speed. The Gatineau strain were based upon Wheeler Seppalas and three other animals (see below). For most of the years, the team leader was a great white dog named **Nicko of Gatineau**. Genetically, Nicko influence is in racing siberian husky lines rather than Seppalas. Bred to Starina of Gatineau, he produced the great Charlie Belford leader, Timmie of Gatineau, as well as at least 2 other stalwart performers on Belford's successful racing team of the 1950's. In late 1947, Nicko was bred to Tina of Gatineau, who was then shipped to Leonard Seppala and Earl Snodie's Bow Lake Kennel near Seattle, Washington. Tina whelped 9 pups, including three genetically influential bitches, Leda, Dushka and Malinka, all "of Bow Lake." When McFaul bought out Harry Wheeler in 1950, he sold his Gatineau dogs in favor of the Wheeler "Seppala" dogs. Nicko was sold to Hal Frendt (Little Alaska Kennel), who renamed him Nicko of Little Alaska.



Shown on the left is **Bayou of Foxstand**, the only Siberian to perpetuate the Northern Light breeding of Julien Hurley. Her granddam, Rollingsford Nina of Marilyn, a granddaughter of Northern Light Kobuk, was an early leader for Cold River Kennel. McFaul's comments about Bayou were, "well-built, shy, mild tempered, about 34 pounds and a tireless worker." Bayou's grandsire on her mother's side was the Cold River leader, Sapsuk of Seppala. Saint (81% Seppala), Bayou (81%), and Sedanka (91%) were obtained from Bill Shearer's Foxstand Kennel to start Gatineau Kennel. Sedanka and Rymski sired foundation animals for Tony Landry's White Water Lake Kennel. Saint and Bayou are about 2% behind contemporary Seppala Siberian Sleddogs. Bayou was a prolific brood bitch, 7 litters for Gatineau and 2 for Anadyr.



Gatineau Patrol Team with Nicko of Gatineau Xld in lead



Gatineau Patrol Team lined out in a "V" for victory after World War 2



Timmie of Gatineau,
leading Charlie Belford's team in a training
run. The two white teamdogs are Timmie's
brothers, Otto and Teddy of Gatineau.

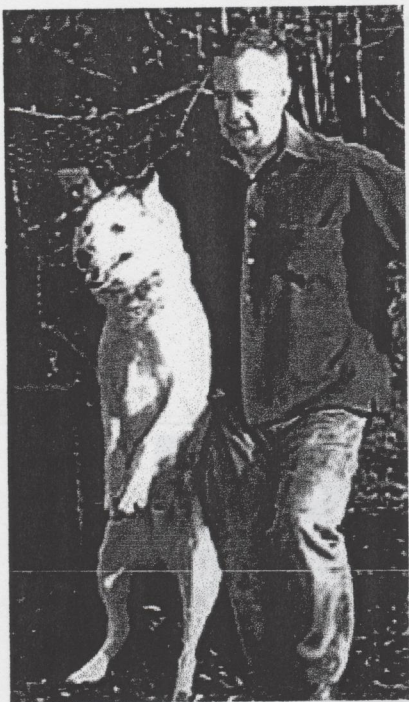


Tony Landry, White Water Lake Kennel.
Landry founded his breeding efforts on two
Gatineau bitches, Queen and Queen 2, and
one early Monadnock male, Mitya, a son of
Vanka 2 of Seppala. He later heavily inbred
upon a McFaul-bred male, Marak of
Seppala.



Lyl of Sepsequel
(Malamak's Ego x Ember of Snow Myth)
Lyl, who was the grandmother of the famous
Seppalta dogs, Ali, Beowulf and Baron, was
a great granddaughter of Timmie.

BELFORD KENNELS



Above and Right:
Charlie Belford & Team,
featuring his great leader Timmie of
Gatineau Xld (about 2% behind
contemporary Seppalas).
The 2 white dogs in the team are
brothers of Timmie.



Starina of Gatineau
(Foxstand's Saint x Ilona of
Seppala)(2%)



Timmie of Gatineau Xld
(Nicko of Gatineau Xld x Starina of Gatineau)

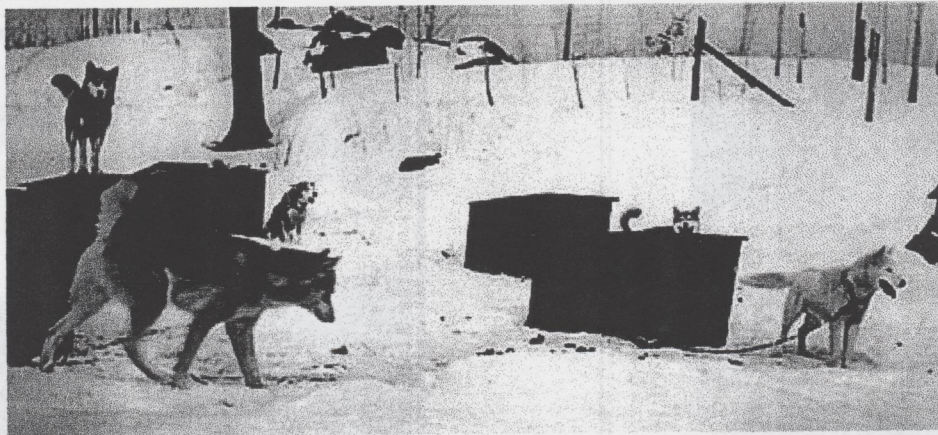
Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.



Charlie Belford with Timmie of Gatineau Xld in lead.



Alex Belford with Kree Vanka at wheel and Tserko at right point.



Alex Belford Kennel showing Belford's Wolf (Smoky x Tosca) and Mona (Smoky x Dushka) in front. Belford's Wolf and Mona (white dog) are the two Belford dogs, each about 4%, at the base of the Seppala Siberian Sleddog.

Photos from Elsie Chadwick Archive.

Tony of Foxstand
 Foxstand's Saint (10/8/39)
 Tyka of Foxstand

Smokey of Seppala
 Nanna

Kegstedt (Bonzo x Sonia)
 Sitka of Foxstand [25% Seppala***]

Zephyr Bisson of
 Zephyr Decare of St. Jovite
 Fidelaine Decare of St. Jovite

Kingcak of Seppala II
 Sigrid of Seppala

Sedanka of Gatineau (9/11/43)**

Zephyr Bisson of Seppala
 Guina of Seppala

Wolfe of Seppala
 Trina of Caledonia
 Neenah of Alyeska

Smokey of Seppala
 Sigrid of Seppala

Belford's Wolf
 Cheeak of Alyeska [25%***]

 * The first AKC registered Siberians were bred in Fairbanks, Alaska in Julien A. Hurley's "Northern Light Kennels" during the early 1930s. It appears that the breeding survives today only through the descendants of Rollinsford Nina of Marilyn. Nina was one-fourth Hurley breeding and three-fourth Oliver Shattuck, Alton, New Hampshire breeding. Shattuck imported Northern Light stock from Alaska and also obtained dogs from the Seppala-Ricker Kennel (cf. [9] & [6]).

** Sedanka and two brothers were obtained from John E. Jackson who had a small, predominantly Seppala kennel in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. Another brother, Torr of Seppla, was a foundation dog for Bow Lake Kennels.

*** See comments after Seppala Generation 1.

WHITE WATER LAKE (Tony Landry, 1946-1965)

Foundation Dogs:

Marak of Seppala	m	[100]	(2.8)
Kobe of Gatineau	m	[90.6]	(1.2)
Kosko of Gatineau	m	[90.6]	(0.5)
Mitya of Monadnock	m	[81.25]	(0.4)
Queen of Gatineau	f	[81.25]	(0.6)
Queen of Gatineau II	f	[85.9]	(0.6)

GENERATION 1:

Mitya of Monadnock x Queen of Gatineau:
 Nancy of White Water f [81.25] (0.6)

Mitya of Monadnock x Queen of Gatineau II:
 (1947) Nanuk of White Water f [83.6] (0.1)
 Nony of White f (Huskie Haven) [83.6] (0.1)
 Dimitri of White Water m (" ")

Kobe of Gatineau x Queen of Gatineau II:
 T1-Loup of White Water Lake f [88.25] (1.0)

GENERATION 2:

Kobe of Gatineau x Nancy of White Water:
 La Pouné of White Water Lake f [85.9] (1.2)

Kobe of Gatineau x Nanuk of White Water:
 White Water Lake Knight m (Calivali) [87.1] (0.2)

GENERATION 3

Kosko of Gatineau x La Pouné of White Water Lake:
 Nena of White Water Lake f [88.3] (1.0)

Marak of Seppala x Ti-Loup of White Water Lake:
 Bayou of White Water Lake f [94.1] (1.4)
 Panda of White Water Lake f [94.1] (0.7)

Marak of Seppala x La Pouné of White Water Lake:
 Kree Vanka of WWL m [93.0] (1.4)
 Blackie of WWL m [93.0]

GENERATION 4:

Marak of Seppala x Nena of White Water Lake:
 Tobie of WWL m [94.6] (1.4)
 Toki of WWL m [94.6] ~~VWVA~~
 Smokie of WWL II m [94.6] (0.7)
 Tyka of WWL f [94.6]

Kree Vanka of WWL x Bayou of WWL:
 Balto of WWL m [93.6] (2.8)

GENERATION 5:

Smokie of WWL II x Panda of WWL:
 Mitya of WWL f [94.4] (1.4)

Blackie of WWL x Tyka of WWL:
 Bilka of WWL f [93.8]

Tobie of WWL x Panda of WWL:
 Tobie of WWL II m [94.4]

GENERATION 6:

Tobie of WWL x Mitya of WWL:
 Ruby of WWL f [94.5] (2.8)

Blackie of WWL x Bilka of WWL:
 Ace of WWL m [93.4]

GENERATION 7:

Balto of WWL x Ruby of WWL:
 (1963) Spook of WWL m [94.1] (5.5)

White Water Lake breeding is an example of close inbreeding. Only six animals were used to start the strain. Two of these, Kobe and Kosko, had the same mother, Starina of Gatineau. The two females, Queen and Queen II, were mother and daughter. The Monadnock dog, Mitya, was actually mostly Seppala (81.25 percent) in background. Mitya was the son of Panda, the female racing leader at Monadnock Kennels in the 1940s when the kennel still fielded a creditable team. Mitya's sire was Ch. Vanka of Seppala II, a leader and popular stud owned by Cold River Kennel.

Initially, Landry bred Kobe and Mitya to Queen and Queen II. Next he bred Kobe to a female offspring of the Mitya breedings and Kosko to a female offspring of the Kobe breeding. Then he brought in Marak of Seppala and bred him to virtually everything.

The offspring from the Marak breedings were then crossed among themselves to produce a distinctive Seppala strain which was almost a constant 50 percent Marak of Seppala. Tony Landy raced his White Water Lake dogs in both Canada and New England, and the dogs were rated as solid racing Siberians.

The dog White Water Lake Knight went back to Monadnock Kennel to produce one litter in 1951. In that litter was Zima of Monadnock, who became a foundation bitch for Harold Frenndt's Little Alaska Kennel (see below). Zima's dam was Tanya of Monadnock, whose grandsires were the Seppala males Valuiki of Cold River and Vanka of Seppala.

After that one breeding, Knight was given to Roland Bowles, Calivali Kennel, where he made important contributions. It was primarily Knight, a Kobe of Gatineau son, plus Nicko of Gatineau and Timmie of Gatineau that stamped a Gatineau influence on the New England racing strain.

Unfortunately, the pure White Water Lake strain no longer exists, but one-half animals with the White Water Lake two or three generations back, can still be found. Most of these involve the famous Quebec stud Spook of White Water Lake.

Vanka of Seppala II	Kree Vanka
Mitya of Monadnock	Tosca
Panda	Belford's Wolf
	Tosca of Alyeska [25% Seppala**]

BOW LAKE (Earl Snodie & Leonard Seppala, late 1940s to 1960)
LITTLE ALASKA (Harold Frenndt, late 1940s to 1967)

Nicko of Gatineau was born December 11, 1943, at the Gatineau Kennel in Canada. His parents and grandparents included the three major Gatineau foundation animals. He became the command leader for the Gatineau patrol team, and produced three Gatineau litters, including the 1949 litter out of Starina that included Czarina, Timmie and Bilkoff.

In 1948, he was bred to a Starina sister, Tina of Gatineau, who was shipped to Seattle, Washington, where she whelped nine puppies, the foundation dogs for the Bow Lake Kennels.

In the early 1950s, Nicko went to Little Alaska Kennel where he produced two influential daughters, Zima II and Dagwong.

Because both kennels were founded on Nicko and other Gatineau stock, and because Bow Lake dogs were important for the development of the Little Alaska line, the two kennels are presented together.

Near the end of this section, some of the Little Alaska breedings that formed the basis for the Natomah line, as well as several Natomah breedings that are heavily Seppala, are presented.

Foundation Dogs for Bow Lake:

Nicko of Gatineau (Never in Bow Lake Kennel; influence through litter out of Tina)	m	[90.6] (1.3)
Torr of Seppla (Brother of Sedanka of Gatineau, bred by John Jackson)	m	[90.6] (0.0)
Igloo Pak's Chuckchee	m	[56.25] (0.0)
Czarina of Gatineau	f	[90.6] (0.1)
Tina of Gatineau	f	[90.6] (0.0)

Foundation Dogs for Little Alaska:

Mustang of Little Alaska (Bred by Robert Ruddell)	m	[98.9] (1.5)
Nicko of Gatineau	m	[90.6] (1.3)
King Huskie of Gatineau	m	[90.6] (0.8)
Gromko of Bow Lake	m	[82.0]
Leonard of Penn Forest (Bred by Bow Lake Kennel)	m	[82.0] (0.1)
Neva of Seppala	f	[95.3] (0.8)
Zima of Monadnock	f	[79.5] (0.0)

GENERATION 1:

Nicko of Gatineau x Tina of Gatineau:		
(1948)	Leda of Bow Lake	f [90.6]
	Malinka of Bow Lake	f [90.6]
	Dushka of Bow Lake	f [90.6]
	Skipper of Bow Lake	f [90.6]
Nicko of Gatineau x Zima of Monadnock:		
(1952)	Zima II of Little Alaska	f [85.1]
(1953)	Dagwong of Little Alaska	f [85.1] (0.1)
King Huskie of Gatineau x Neva of Seppala:		
(1958)	Cleopatra of Little Alaska	f [93] (1.5)
	Venus of Little Alaska	f [93]

GENERATION 2:

Torr of Seppla x Leda of Bow Lake:		
(1949)	Little Sepp of Bow Lake	m [90.6]
	Shuska of Bow Lake	f [90.6]
Igloo Pak's Chuckchee x Malinka of Bow Lake:		
(1949)	Mitzy of Bow Lake	f [73.4]
Igloo Pak's Chuckchee x Dushka of Bow Lake:		
(1949)	Suggen of Bow Lake	m [73.4] (0.05)
Igloo Pak's Chuckchee x Leda of Bow Lake:		
(1949)	Stromboli of Bow Lake	m [73.4]
	Snow of Bow Lake	f [73.4]
	Ingrid of Bow Lake	f [73.4]

GENERATION 3:

Little Sepp of Bow Lake x Mitzy of Bow Lake:		
(1951)	Malik of Bow Lake	m (Martha Lake) [82.0]
	Czarina of Bow Lake	f [82.0]
	Gromko of Bow Lake	m [82.0]
	Kotzebue of Bow Lake	m (Martha Lake) [82.0]
	Sno-Sepp of Bow Lake	m [82.0]
Suggen of Bow Lake x Czarina of Gatineau:		
(1952)	Leonard of Penn Forest	m [82.0] (0.1)

GENERATION 4:

Gromko of Bow Lake x Zima II of Little Alaska:		
(1955)	Chimo of Little Alaska	f [83.7]
	Kimok	m (Calivali) [83.7]

Stromboli of Bow Lake x Czarina of Bow Lake: [77.7]
(1957) Molinka of Bow Lake f (Ingstad, Norway)

Leonard of Penn Forest x Dagwong of Little Alaska: [83.7]
(1957) Nicko II of Little Alaska m
Skimo of Little Alaska m
Lobo of Little Alaska f (0.2)

Leonard of Penn Forest x Neva of Seppala: [88.65]
(1957) Poco of Little Alaska m

GENERATION 5:

Skimo of Little Alaska x Kainino's Kiska [84.8]
Heidi of Kainino f

Foxstand's Sunday x Chimo of Little Alaska: [91.85]
(1957) Sunday of Little Alaska m

Nicko II of Little Alaska x Neva of Seppala: [89.5]
(1960) Zippo of Little Alaska f

Igloo Pak's Tok [71.4] x Lobo of Little Alaska: [77.5]
(1962) Midget of Little Alaska f (Igloo Pak) (0.4)
Koko of Little Alaska m
Ego of Little Alaska

Gagnon's Smokie [100] x Spook of Nordic: [98.85] (Robert Ruddell litter)
(1962) Mustang of Little Alaska m (1.5)
Giblet of Little Alaska (Giblet) m (Igloo Pak) (1.1)

Poco of Little Alaska x Puff of Calivali [84.1]: [86.4]
Natamah's Sarrimayok f

GENERATION 6:

Sunday of Little Alaska x Lobo of Little Alaska: [87.75]
(1958) Hawk of Little Alaska m (Natamah)

Igloo Pak's Tok x Zippo of Little Alaska: [80.45]
(1963) Toki of Little Alaska m
Whisper of Little Alaska f

Mustang of Little Alaska x Zippo of Little Alaska: [94.2]
(1964) Snow White of Little Alaska m

Giblet of Little Alaska x Midget of Little Alaska: [88.2]
Igloo Pak's Candy m (Igloo Pak)
Bo of Igloo Pk m (Arctic Trail)

Mustang of Little Alaska x Cleopatra of Little Alaska: [96]
(1967) Natamah's Bronco m
Natamah's Kunikpok f (3.0)

GENERATION 7:

Hawk of Little Alaska x Cleopatra of Little Alaska: [90.4]
(1966) Nenana of Natamah f (Ali-son)

Igloo Pak's Spook [90.1] x Natamah's Sarrimayok: [87.5]
(1970) Natamah's Kusketa f (Smo-Ki-Luk)

Arctic Trail's Dusty [84.3] x Natamah's Kunikpok: [90.15]
(1973) Natamah's Kamik m (Seppalta) (3.0)

Igloo Pak's Spook x Whisper of Little Alaska: [84.5]
Igloo Pak's Grey Cloud m (Netherlands)

Gagnon's Clide [95.3] x Music [76.4]: [85.85]
Kainino's Kiska f

Additional foundation pedigrees:

Kingeak of Seppala II	Zephyr Bisson of Seppala
Sigrid of Seppala	Zepher Decare of Saint Jovite [100]
Zephyr Bisson of Seppala	Fidelaine Decare of Saint Jovite
Guina of Seppala	Sedanka of Gatineau [90.6]
	Torr of Seppla [90.6]
Smokey of Seppala	Wolfe of Seppala
Sigrid of Seppala	Trina of Caledonia [81.25]
Belford's Wolf	Neenah of Alyeska
Cheek of Alyeska	

Rymski of Gatineau	Kobe of Gatineau
Starina of Gatineau	White Water Lake Knight [87.1]
Mitya of Monadnock	Nanuk of White Water
Queen of Gatineau II	Zima of Monadnock [79.5]
Valuiki of Cold River	Vanya of Monadnock III
Panda	Tanya of Monadnock [71.9]
Yanka of Seppala	Ch. Kira of Monadnock
Tosca of Alyeska	

Smoky	Belford's Wolf
Tosca	Ch. Laddy of Wonalancet [62.5]
Duke	Cheek of Alyeska
Tanta of Alyeska	Igloo Pak's Chuckchee [56.25]
Sapsuk of Seppala	Suggen of Wonalancet
Tosca of Alyeska	Tchuchis of Wonalancet [50]
Sepp III	Lassie of Alyeska
Cheek of Alyeska	

CALIVALI (Roland Bowles, 1930s - 1974), Early Breedings

White Water Lake Knight x Seesu of Cold River [100]:			
	Rubi of Calivali	f	[93.6]
	Rocky of Calivali	m	[93.6]
Kimok x Rubi of Calivali:			
[83.7]	Tiger of Calivali	m	[88.6]
	Cindy of Calivali	f	[88.6]
Rocky of Calivali x Dama of Monadnock [65.7]:			
	Jessie of Calivali	f	[79.6]
Vanya's Frosty of Chogoandoe [85.1] x Jessie of Calivali:			
	Berta of Calivali	f	[82.1]
	Betsey of Calivali	f	[82.1]
	Bruno of Calivali	m	[82.4]

Tiger of Calivali x Berta of Calivali
Wainlock's Genii, f

[85.45]

Tiger of Calivali x Betsey of Calivali:

Holly of Calivali	f	(Igloo Pak)	[85.3]
Puff of Calivali	f		[85.3]
Tim of Taimyr	m		[85.3]

Bruno of Calivali x Cindy of Calivali:
Nubi of Calivali

f [85.3]

Igloo Pak's Candy x Nubi of Calivali:
Koonah's Spice

f (Igloo Pak) [87.2]

(Note: Koonah's Spice is listed in AKC stud book as bred by Robert A. Dennison whose kennel name is Koonah. Dennisons owned and raced Nubi. The Koonah breedings have been important in the continuation of the New England racing strain of Siberians.)

The above, although only a small part of the Calivali breeding, is nonetheless a very significant part because it constituted the basis for the later breeding. The strong Seppala bias would have been even more pronounced had it not been for the bitch Dama of Monadnock (a white bitch, she was Igloo Pak on her sire's side).

The Calivali and Little Alaska breedings had a strong effect upon the later Igloo Pak Siberians which were run so successfully in the Alaska races. Vanya's Frosty of Chogoandoe was a brother of Igloo Pak's Misty, and thus an uncle of the famous Igloo Pak's Tok.

IGLOO PAK (Roland Lombard, 1930s - present)

Early Igloo Pak Siberian Huskies were largely from Alyeska breedings. An early Seppala animal in Lombard's breeding program was the leader, Helen of Cold River (Vanka of Seppala II x Sky of Seppala).

It appears that a big performance jump for the Igloo Pak teams occurred in the later 1950s and early 1960s with the infusion of fresh Seppala strain dogs primarily through Little Alaska and Calivali Kennels, and in particular through the use of Gible, brother of Mustang of Little Alaska. The brothers were bred by Robert Ruddell.

In general, Igloo Pak dogs came from a diffused and diversified background. The dogs Lombard bred before World War II became important in Canada and, due to Igloo Pak's Chuckchee, in the Northwest United States after World War II. Later, Lombard males played an important role in the continuing development of the New England racing strain.

However, many of the dogs in his kennel were stud fee puppies returned to him, rather than the offspring of his own planned breeding program. It is difficult to identify a specific line or strain among the dogs.

Some important Igloo Pak dogs from the 1960s forward and their respective Seppala percentages were:

Gible	m	[98.9] (1.1)	(Gagnon's Smokie x Spook of Nordic)
Igloo Pak's Candy	m	[89.1]	(Gible x Midget of Little Alaska)
Igloo Pak's Spook	m	[90.1]	(Gible x Igloo Pak's Toto To)
Igloo Pak's Misty	f	[87.4] (0.8)	(Foxstand's Pontiac x Chogoandoe's Vanya)
Igloo Pak's Delta	f	[74.3]	(Igloo Pak's Wing-A x Koonah's Spice)
Igloo Pak's Wing-A	m	[61.4]	(Posey's Williwah x Holly of Calivali)
Igloo Pak's Tok	m	[75.0] (0.9)	(Alyeska's Sugrut of Chinook x Igloo Pak's Misty)

ANADYR (Earl and Natalie Norris, 1940s - present)

Although broadly based like the Igloo Pak Siberians and with similar dogs at the base, the Anadyr/Alaskan breeding program developed differently in that a definite strain was created. The animals upon which the strain was based consisted of the following eight:

Yaddam of Husky Haven	m	[91.8] (0.1)	(Charney of Seppala x Nony of White)
Chinook's Alladin of Alyeska	m	[65.6]	(Czar of Alyeska x Tcheeakio of Alyeska)
Alyeska's Sugrut of Chinook	m	[62.5] (0.5)	(Alyeska's Kobuk of Chinook x Keo of Alyeska)
Candia	f	[100]	(Bugs x Foxstand's Sukey)
Ava of Husky Haven	f	[91.8]	(Charney of Seppala x Nony of White)
Starina of Gatineau	f	[90.6] (1.8)	(Foxstand's Saint x Ilona of Seppala)
Bilkoff of Gatineau	f	[90.6]	(Nicko of Gatineau x Starina of Gatineau)
Bayou of Foxstand	f	[81.25] (2.0)	(Surgut of Seppala x Duchess of Huskyland)

Thus a strong Seppala bias existed in the foundation bitches of the Anadyr breeding program. However, it has been the nature of the Anadyr breeding to concentrate on males, i.e. line breed on the best male in the present generation to produce the next generation.

Initially, Alladin and Sugrut were emphasized. Thus the main line took on a non-Wheeler/McFaul Seppala bias from the start even though all the foundation bitches were heavily Seppala.

In one way, Alladin and Sugrut are the antithesis of the Seppala strain. Neither has Kreevanka in his ancestry. As we noted previously, Kreevanka is the dominant male ancestor in the Seppala strain.

Using the Seppala definition given at the start of this book, however, the Anadyr breedings can be seen to maintain a fairly high Seppala content as the dogs do meet the "three-generations of work testing" requirement.

A good summary of the Norrises' breeding approach can be found in Natalie's statement: "Our lead dogs are used more at stud than our team dogs." ([13], p. 28).

The leaders have been males -- Alladin [65.6], Bonzo [86.7], Nicolai [76.1], Astro [80.7] and Nicolai II [75.0]. The females, in contrast, have been work-tested but seldom run on the first string.

The Last of the McFaul Seppalas

The Norrises acquired the last of the McFaul Seppala dogs in the early 1960s and bred a few of them -- notably Tsar of Seppala, Wabask of Seppala and Tserko of Seppala -- to their Anadyr bitches. The daughters of these breedings were then bred back to principal Anadyr studs. Much of this cross-strain stock appears to have been sold to Europeans where it has been rather extensively bred back to Anadyr and other lines.

On the North American continent, only Darrell Reynolds' Kossa Kennels and Rick and Barb Petura's Heritage North Kennels appear to have bred extensively with these more recent Seppala/Anadyr cross-strain Siberians. However, only Heritage North has bred this stock back to Markovo Seppalas as well as other dogs with Seppala-strain influences.

Although Anadyr Kennels has done broad scale breeding, 90 litters between 1947 and 1971 alone [6], no significant alteration to the basic line built upon the eight animals mentioned above appears to have been maintained.

Chapter Six: SEPP-ALTA KENNELS (1975 -)

The reader will, I hope, forgive the huge amount of personal material and the overuse of the personal pronoun, "I," particularly in this chapter. The alternative is apparently to have no recorded breed history. Unfortunately, most of the old-time breeders who lived "the times" and presumably have the experience and facts to shed light where there is now mostly darkness seem to be content to take their knowledge with them.

I hope this book will help prevent this situation from repeating with regard to the present era. So little information about the dogs ever seems to be preserved for future generations. It is our desire to emphasize the dogs. If we seem to exaggerate or be repetitious, it is only our clumsy attempt to finally give some credit to the good dogs. It is with these Seppalas that our heart lies.

The Influence of Xaire of Markovo
=====

Although it went unrecognized at the time, Sepp-alta Kennels was really born in the fall of 1975 when Alta Kennels acquired the little, 30-pound, white-with-a-light-grey-saddle bitch, Xaire of Markovo. Xaire had been Jeff Bragg's house pet and was one of the last two dogs sold in his dispersal sale. Although Xaire was almost three years of age at the time, she had probably never been harnessed, at least never seriously worked.

We picked up Xaire at the Calgary Airport. That same day, in the cool of the evening, I harnessed her at wheel in an 8-dog hook-up. I remember taking her on a long leash after she came off the plane and noticing how quick and athletic she appeared, as she darted back and forth like a jack rabbit trying to escape a pack of hounds.

Before her initial run finished, Xaire was in lead. There she remained for the next two racing seasons until replaced by her bigger and stronger half-brother, Beowulf. Xaire continued to lead in training and in limited class races for several years, after which she was sold to Linda Enloe of Idaho. She was still leading in 1985 at the age of 12+ for Linda.

It was Xaire who co-led and sparked Moone Willett's 1978 7-dog team, which never won a race but finished 2nd three times, 3rd two times, and was never lower than 6th in races from Heber City, Utah, to Fort St. John, British Columbia. That was also at a time when the limited class trails extended further than around the block or across the golf course.

When I was negotiating for Xaire, she was just another Siberian. For a dog who had never been harnessed, she seemed overpriced to me. Of course, I had not been in sled dogs very long at that time and did not know much about the history of the Siberian Husky breed or the heritage of the Seppala strain (but did not let that bother me!). I was even trying to race red Siberians with liver pigment!

Doug Willett had enthusiasm and energy but not much sense, a situation not uncommon among newcomers in Siberian sled dog driving. One of the reasons for this book is to try to remedy that situation. I know Jeff Bragg's breeder's manual was a bonanza of information for me.

Xaire was never bred because she had to be spayed shortly after her purchase. She had developed a uterus infection probably caused by an extended "heat" produced by a mismatch injection. Looking back, giving that "shot" was probably one of my dumbest deeds. I will never forgive the veterinarian for failing to explain the ramifications of such shots. We did not know if Xaire had been misbred, but simply wanted to be safe!?

While Xaire produced no offspring, her influence on the Seppala strain was nonetheless profound. She introduced us in striking fashion to the athletic and leader capabilities of the strain, thereby influencing us to redirect our breeding program. She helped introduce us to the notion of Siberians being successful on the race trail. That is legacy enough.

Initial Seppala Breedings

The initial breedings at Sepp-alta Kennels were exploratory in nature. Although one can get a good deal of information from studying pedigrees and learning about the animals in the pedigrees, the crux of the matter still comes down to breeding and evaluating the offspring. It is the quality of the offspring that ultimately decides the success of the breeding effort.

The heart of the Sepp-alta breeding program became the Bragg Markovo dogs or descendants of those dogs. All told, ten of the Markovo dogs passed through Sepp-alta Kennels at one time or another. Two others, Maraq and Mia, were run in training runs, and Maraq was used as an outside stud. Two offspring -- Ash and Dokky -- out of three other Markovo dogs became an integral part of the Sepp-alta racing team and breeding program.

We will include the breedings officially done by Uelen Kennels (Bruce Morrow, Parksville, British Columbia) in this section because they were totally connected to Sepp-alta, both spiritually and physically. Morrow bred five litters of which the last two were conceived and whelped at Sepp-alta Kennels. All the offspring, except for two from the first litter, who were eventually lost or stolen from their purchaser, passed initially through Sepp-alta Kennels. At Sepp-alta, they were evaluated and trained, and were either raced or sold.

In 1982, all the remaining Uelen stock except for Helen and Surgut were sold outright to Sepp-alta Kennels. Shortly thereafter, Helen passed away at a ripe old age. Surgut at last report was living with Bruce's mother, Maisie, in Parksville.

Breeding Patterns: Pure Seppala

We have already indicated some general patterns for outstanding animals in past Seppala breeding (see Chapter 4). We think that the Sepp-alta breeding program in particular, and the contemporary Seppala picture in general, has really excellent possibilities for first recovering and then continuing these patterns.

We see one strong female line and four strong male lines which have developed during the past 60 years. There is one female line from Nanna, one male line from Sunday who traces to Togo, and three lines from the import Tserko (see Diagram B, Parts 1 and 3). While the import Kreevanka is genetically very important to the strain, no continuous male line traces back to him. Instead, he turns up consistently as the sire or grandsire of influential early bitches (see Diagram B, Part 2).

The best Seppalas should come from crossing these lines or branches without close inbreeding. These animals will become the next steps on the branches. Periodically, unrelated animals from the Seppala mass surrounding these branches need to be bred into the branches in order to maintain vigor and avoid genetic problems. (See Diagrams C through G.)

Breeding Patterns: Using White Water Lake, Little Alaska

Besides the Markovo dogs, Sepp-alta Kennels has developed two strains of part Seppalas. From the mostly White Water Lake strain, two female pups, Layla and Lily, were imported from Kodiak Kennels in Quebec. Linebred on Spook of White Water Lake, these two females were 91.3 percent Seppala. Both proved to be prolific brood bitches and produced a number of good sled dogs. The best of these dogs are the 1986 Sepp-alta primary co-leaders, Cosmos and Elvira, who are out of Layla.

Lily was sold eventually to Brad Pozarnsky of North Dakota where she became a foundation bitch for his Skoro Kennels. Two of her pups, one sired by Xingu of Sepp-alta and one sired by Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-alta, were Pozarnsky's main leaders in the 1985 Glacier View and LOST 170 mid-distance races.

From the Little Alaska strain of part Seppalas came a well-built, 89.0 percent Seppala male, Natomah's Kamik, and a feisty, 91.4 percent Seppala bitch, Serya, sired by a Kamik son out of a Natomah bitch named Kusketa.

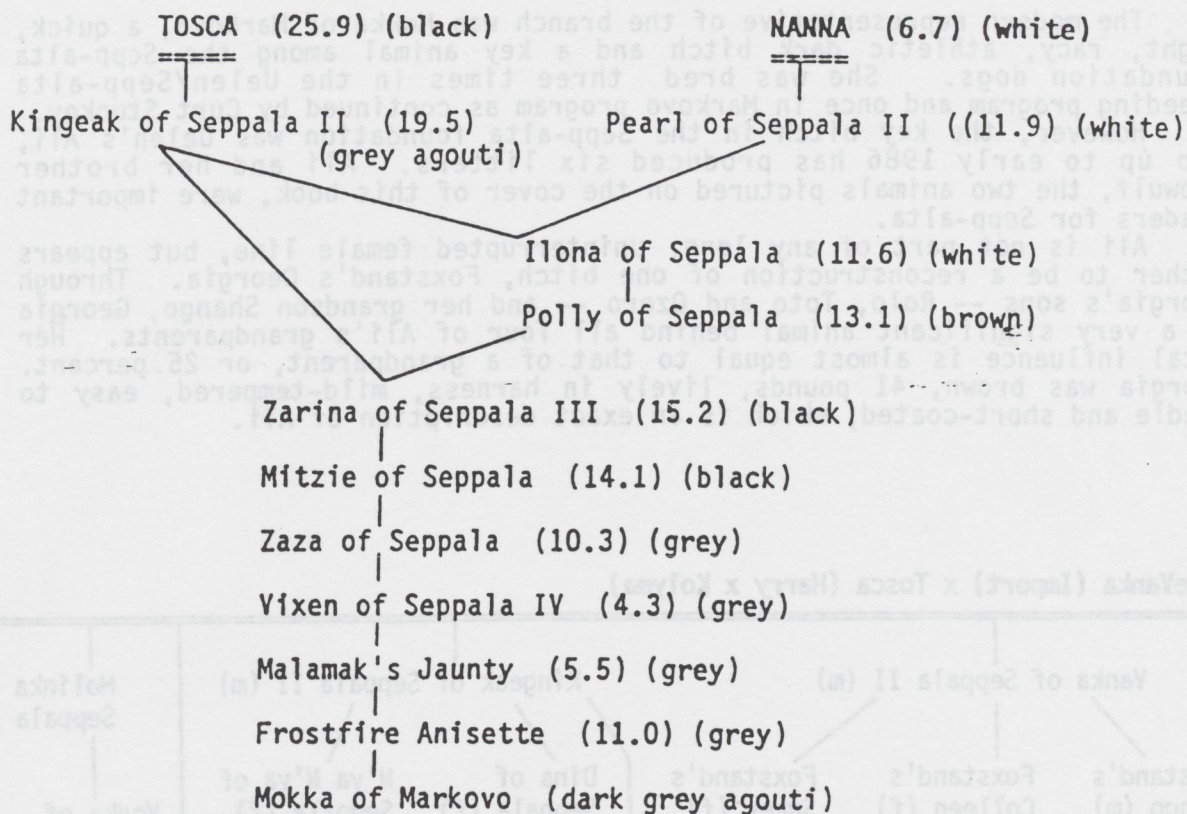


Diagram B, Part 1: The Primary Seppala Female Branch

This chart shows most of the main bitches in the Seppala strain as an uninterrupted female line descending from the white Belford bitch Nanna, who was sold to Wheeler in exchange for pups back out of her. Nanna was the only animal brought in by Wheeler after his original acquisitions from the Ricker-Seppala kennel. Nanna, by Belford's Wolf (Smoky x Tosca) out of Mona (Smoky x Dushka), was out of dogs bred at the Seppala-Ricker kennel.

This female branch is important because almost all the bitches along the branch are genetically significant in the contemporary Seppalas. This is shown by the relatively large numbers following each name. Again, these numbers indicate the approximate percentage of a contemporary Seppala that traces back to that animal.

A number greater than 6 percent means the effect of that animal is at least equal to that of a great-great-grandparent -- which we consider genetically significant. The only bitches along the branch with limited influence on the current Seppalas are Vixen IV and Malamak's Jaunty. Of course, one must realize that the influence of each animal along the branch comes from all her offspring that have descendants in the present era, not just through the succeeding dog along the branch. For example, of Zaza's 10.3 units (influence percentage), only half of 4.3 (Vixen's influence percentage) or 2.15 units is felt through Vixen. The other 8.15 units come through other offspring.

The influence of Tosca on the branch can probably be correlated to coat color. By the time the Tosca son, Kingeak II, has been bred into the line the second time, the predominantly white coat up to that time changes to black. Kingeak II was a grey-black dog with a black face. The dark agouti face becomes a fairly common feature after Zarina III.

Perhaps the best bitch in this sequence was Mitzie, a quick, light, athletic bitch. She ran point on McFaul's racing team, but could have been a leader, according to him.

Mokka Continues the Nanna Female Branch

The modern representative of the branch was Mokka of Markovo, a quick, light, racy, athletic dark bitch and a key animal among the Sepp-alta foundation dogs. She was bred three times in the Uelen/Sepp-alta breeding program and once in Markovo program as continued by Curt Stuckey.

However, the key bitch in the Sepp-alta foundation was Uelen's Ali, who up to early 1986 has produced six litters. Ali and her brother Beowulf, the two animals pictured on the cover of this book, were important leaders for Sepp-alta.

Ali is not part of any long, uninterrupted female line, but appears rather to be a reconstruction of one bitch, Foxstand's Georgia. Through Georgia's sons -- Rolo, Toto and Ozero -- and her grandson Shango, Georgia is a very significant animal behind all four of Ali's grandparents. Her total influence is almost equal to that of a grandparent, or 25 percent. Georgia was brown, 41 pounds, lively in harness, mild-tempered, easy to handle and short-coated, which is an exact description of Ali.

KreeVanka (Import) x Tosca (Harry x Kolyma)

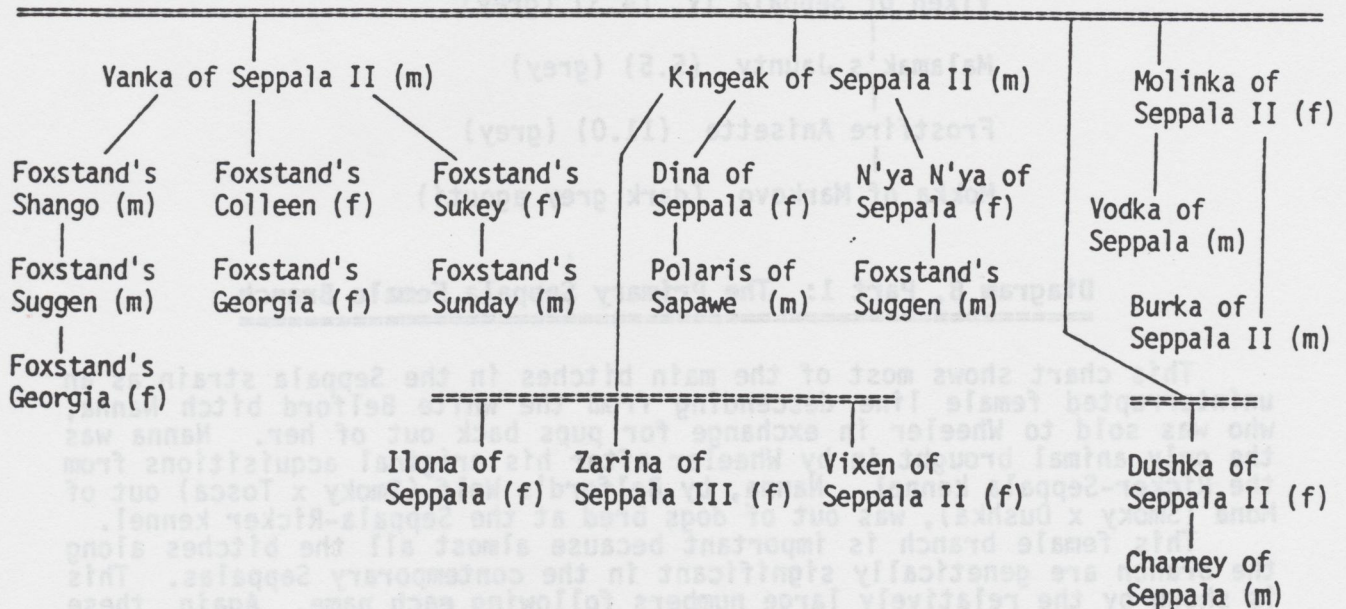


Diagram B, Part 2: The Role of KreeVanka and Tosca

KreeVanka and Tosca can be considered the "mother and father" of the Seppala strain as it exists today. Of the 13 key foundation animals for the strain, Tosca's genetic influence is 25.9 percent and KreeVanka's 25.4 percent, Tserko's is 15.8 and the rest are less than six percent each.

Interestingly, neither KreeVanka nor Tosca founded an uninterrupted line of his or her own sex. Each was bred five times by Wheeler -- but only to each other. As this second part of Diagram B shows, their sons produced influential females, and their daughters produced influential males. The KreeVanka x Tosca offspring provided the genetic material for breeding to -- and thus continuing -- the other branches.

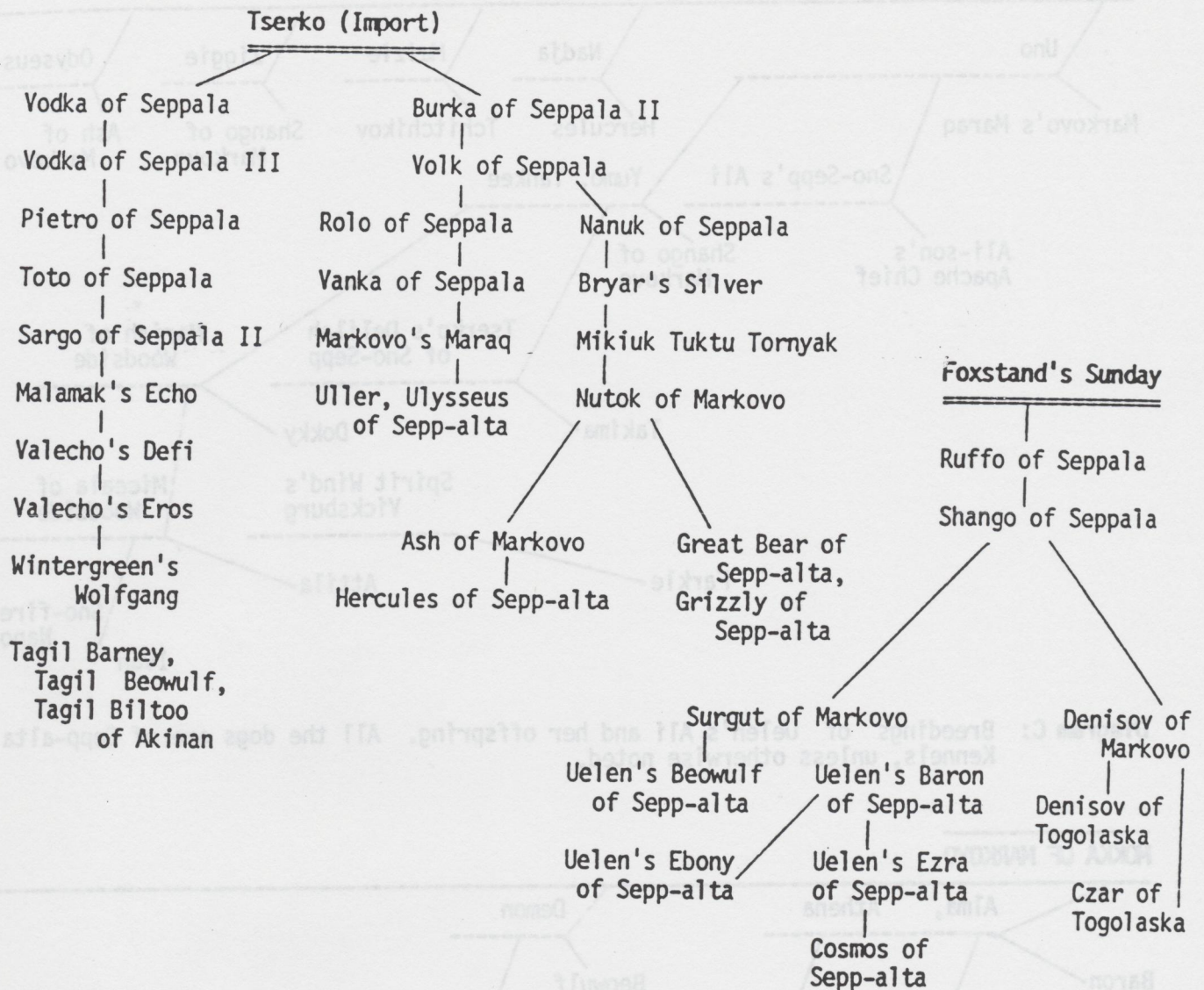


Diagram B, Part 3: Four Branches of Male Lineage

This chart shows four uninterrupted male branches descending to contemporary animals. However, only the Foxstand's Sunday and the Tserko/Rolo branches have been fully developed in the current Seppala population. The other two are shown only to indicate the potential for development. The problem in these other two branches is the weak presence of Sargo II (3 percent) and Nanuk (1.8 percent) in the current population. Both animals are too far back in time to regain influence from this kind of limited genetic base.

Several excellent male offspring of Nutok of Markovo exist in the current Seppala population. Therefore, it seems feasible to develop a new male branch from Nutok or Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak with some connections to the Volk branch.

The Sargo II link is not as weak as the Nanuk link. Female offspring of Sargo's brother Ditko and grandson Malamak's Ego are genetically strong in the current population. Through their descendants and the part Seppala males Barney, Beowulf and Biltoo, some kind of mixed branch seems feasible.

The Tserko branches are traced back to the 1930s, while the Sunday branch begins in 1948 with Foxstand's Sunday himself. While Sunday traces back along a male line to Togo through Polaris of Sapawe, Charney of Seppala, Bonanza of Seppala, Smokey of Seppala and the first Kingeak, these males' genetic influence on the current Seppalas is limited, so they are omitted from the chart.

The males bred most often by Wheeler and McFaul are Tserko and KreeVanka, five litters each; Smokey of Seppala, ten litters; Kingeak of Seppala, nine; Volk, four; and Foxstand's Sunday, seven.

UELEN'S ALI

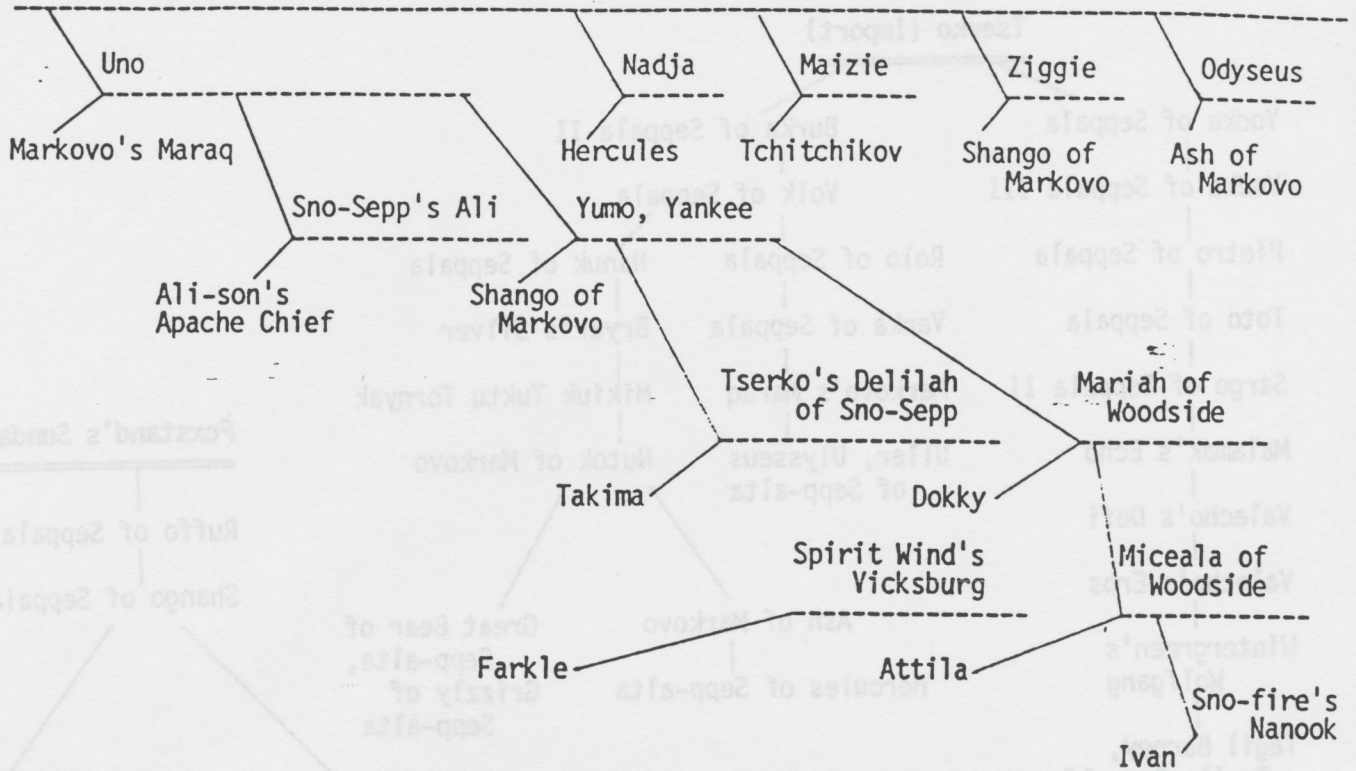


Diagram C: Breedings of Uelen's Ali and her offspring. All the dogs are of Sepp-alta Kennels, unless otherwise noted.

MOKKA OF MARKOVO

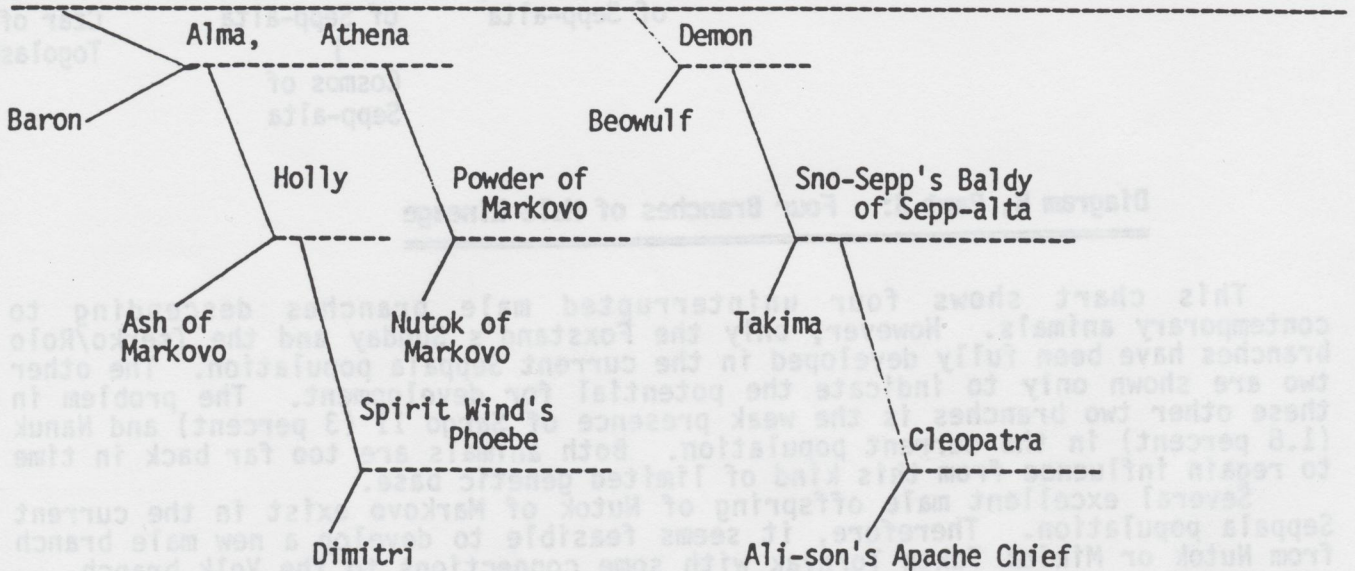


Diagram D: Breedings of Mokka of Markovo and her offspring. All dogs are of Sepp-alta Kennels, unless otherwise noted.

UELEN'S BEOWULF OF SEPP-ALTA

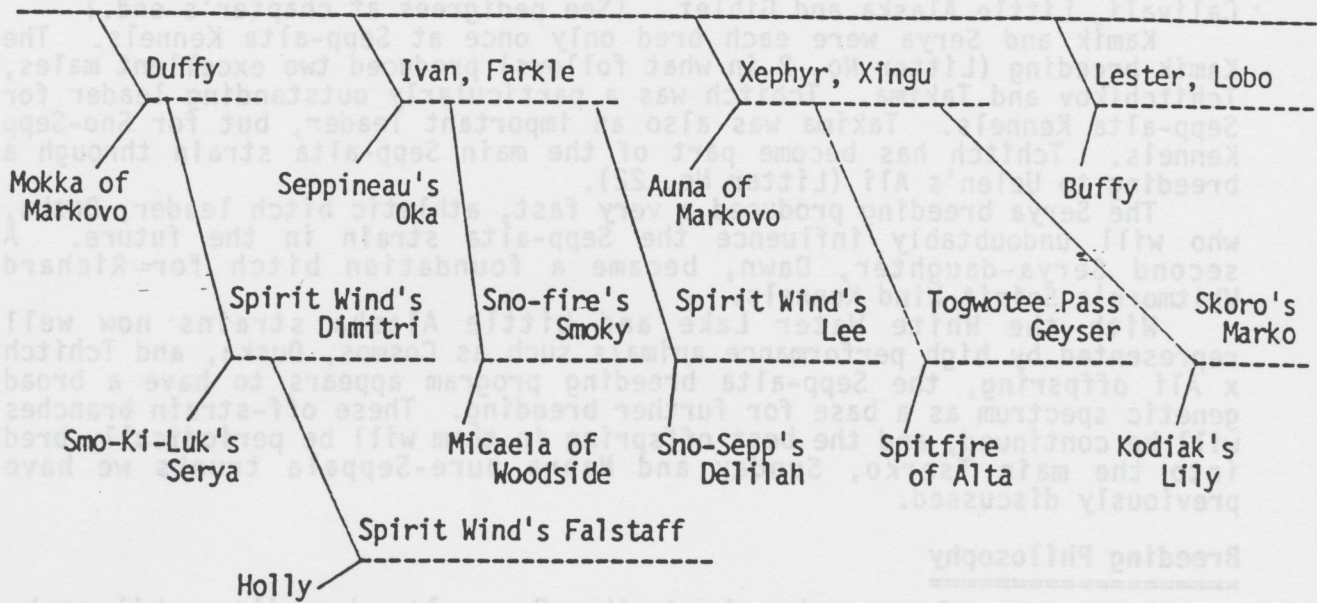


Diagram E: Breedings of Uelen's Beowulf and his offspring. All dogs are of Sepp-alta Kennels, unless otherwise noted.

UELEN'S BARON OF SEPP-ALTA

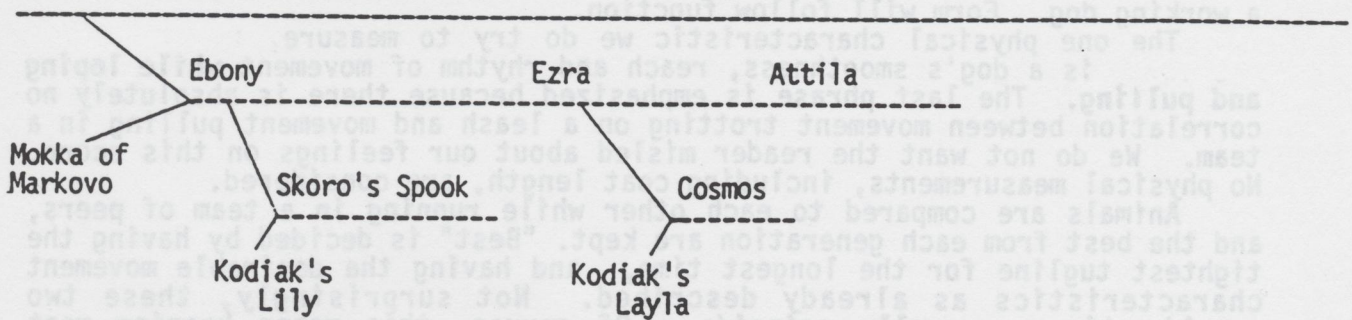


Diagram F: Breedings of Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta and his offspring. All dogs are of Sepp-alta Kennels, unless otherwise noted.

MARKOVO'S MARAQ

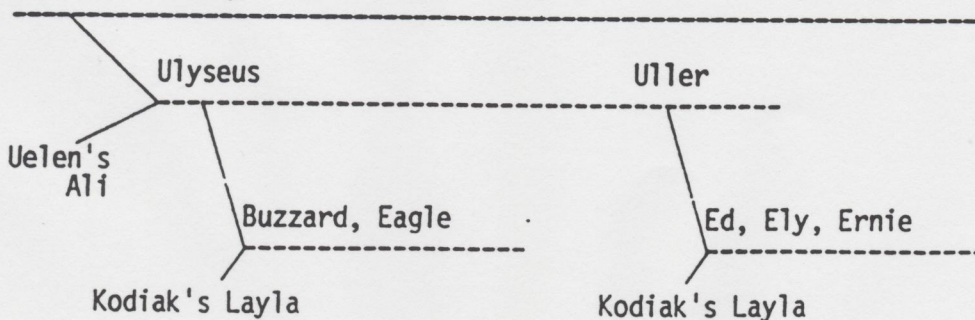


Diagram G: Breedings of Markovo's Maraq and his offspring. All dogs are of Sepp-alta Kennels, unless otherwise noted.

Using the designation "pure Seppala" to mean any registered Siberian Husky who is 95 percent or more Seppala according to our previously developed rigorous definition, Kamik's mother was a pure Seppala bitch of Little Alaska background and his sire was of the Igloo Pak strain with heavy Seppala influence through Gible. Kusketa's background included Calivali, Little Alaska and Gible. (See pedigrees at chapter's end.)

Kamik and Serya were each bred only once at Sepp-alta Kennels. The Kamik breeding (Litter No. 2 in what follows) produced two excellent males, Tchitchikov and Takima. Tchitch was a particularly outstanding leader for Sepp-alta Kennels. Takima was also an important leader, but for Sno-Sepp Kennels. Tchitch has become part of the main Sepp-alta strain through a breeding to Uelen's Ali (Litter No. 22).

The Serya breeding produced a very fast, athletic bitch leader, Duska, who will undoubtedly influence the Sepp-alta strain in the future. A second Serya-daughter, Dawn, became a foundation bitch for Richard Whitmore's Spirit Wind Kennels.

With the White Water Lake and Little Alaska strains now well represented by high performance animals such as Cosmos, Duska, and Tchitch x Ali offspring, the Sepp-alta breeding program appears to have a broad genetic spectrum as a base for further breeding. These off-strain branches will be continued, and the best offspring in them will be periodically bred into the main Tserko, Sunday and Nanna pure-Seppala trunks we have previously discussed.

Breeding Philosophy

Perhaps a few words about the Sepp-alta breeding philosophy independent of pedigrees are in order. It is really quite simple. We emphasize two characteristics, speed and endurance. We do not ignore other things but do relegate them to a second degree status. To put it another way, a lack of speed and endurance are today's critical genetic problems for the Siberian Husky breed. All other problems must take a backseat position to these two if the breed is to survive as a true working breed. Cosmetic considerations and rigid breed standards have no place in breeding a working dog. Form will follow function.

The one physical characteristic we do try to measure is a dog's smoothness, reach and rhythm of movement **while loping and pulling**. The last phrase is emphasized because there is absolutely no correlation between movement trotting on a leash and movement pulling in a team. We do not want the reader misled about our feelings on this score. No physical measurements, including coat length, are considered.

Animals are compared to each other while running in a team of peers, and the best from each generation are kept. "Best" is decided by having the tightest tugline for the longest time, and having the desirable movement characteristics as already described. Not surprisingly, these two considerations generally coincide. Of course, this means keeping most puppies until they are about six months old. We will say more about our kennel management and training regime in Chapter Eight.

Seppalta Base

The best performers produced at Seppalta over 30+ years of breeding fall along three main branches, which we will name Ali-Beowulf, Hank and Elvira, after the best known dogs in these branches.

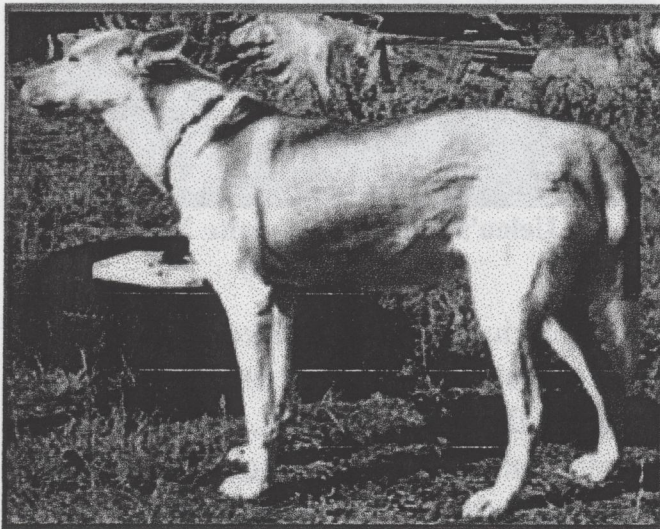
Ali-Beowulf Branch



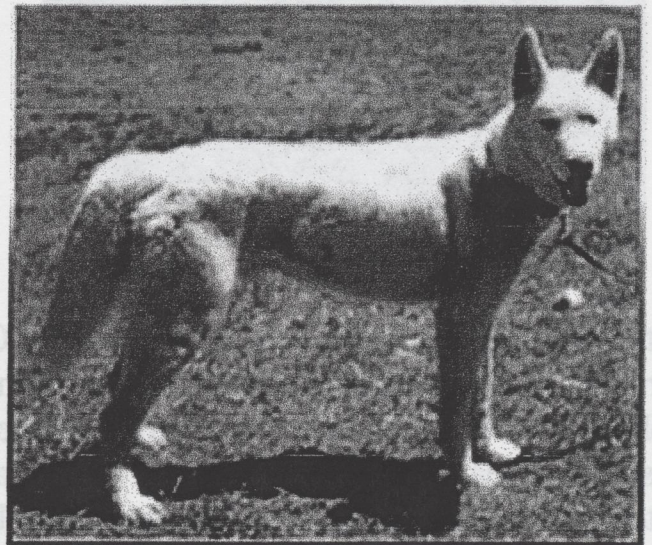
Dam: Helen of Markovo



Sire: Surgut of Markovo



Uelen's Ali Xld
(Surgut x Helen - born 11/1975)



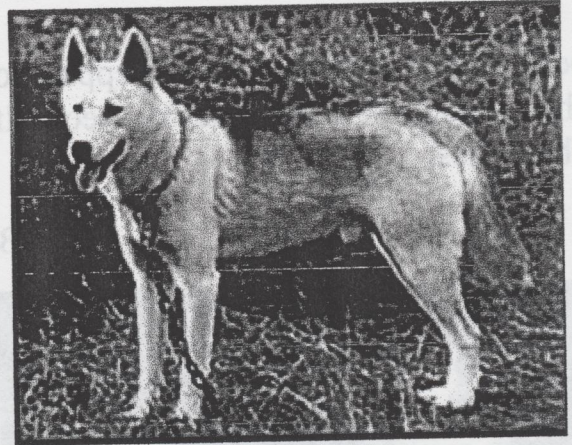
Uelen's Beowulf of Seppalta Xld
(Surgut x Helen - born 11/1976)

Beowulf led in every race through the 1984 season (7 seasons). Ali led most of the races until her retirement to brood bitch in 1983.

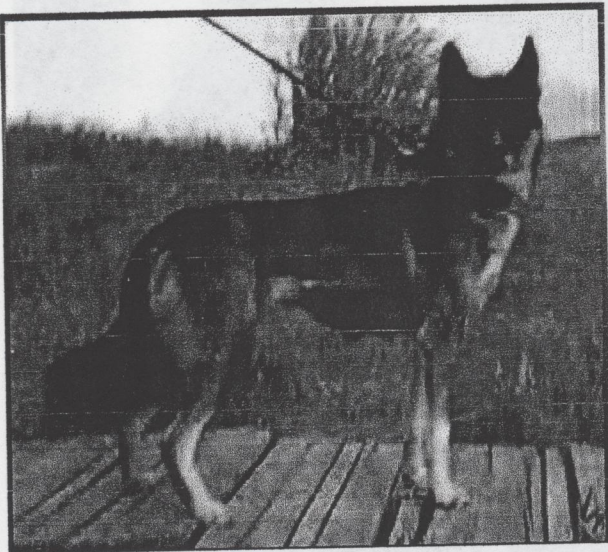
Hank Branch



Robin of Markovo



Nutok of Markovo

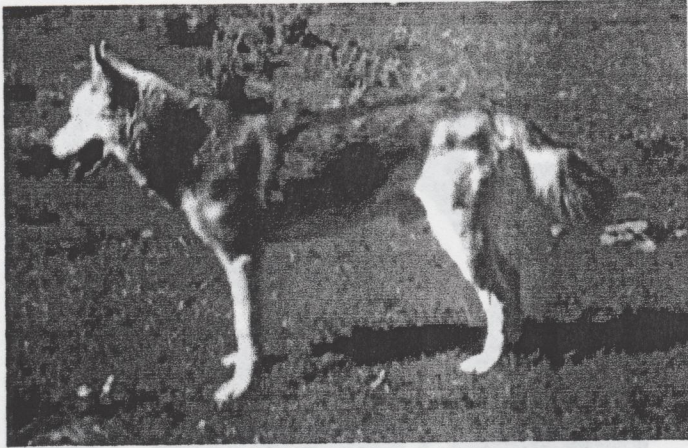


Mokka of Markovo

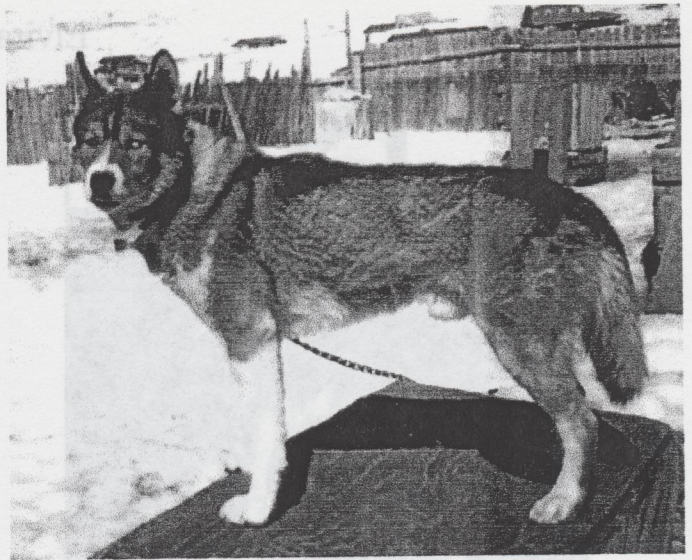


Uelen's Baron of Seppalta Xsd
(Surgut x Helen)

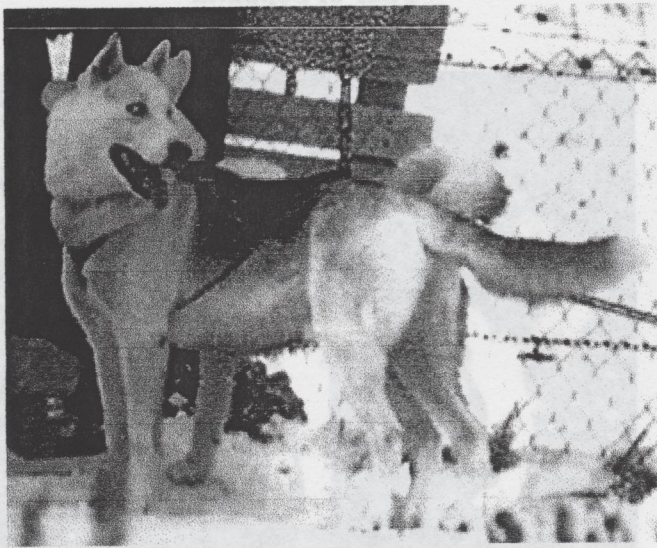
Nutok was bred to Robin by Curt Stuckey of Colorado to produce Ash of Markovo Xsd, sire of Hercules of Seppalta Xsd (Hank). Baron, from the Ali-beowulf branch, was bred twice to Mokka to produce two important brood bitches, Alma and Athena of Seppalta, and an outstanding leader, Uelen's Ebony of Seppalta Xld (photos on next page). Stuckey also bred Nutok to Athena to produce a very important brood bitch, Powder of Markovo, in the development of the Seppala Siberian Sleddog.



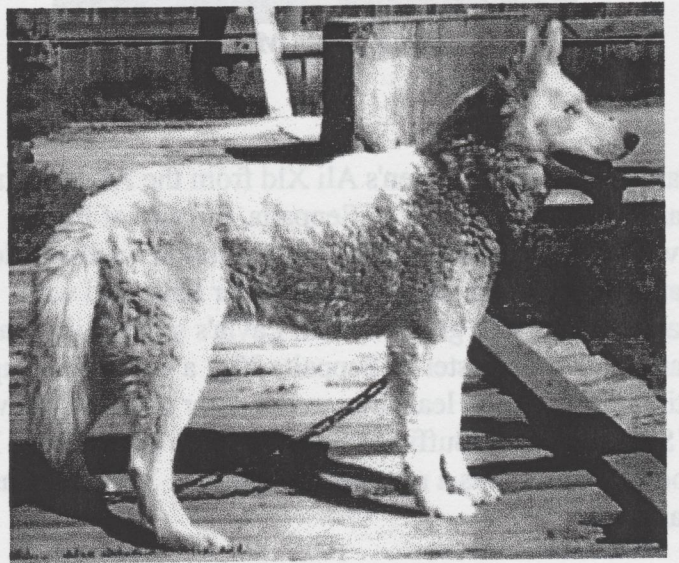
Ash of Markovo Xsd
(Nutok x Robin)



Uelen's Ebony of Seppalta Xld
(Baron x Mokka)



Hercules of Seppalta Xsd
(Ash x Alma of Seppalta)

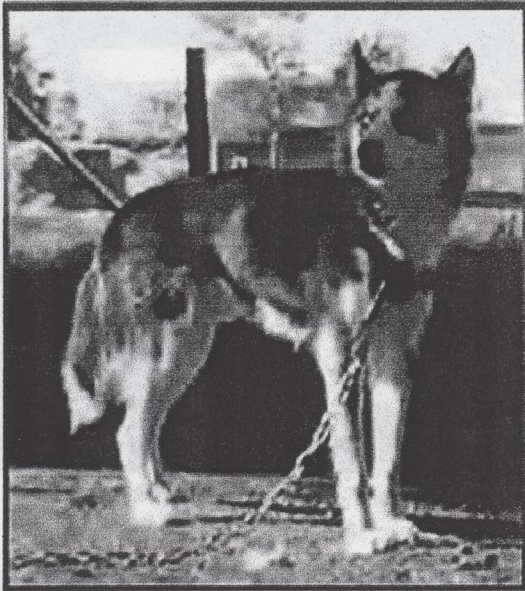


Powder of Markovo
(Nutok x Athena of Seppalta)

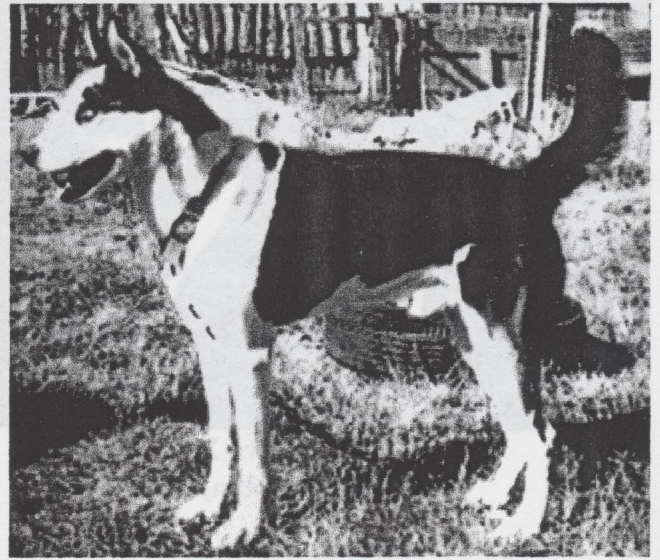


Ali (2 years old) and Beowulf (13 months old) leading in a race at Ovando, Montana, 1978.

Elvira Branch

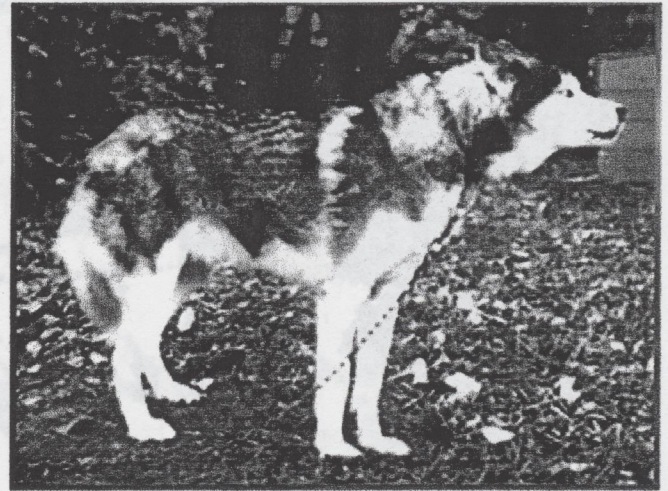


Markovo's Maraq

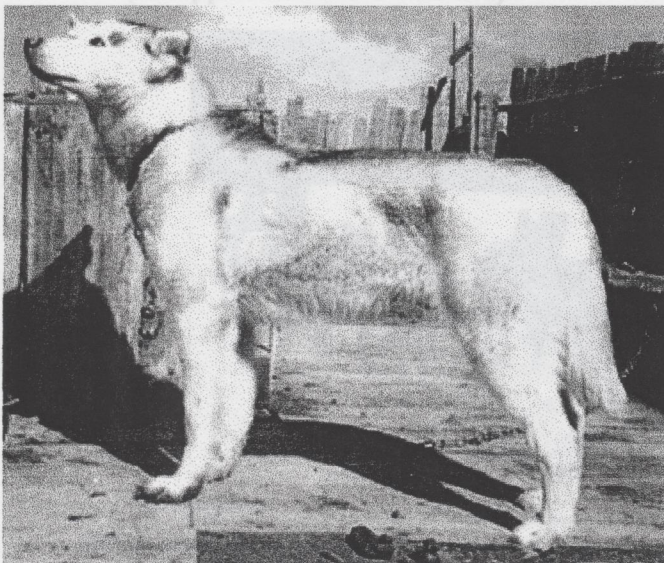


Uller of Seppalta
(Maraq x Ali)

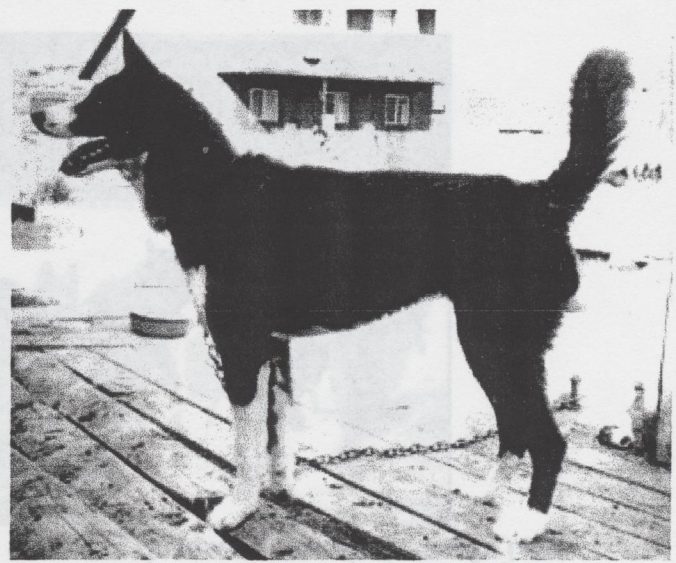
Maraq was bred to Uelen's Ali Xld from the Ali-beowulf branch to produce Uller of Seppalta, the sire of Elvira. Elvira's mother was Kodiak's Layla, a bitch linebred (double grandfather) on Spook of White Water Lake and with Malamak's Inca as grandmother. Layla's sister, Lily, was the grandmother of Lester of Seppalta Xld, a dog with a super attitude and a good leader as well. Lester (Uelen's Beowulf of Seppalta Xld x Buffie of Seppalta (Ash of Markovo Xsd x Kodiak's Lily)) was a result of crossing all 3 of these main branches.



Spook of White Water Lake



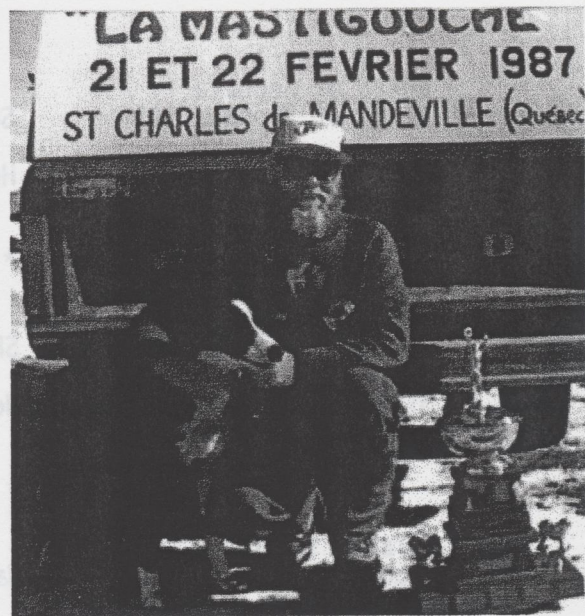
Lester of Seppalta Xld



Sno-Sepp's Elvira of Seppalta Xld



Elvira Xld and Nestly of Seppalta Xld leading at about 120 miles in the continuous 150 mile 1987 La Mastigouche, Quebec race. On the right are Elvira, Doug Willett and the first place trophy. The Seppalta team won this race and the prestigious 300 kilometer Defi du Lac St. Jean, Quebec race in both 1987 and 1988.



Training at 1000 Peaks, Utah with Ali and Beowulf in lead. The white dogs, Bruce (point), and Akku and Baro (second point, left, right, respectively) are siblings of Ali and Beowulf. Altogether, eight offspring from three breedings of Surgut to Helen ran on the main Seppalta racing team. At left point is Tchitchikov of Seppalta Xld who ran on the racing team for 8 years (1978-85) and replaced Ali as main co-leader.

SEPP-ALTA & UELEN KENNELS (1975 -)

Foundation Dogs:

Ash of Markovo [99.4]
 Dynamikos Dokky of Sepp-alta [99.2]
 Surgut of Markovo [98.9]
 Natomah's Kamik [89.0]

Outside Studs:

Markovo's Maraqq [100]
 Shango of Markovo [98.9]

Foundation Bitches:

Helen of Markovo [100]
 Rosie of Markovo [100]
 Mokka of Markovo [100]
 Seppineau's Oka [100]
 of Windigo
 Sno-fire's Nanook [99.6]
 of Sepp-alta
 Auna of Markovo [99.4]
 Smo-Ki-Luk's Serya [91.4]
 Kodiak's Layla [91.3]
 Kodiak's Lily [91.3]

Symbols used in the following litter listings:

- * denotes leader
- + denotes dog who has raced on Sepp-alta open team
- ++ denotes dog who has raced at least two seasons on Sepp-alta open team

Litter No. 1 Uelen A Litter November 22, 1975 2m, 2f No. 931910GM [99.5]

Surgut of Markovo x Helen of Markovo

Uelen's Akku ++ m grey & white pinto (Sno-Sepp)
 Uelen's Ali ++* f tan & white

One male and one female were sold and subsequently lost by their owner.

Ali was the best bitch I ever raced. A primary co-leader from 1976 to 1981, Ali was a well-built bitch with no exaggerated physical features. She was good sized, 40-42 pounds, fairly light boned, long legged, and had a short, dense plush coat. Ali's coat color was a mixture of yellow, brown, grey and white with a saddle and a splash of white above the shoulders and around the neck. She had one blue and one brown eye.

Ali had a strong will, tempered by a meekness towards people. Whenever she was in lead and we ran near a paved road, her will generally won out and we would end up on the paved road, usually to my great dismay.

She also was a marvellous mother. Because we needed her to race, she wasn't bred very often in her youth. After her retirement, we bred her yearly. We would leave her with her pups until they were four or even five months old. We felt this helped shape their personalities like hers, which we considered desirable.

When she was being raced and not bred, Ali often suffered from post-estrus depression. Luckily for us, she always recovered by the first race of the season. Ali's debut into racing was on New Year's weekend, 1977, at the Ovando, Montana race. Although only 13 months of age, she co-led the open team to a third-place finish out of 12 entries on a 15.5 mile trail.

We ran within 105 percent of the time of the winner, a future ISDRA gold medalist from Alberta named Jim Harvey.

Litter No. 2 T Litter October 23, 1976 4m 2f No. WM368067 [94.5]

Natomah's Kamik ex Rosie of Markovo

Tchitchikov of Sepp-alta ++* m dark grey (Togwotee Pass)
 Takima of Sepp-alta ++* m grey & white (Sno-Sepp, Spirit Wind)
 Tolstoy of Sepp-alta + m lt grey/white (Shanvok)
 Tantoo of Sepp-alta ++ f silver grey (Shanvok)
 Tasha of Sepp-alta f dark grey (Dave Peltier)

One male was disposed of for being abnormally clumsy.

Tchitch was the premier animal in this litter. He was a small, 38-pound, well-built, muscular dog with big brown intelligent eyes in a dark grey face. His alert expression always seemed to get a person's attention. The pups sired by Tchitchikov tended to be small, but generally were very good.

Although he ran on the 1978 open team as a yearling, Tchitch really didn't excel until his second season. He seemed to get better every season, and during the 1981 season, he replaced Ali as a primary co-leader. Tchitch loved to chase and hated to be passed.

Takima was similar in physical appearance to Tchitch except that he was slightly stockier. This detracted from his ability to move quickly in deep, soft snow. Although not unfriendly or shy, Takima had a reserved, aloof type of personality, which intelligent dogs often seem to have. Takima was very intelligent. He co-led the Sno-Sepp team from 1980 to 1984. Takima and Tantoo, who co-led with Xaire of Markovo, ran on Moone Willett's successful 1978 7-dog team.

Tasha, like Tchitch in personality, was sold for \$75 before being run!

Litter No. 3 Uelen B Litter November 26, 1976 4m, 2f No. 931910HW [99.5]

Surgut of Markovo ex Helen of Markovo

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta	++*	m	light pinto	
Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta	++	m	white, tan saddle	(Skoro)
Uelen's Blizzard of Sepp-alta	++	m	white	(Sno-Sepp)
Uelen's Bruce	++	m	grey & white pinto	(Sno-Sepp, Markovo)
Beta-Helen	+	f	white	

One female was sold as a pet. Beta-Helen, who was very good, was killed in an accident during her first racing season.

This is the best litter that I have raced. Beowulf was a primary leader from 1978 to 1984, which spans seven racing seasons. Baron and Bruce were exceptional teamdogs, and both could lead well when needed. Blizzard was the only average dog among the five.

Baron was a big dog at 24" and 55 pounds. He was extremely enthusiastic, and the combination of size and enthusiasm produced perhaps the hardest pulling dog ever driven by me. Baron was a natural for wheel and usually raced there.

Beowulf was big, 23.5" and 48 pounds, but more refined and lighter boned than Baron. He had an effortless movement with a very long stride. Even at age 9, he had no trouble staying in front of my fastest dogs for short sprints.

Beowulf Had Traits Like Sunday

Probably Beowulf's most interesting and unique characteristic, however, was his personality and attitude. He reminded me a great deal of what McFaul said about Foxstand's Sunday: "... not shy, not friendly, had to be mastered." As soon as Beowulf was deboned at a race, he would start whining. As it got closer to hook-up time, the whine would get higher. By the start time, it would be a crescendo. I always knew Beowulf was going to do his part when I heard his motors revving up. He would do a similar routine to ward off challengers in the exercise pen, and thus he seldom had to fight, even though he was most definitely an alpha-personality.

Beowulf's performance in the 1983 Unita-Summit mid-distance race was of super-dog proportions. He literally dragged the team through several miles of three- to four-foot powder snow, including passing and pulling away from our main competitor after he had caught up to us.

Litter No. 4 Uelen C Litter December 25, 1977 1m, 1f No. 931910JY [99.5]

Surgut of Markovo ex Helen of Markovo

Uelen's Chavok	m	white	(Ralph Patt)
Uelen's Chance	f	light gray	(Maisie Morrow)

Litter No. 5 U litter April 19, 1978 2m, 3f No. WM516335 [99.7]

Markovo's Maraq ex Uelen's Ali

Uller of Sepp-alta	m	jet black & white	(Sno-Sepp, Sepp-alta)
Ulyseus of Sepp-alta++	m	jet black & white	(Sno-Sepp, Spirit Wind)
Uno of Sepp-alta +	f	jet black & white	(Sno-Sepp, Heritage North)
Uchee of Sepp-alta	f	brown & white	(Heritage North)

One small pup was accidentally mauled to death by an older dog. Uller was one of the best built and smoothest moving males ever bred by Sepp-alta. He was jet black with a white splash around the neck and over the shoulders. Uller had a smooth coat and houndish body that gave the appearance of speed, which he had plenty. Ulyseus was a big male with a never-quit attitude and a strong desire to please.

Litter No. 6 Uelen D Litter October 28, 1978 2m, 4f No. WM630678 [99.7]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta ex Mokka of Markovo

Uelen's Duffy of Sepp-alta ++	m	grey/white pinto	(Spirit Wind)
Uelen's Demon of Sepp-alta ++*	f	grey & white	(Sno-Sepp, Sepp-alta)
Uelen's Dingo of Sepp-alta ++*	f	brown & white	(Sno-Sepp)

Three pups, including a superior appearing male, were lost to parvo. It was Dingo and Demon, along with Takima from Litter 2, who led the Sno-Sepp team in the 1982 Montana Governor's Cup 500-mile race. Demon and Dingo were average-sized females. Duffy was a large male with a long coat. Demon had the same long stride and smooth movement as Beowulf.

Litter No. 7 X Litter June 28, 1979 4m, 2f No. WM605686 [99.5]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta ex Auna of Markovo

Xingu of Sepp-alta *	m	brown, grey & white	(Dynamikos, Skoro)
Xephyr of Sepp-alta *	m	black & white	(Togwotee Pass)
Xpot of Sepp-alta *	m	black & white	(Tserko, Sno-Sepp, Spirit Wind)
Xaida of Sepp-alta ++	f	grey & white	(Bill Cotton)
Xena of Sepp-alta	f	grey, brown, white	(Marsha Wrangler)
Xero of Sepp-alta +	m	grey & white	(Shanvok, Painter)

Litter No. 8 Uelen E Litter July 12, 1979 3m, 2f No. WM667441 [99.7]

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta ex Mokka of Markovo

Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-alta ++*	m	dark brown & black	
Uelen's Ezra of Sepp-alta +*	m	brown, black, white	(Tserko, Sepp-alta, Amarok)
Uelen's Einie of Sepp-alta	f	brown, black, white	(Dynamikos)
Eclipse of Sepp-alta ++	m	light brown & white	(Ki Ki)

One female was sold as a pup, and subsequently died from ingesting clothes. Ebony was a primary distance co-leader during the 1980's. Both he and Ezra sired very good pups. Ezra had a long, racey body buried under a load of long hair. Ebony had an average coat and was medium sized with a well-built, solid body. He was a very well-muscled dog who handled all kinds of trail conditions with ease. He was also a very intelligent dog.

Litter No. 9 Y Litter May 1, 1980 0m, 5f No. WM763313 [99.3]

Shango of Markovo ex Uno of Sepp-alta

Yoho of Sepp-alta +*	f	white	(Tserko, Spirit Wind)
Yankee of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white pinto	(Woodside)
Yumo of Sepp-alta	f	black, brown, white	(Painter, Tserko)

Two females with short legs were put down.

Litter No. 10 Z Litter May 8, 1980 2m, 4f No. WM763312 [99.2]

Shango of Markovo ex Uelen's Ali

Zog of Sepp-alta ++*	m	grey & white	(Boreal)
Ziggy of Sepp-alta *	f	brown	(Painter)
Zarina of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white	(Painter)

Three animals were eventually put down for possible genetic defects. The Y and Z litters represent our only attempt to inbreed closely. The Seppala strain began with inbreeding and later passed through the Markovo bottleneck. The general physical and mental characteristics are already well-set and uniformly quite excellent. Further close inbreeding at this time seems undesirable.

Litter No. 11 A Litter December 3, 1980 3m, 2f No. WM742635 [99.7]

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta ex Mokka of Markovo

Attila of Sepp-alta +	m	dark brown, black, white	(T. Wright, S. Cameron)
Akita of Sepp-alta	m	black, brown, white	(Boreal)
Alma of Sepp-alta +	f	brown & white	(Ki Ki)
Athena of Sepp-alta	f	brown & white	(Markovo)

One male was put down for an exotic eye problem.

Litter No. 12 Bird Litter January 1, 1981 3m, 3f No. WM742456 [95.5]

Ulyseus of Sepp-alta ex Kodiak's Layla

Buzzard of Sepp-alta +	m	grey & white	(Frank Teneyck)
Hawk of Sepp-alta	m	light grey & white	(Jerry Richie, Mary Mohn)
Dove of Sepp-alta ++*	f	white	(R. Patt, Sno-Motion)
Magpie of Sepp-alta	f	brown, black & white	(Joe Basneth)
Tserko's Eagle of Sepp-alta +	m	grey & white	(Sno-Coulee)

One female was put down for an endurance attitude problem. Layla and four pups were sold as a unit to Kevin McLaughlin of Tserko Kennels. It was Kevin's desire to use bird names, and so this litter constitutes in names a departure from our usual system. Dove was originally sold as a yearling to Ralph Patt of Oregon, where she lead his open team for two years. She was then bought back and eventually resold. Dove was well-built, but had a meek mind.

Litter No. 13 B Litter June 12, 1981 1m, 4f No. WM780546 [93]

Ash of Markovo ex Kodiak's Lily

Badger of Sepp-alta *	m	brown, grey & white	(Sno-Fire)
Bugs of Sepp-alta	f	white	(Bill Cotton)
Banshee of Sepp-alta	f	white	(Foxhaunt)
Babe of Sepp-alta	f	white	(Boreal)
Komet's Buffie of Sepp-alta ++*	f	white & buff	(Komet, Sepp-alta, S. Sturmer)

Litter No. 14 Meteorology Litter August 13, 1981 3m, 4f No. WM803316 [99.3]

Dynamikos Dokky of Sepp-alta ex Xaida of Sepp-alta

Foggy of Sepp-alta	m	dark brown & white	(Bill Cotton, CO)
Sepp-alta's Typhoon	m	brown & white	(Bill Cotton, CO)
Sepp-alta's Eddy	m	brown & white	(Bill Cotton, CO)
Sepp-alta's Turbulence	f	brown & white	(Bill Cotton, CO)
Sepp-alta's Cloudburst	f	brown & white	(Bill Cotton, CO)
Cyclone of Sepp-alta	f	light brown, white	(Painter)

One female was put down. Except for Foggy and Cyclone, this litter plus Xaida were sold intact to William Cotton. Dr. Cotton is a Professor of Meteorology at Colorado State University and it was his desire to name the pups accordingly. Foggy was later sold to Cotton as well.

Litter No 15 D Litter October 21, 1981 3m, 2f No. WM815205 [95.6]

Uelen's Duffy of Sepp-alta ex Smo-Ki-Luk's Serya
 Ditko of Sepp-alta + m brown, grey, white (Slinkman, Get The Lead Out)
 Dimitri of Sepp-alta * m brown, grey, white (Spirit Wind)
 Dybbuk of Sepp-alta m black, grey, white (D. Dickson)
 Dawn of Sepp-alta f silver grey & white (Spirit Wind)
 Duska of Sepp-alta ++* f dark grey agouti (Tserko, Sepp-alta)

The premier animal in this litter was the bitch Duska. Duska was well-built, weighing just under 40 pounds. Her only fault was to be a little bit too independent at times. She loved to hunt, and on a wooded trail would turn in a sparkling lead.

Litter No. 16 F Litter December 29, 1981 3m, 0f No. WM834932 [99.7]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta ex Seppineau's Oka of Windigo
 Fast Fred of Sepp-alta ++ m dark grey & white (Ki Ki)
 Farkle of Sepp-alta * m grey & white pinto (Spirit Wind)
 Flash of Sepp-alta m grey & white pinto (Sno-Fire)

These were three very big males. Farkle was the biggest at well over 24 inches. Flash had a long coat and Farkle had a medium long coat. Fred had a normal coat. He was named Fast Fred because as a pup he was always slipping into the basement before the screen door was closed. Even as a pup, Fred had a strong desire to please. This is a personality characteristic that occurs quite uniformly in the Seppala strain and makes them a pleasure to train.

Litter No. 17 Tserko Flower Litter June 25, 1982 2m, 6f No. WM894697 [95.5]

Uelen's Ezra of Sepp-alta ex Kodiak's Layla
 Cosmos of Sepp-alta ++* m grey, brown, white
 Sultan of Sepp-alta ++* m black, brown, white (D. Moudy)
 Daisy of Sepp-alta * f black, brown, white (Sno-Motion)
 Zinnia of Sepp-alta f light grey (Togwotee Pass)
 Sunflower of Sepp-alta f grey, brown, white (Togwotee Pass)
 Tserko's Iris of Sepp-alta + f light grey (Isbok)
 Tserko's Rose Bud of Sepp-alta f brown, grey, white (Richie, Mohn)
 Tserko's Pansy* f brown, grey, white (Painter)

This was the first and last Seppala litter bred by Kevin McLaughlin, Tserko kennels. With the exception of Pansy, the entire litter was eventually purchased by Sepp-alta, who bought the entire Siberian stock of Tserko in early 1984.

The premier animal in this litter was the dog Cosmos, who continued the sequence of outstanding leaders. Cosmos is a rather compact, medium-sized (about 43 pounds) dog with an extremely smooth, effortless gait.

Litter No. 18 H Litter June 26, 1982 1m, 3f No. WM878878 [99.6]

Ash of Markovo ex Alma of Sepp-alta
 Hercules of Sepp-alta ++ m grey, tan & white
 Holly of Sepp-alta * f brown, black & white (Spirit Wind)
 Heather of Sepp-alta f grey, tan & white (Sno-Coulee)
 Hazel of Sepp-alta f grey, tan & white (Painter)

Hercules, call name "Hank," was another premier big dog. Holly, who was long-coated, was sold as a pup to Spirit Wind Kennels where she became a top-notch leader. Holly had super attitude, the type that never quits going all out. Her long coat never seemed to diminish her enthusiasm even in hot weather.

Litter No. 19 I Litter July 30, 1982 2m, 4f No. WM888029 [99.7]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta ex Seppineau's Oka of Windigo

Ivan of Sepp-alta +	m	white	(Sno-Fire)
Ivory of Sepp-alta +	f	light grey & white	(F. Teneyck)
Ici of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white	(Sno-Fire)
Igloo of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white	(Ki Ki)
Indiana of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white	(Komet)

Litter No. 20 K Litter March 5, 1983 2m, 0f No. WM929897 [99.7]

Ash of Markovo ex Seppineau's Oka of Windigo

Konan of Sepp-alta	m	grey	(M. Lindeboom)
Korek of Sepp-alta	m	grey & white	(J. Johnson)

Litter No. 21 L Litter July 4, 1983 5m, 1f No. WM 949722 [97.5]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta ex Komet's Buffie of Sepp-alta

Lester of Sepp-alta ++*	m	light grey	
Lobo of Sepp-alta +	m	white	(Skoro)
Lonnie of Sepp-alta	m	white	(Snodancer)
Lloyd of Sepp-alta*	m	black, grey, white	(D. McGonigle)
Lincoln of Sepp-alta	m	white	(D. Jones)
Luna of Sepp-alta +	f	white	(Sno-Fire)

Dogs in this litter had good endurance. Lonnie was long-coated in the best Foxstand sense. Lloyd became a Canadian show champion.

Litter No. 22 M Litter November 11, 1983 2m, 4f No. WM965590 [97.0]

Tchitchikov of Sepp-alta ex Uelen's Ali

Mars of Sepp-alta ++	m	brown & white	(C. Tutvedt)
Mercury of Sepp-alta ++	m	grey & white pinto	(Sno-Fire)
Maizie of Sepp-alta ++*	f	dark grey	
Moon of Sepp-alta ++	f	white	(Skoro)
Medusa of Sepp-alta ++	f	yellow & white	(D. McGonigle)
Mitzie of Sepp-alta *	f	dark grey	(R. Lafferty)

This litter was a breeding of two outstanding leaders. The results were small animals -- 30 to 36 pounds for females and 38-40 pounds for males. All were very good and, except for Mitzie who was sold as a pup, ran on the Sepp-alta open team as yearlings.

Litter No. 23 N Litter August 1, 1984 4m, 4f No. WP001830 [99.5]

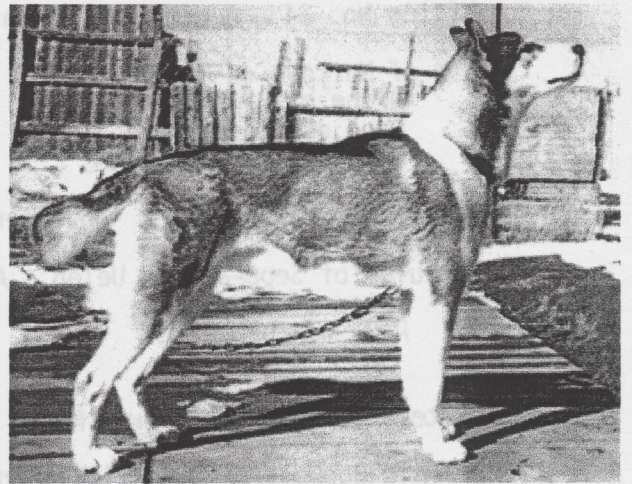
Hercules of Sepp-alta ex Uelen's Ali

Nuez of Sepp-alta	m	grey, brown & white	(Umiat)
Narley of Sepp-alta	m	grey & white	
Nomad of Sepp-alta	m	white	(McGonigle)
Nutuk of Sepp-alta	m	grey & white	
Nadja of Sepp-alta	f	yellow & white	(C. Tutvedt)
Nord of Sepp-alta	f	white	(Skoro)
Nestly of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white	
Nugget of Sepp-alta	f	grey & white	

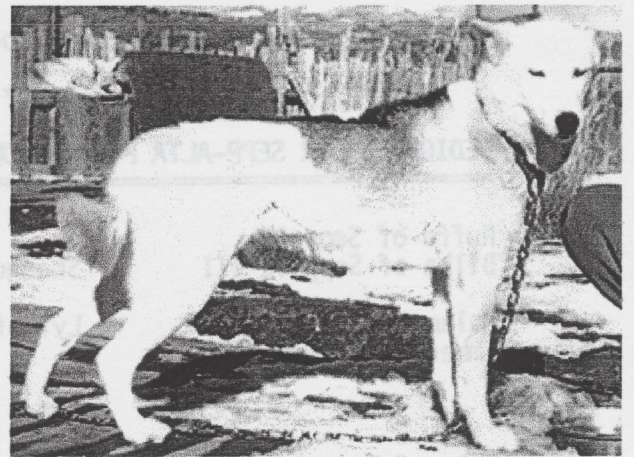
One of the best breedings at Seppalta was the 1984 N-litter, uniting the two super dogs, Hercules of Seppalta Xsd (Hank) and Uelen's Ali Xld.



Nestly of Seppalta Xld



Narly of Seppalta Xsd Ld



Above is Nugget of Seppalta Xsd

Left is Seppalta racing team with Nestly and Nugget in lead.



Nestly and Rocky leading Seppalta team across Lac Jean, Quebec; only trail indicator was an occasional stake. Narly is single dog ahead of wheel. Willett won Defi du Lac St Jean in 1987 and 1988.

Litter No. 24 O Litter March 1, 1985 2m, 1f No. WP026437 [99.5]

Ash of Markovo ex Uelen's Ali
Orion of Sepp-alta m white
Oreo of Sepp-alta m black & white
Odysseus of Sepp-alta f brown & white (K. Harron)

Litter No. 25 P Litter November 9, 1985 2m, Of No. WP058964 [99.5]

Hercules of Sepp-alta x Uelen's Ali
Peter of Sepp-alta m
Paul of Sepp-alta m

Litter No. 26 Q Litter March 8, 1986 4m, 1f [99.6]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta x Sno-fire's Nanook of Sepp-alta

Litter No. 27 R Litter April 4, 1986 6m, 3f [95.4]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta x Kodiak's Layla

PEDIGREES FOR SEPP-ALTA FOUNDATION DOGS

Litter No. 28 S Litter 3m,
Beowulf x Powder of Markovo [99.5]

Ruffo of Seppala
Bilka of Seppala III Shango of Seppala

Malamak's Ego
Ember of Snow Myth Lyl of Sepsequel

Surgut of Markovo, Shango of Markovo

Rolo of Seppala
Kama of Seppala II Yanka of Seppala
Malamak's Glacier Frostfire Anisette
Malamak's Jaunty

Markovo's Maraq, Mokka of Markovo

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak
Lyl of Sepsequel Nutok of Markovo

Shango of Seppala
Helen of Markovo Robin of Markovo

Ash of Markovo

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak
Moka of Sepsequel Minto of Seppineau

Haakon of Markovo
Nera of Markovo Zeita of Markovo

Dynamikos Dokky of Sepp-alta,
Dynamikos Ruby

Toto of Seppala
Zaza of Seppala Ditko of Seppala

Rolo of Seppala
Kama of Seppala II Duska of Seppala

Helen of Markovo

Ruffo of Seppala
Bilka of Seppala III

Shango of Seppala

Rosie of Markovo

Ditko of Seppala
Duska of Seppala

Helen of Markovo

Ruffo of Seppala
Bilka of Seppala III

Shango of Seppala

Auna of Markovo

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak
Lyl of Sepseque1

Nera of Markovo

Malamak's Gibo
Chugach of Seppala

Malamak's Okleasik

Seppineau's Oka of Windigo

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak
Willi-waw's *Gale of Cupid*

Adina of Manahtok

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta
Seppineau's Oka of Windigo

Ivan of Sepp-alta

Sno-fire's Nanook of Sepp-alta

Attila of Sepp-alta
Mariah of Woodside

Micaela of Woodside

Giblet
Midget of L.A.

Bo of Igloo Pak

Arctic Trail's Yapper

Posey's Williwah
Igloo Pak's Nat

Tiki
(*E.P.'s Minnie*)

Arctic Trail's Dusty

Gagnon's Smokie
Spook of Nordic

Giblet

Arctic Trail's Holly

Igloo Pak's Tok
Igloo Pak's Misty

Igloo Pak's Toto To

Natomah's Kamik

Marco of Seppala
Kasha of Seppala

Gagnon's Smokie

Mustang of Little Alaska

Ozero of Seppala
Brigette of Nordic

Spook of Nordic

Natomah's Kunikpok

Tippy of Gatineau
Kara of Gatineau

King Huskie of Gatineau

Cleopatra of Little Alaska

Zirka of Gatineau
Sila of Seppala

Neva of Seppala

Kamik was bred by Art and Judy Allen of Natomah Kennels. A tall, thin, rangy dog, Kamik had an almost insane attitude to run. His movement was only average, however, which reduced his endurance. Kamik was linebred on the brothers Giblet and Mustang of Little Alaska. He was bred just once at Sepp-alta, producing the excellent leaders Tchitchikov and Takima. Kamik himself is 89.0 percent Seppala, his sire Dusty 81.9 percent and his dam Kunikpok 96 percent. Giblet and Mustang are 98.9 Seppala.

Tolstoy of Sepp-alta

Smo-ki-luk's Serya

Natomah's Kusketa

Gagnon's Smokie
Spook of Nordic

Giblet

Igloo Pak's Spook

Igloo Pak's Tok
Igloo Pak's Misty

Igloo Pak's Toto To

Natomah's Kusketa

Leonard of Penn Forest

Neva of Seppala

Poco of Little Alaska

Natomah's Sarrimayok

Tiger of Calivali

Betsey of Calivali

Puff of Calivali

Kusketa, whose call name was Buffy, was 88.2 Seppala according to our definition.

Spook of White Water Lake
Malamak's Inca

Aggo de Kramotik

Kodiak's Layla,
Kodiak's Lily

Spook of White Water Lake
Wobiska's Chippy of Roka

Kelson's Ginger

Biltoot of Seppala
Zaza of Seppala

Boyarka of Seppala

Bryar's Texas

Izok of Gap Mountain
Aleka's Sonya

Tamara

Wobiska's Chippy of Roka

Boyarka of Seppala
Tamara

Bryar's Texas

Ketta Sep of Wobiska

Sylvan Dell Skip
Skog's Natakuluk

Tisha's Sitka

Chippy, the granddam of Layla, was 77 Seppala, according to our definition. Tamara was 74.2 percent Seppala, and Texas 87.1 percent. Tisha's Sitka was 46.6 percent Seppala, Ketta Sep 66.9 percent.

Chapter Seven: THE MODERN SEPPALA KENNELS

With the dispersal of the Markovo stock in the late 1970s, interest in the Seppala strain was broadened. In the 1980s, interest increased further due to the racing successes achieved with the strain, and due to Sepp-alta Kennel's policy of liberally dispersing good breeding stock to both large and small kennels, both long-time and new breeders, a policy not generally followed by previous Seppala kennels.

Indeed, J. Malcolm "Mac" McDougall, the well-known Quebec racer who bred Seppala Siberians under the Malamak kennel name in the 1960s, has said he regrets that he never created a "farm system" with young dogs placed on other mushers' teams. More good dogs might have been bred, tested and discovered if he had placed more dogs outside his kennel.

But there was no tradition for making the Seppala Siberians so readily available. Don McFaul apparently would sell male Seppalas, but seldom any females. As a result, Jean and Keith Bryar, who bred and raced predominantly Seppala Siberians in New England in the 1960s, turned to the Foxstand Kennel for foundation bitches, but then bred to a series of McFaul Seppala males, including Fox, Marko, Minto and Nanuk.

The Contemporary Seppala Kennels
=====

In this section, we will discuss the Seppala breedings carried out by Dynamikos, Heritage North, Skoro, Sno-fire, Sno-Sepp, Spirit Wind and Togowotee Pass kennels. Besides contributing important animals to the Seppala gene pool, virtually all of these kennels have been active in work testing their dogs by fielding racing teams.

Sno-Sepp, which is the only kennel in this group not presently active, distinguished itself in the 1982 Montana Governor's Cup 500-mile race. The young Skoro team was very strong on the 1985 mid-distance circuit and in the 1986 Governor's Cup long distance race in Montana. Heritage North fields teams in both sprint and mid-distance events. Sno-fire fielded an all-Seppala team in 1985 that successfully sprinted in the limited classes and then equally successfully competed in a mid-distance race.

Other kennels active in breeding Seppala and part-Seppala stock include Ali-Son, Borealis, Ki Ki, Kodiak, Mirkou, Painter, Sno-Coulee, Sno-Motion, Snow Dancer, Togolaska, Wildwood and Windigo. Most of these kennels were active in 1985.

Dynamikos Kennel, George Mentis, Minot, North Dakota, 1978-

Although inactive recently, Dynamikos bred some important Seppala litters in the late '70s and early '80s. These litters were important because they crossed a Bryar-derived Seppineau dog with Markovo bitches, thus expanding the genetic spectrum a little further. Few good Seppineau animals have surfaced, so the Dynamikos litters occupy an important position in the general Seppala picture.

The Minto-Zeita offspring were generally well-built, rangy, hard-working animals with the usual easy-going Seppala personality and a striking dark agouti coloring.

Foundation Dogs:

Minto of Seppineau	m	[98.9]	Zeita of Markovo	f	[99.5]
Xingu of Sepp-alta	m	[99.5]	Kulak's Afternoon Delight	f	[99.5]

Litter No. 1 April 2, 1979 - 4m, 2f No. WM604955 [99.2]

Minto of Seppineau ex Zeita of Markovo

Dynamikos Strider	m	
Dynamikos Snow Walker	m	
Dynamikos North Runner	m	
Dynamikos Dakota	m	(Sepp-alta, Tserko)
Dynamikos Ruby	f	(Sepp-alta)
Dynamikos Badger	f	(Windigo)

Litter No. 2 December 20, 1979 - 2m, 1f [99.2]

Minto of Seppineau ex Kulak's Afternoon Delight
Dynamikos Daya f

Litter No. 3 January 14, 1980 - 4m, 1f No. WM670996 [99.2]

Minto of Seppineau ex Zeita of Markovo

Dynamikos Nitewing	m	(Wildwood)
Dynamikos Kaddo	m	
Dynamikos Dokky of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta, Snowmist)

Litter No. 4 April 1, 1981 - 1m, 2f No. WM778670 [99.3]

Xingu of Sepp-alta ex Dynamikos Ruby

Dynamikos Tok	m	
Dynamikos Alvira	f	
Dynamikos April	f	

Foundation Pedigrees:

Bryar's Silver
Bryar's Queen

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak

Minto of Seppineau

Malamak's Ego
Ember of Snow Myth

Moka of Sepsequel

Surgut of Markovo
Helen of Markovo

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-alta

Xingu of Sepp-alta

Shango of Seppala
Nera of Markovo

Auna of Markovo

Ditko of Seppala
Duska of Seppala

Haakon of Markovo

Zeita of Markovo

Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak
Lyl of Sepsequel

Nera of Markovo

Nutok of Markovo
Helen of Markovo

Xaros of Markovo

Kulak's Afternoon Delight

Norka of Markovo
Holly of Markovo

Wawa of Markovo

Surgut of Markovo
Helen of Markovo

Vanka of Seppala
Frostfire Anisette

Alaskan's Hustler of Anadyr
Kossa's Scottie of Velikaya

Alaskan's Bilkoff of Anadyr
Alaskan's Yakutsk of Anadyr

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta
Attila of Sepp-alta
Mokka of Markovo

Khyber of Heritage North

Velikaya's Wylie of Kossa
Heritage North Alaska Blitz
Alaskan's Jeni of Anadyr

Skoro Kennel, Brad Pozarnsky, Bottineau, North Dakota, 1980-

Brad Pozarnsky's Skoro team finished 6th out of 18 competitors in the highly contested 1985 Glacier View mid-distance race in Montana. In the third and last heat of the race, the Skoro team placed third. The following weekend, Pozarnsky finished third over-all out of a dozen competitors in the 170-mile, four-heat LOST distance race.

In 1986, the team continued to do well in distance racing, placing third in both Glacier View and Seeley Lake races and sixth of nine teams in the 400-mile Governor's Cup race in Montana.

Skoro Kennels' initial breedings involved crossing Siberians from Dynamikos and Sepp-alta kennels. To date, Skoro represents the strongest continuation of the Manahotk-Seppineau Seppalas, which are an important component toward further progress.

The strongest Skoro dogs during the 1985 racing season were the two young leaders, Marko and Ukar. Both of these dogs were from the White Water Lake branch being developed at Skoro through the half White Water Lake bitch, Kodiak's Lily. The two imports from Quebec, Lily and Layla, have played important roles in three Western Seppala kennels.

Foundation Dogs:

Xingu of Sepp-alta*	m	[99.5]	Kulak's Afternoon Delight	f	[99.5]
Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta	m	[99.5]	Sno-Sepp's Aurora of Sepp-alta	f	[98.4]
Denisov of Togolaska*	m	[100]	Kodiak's Lily	f	[91.3]
			Tanya Dynamikos	f	[62.3]

Outside Studs:

Dynamikos Strider	[99.2]	Minto of Seppineau	[98.9]
Dynamikos North Runner	[99.2]	Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-alta	[99.7]

Litter No. 1 - September 10, 1980 5m, 0f [80.8]

Dynamikos Strider ex Tanya Dynamikos

Skoro's Gunner m

(Three pups put down, one given away; Gunner is a wheel dog)

Litter No. 2 - April 12, 1981 4m, 3f [99.5]

Xingu of Sepp-alta ex Kulak's Afternoon Delight

Skoro's Gambler m (Sold)

(Rest of litter sold)

Litter No. 3 - April 10, 1982 - 5m, 0f No. WE946932 [98.8]

Dynamikos North Runner ex Sno-Sepp's Aurora of Sepp-alta

Skoro's Buster* m

Skoro's Jack m

Litter No. 4 - July 2, 1982 4m, 0f [95.4]

Xingu of Sepp-alta ex Kodiak's Lily
Skoro's Marko* m
Skoro's Junior m
Skoro's Ghengis Kahn m (Sepp-alta, R. Johnson)
Skoro's Marak of Sepp-alta* m (Sepp-alta, Spirit Wind)

Litter No. 5 - August 4, 1982 2m, 3f [90.2]

Skoro's Gunner ex Kulak's Afternoon Delight
Skoro's Ruffus m
Skoro's Jughead m
Skoro's Sissy f

(NOTE: R. Haglund, A. Kupitz and D. Zathron obtained pups from this litter. Ruffus and Jughead are point dogs on the Skoro team.)

Litter No. 6 - June 20, 1983 2m, 3f [80.9]

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta ex Tanya Dynamikos
Skoro's Sargent m
Skoro's Sally f
Skoro's Suzzy f

Litter No. 7 - September 20, 1983 3m, 2f No. WM962522 [95.5]

Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-alta ex Kodiak's Lily
Skoro's Ukar* m
Skoro's Spook of Sepp-alta m (Sepp-alta)
Skoro's Ubo f

Litter No. 8 - May 20, 1984 5m, 1f [95.7]

Denisov of Togolaska ex Kodiak's Lily
Skoro's Waylon m
Skoro's Whiskey m
Skoro's William m
Skoro's Winky m

Litter No. 9 - November 8, 1984 1m, 1f [98.9]

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta ex Sno-Sepp's Aurora of Sepp-alta
Skoro's Xerox m
Skoro's Xania f

Litter No. 10 - April 18, 1985 3m, 5f [85.6]

Skoro's Ruffus ex Skoro's Suzzy

Other foundation pedigrees:

Shango of Seppala
Holly of Markovo

Denisov of Markovo

Denisov of Togolaska

Vanka of Seppala
Manahtok's Katrina

Togolaska Zarina

Bryar's Silver	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak	
Bryar's Queen	Minto of Sepsequel	
Malamak's Ego	Moka of Sepsequel	
Ember of Snow Myth		Tanya Dynamikos
Chuchi's Chima of Kim Kara	Chima's Gray Dawn of Dynamikos	
Zeita of Markovo	Dynamikos Gogetter	
Chuchi's Chima of Kim Kara	Dynamikos Boogie of Kim Kara	
Gem's Shander of Dynamikos		

* * * * *

Kulak's Afternoon Delight (See Dynamikos section)

Kodiak's Lily (See Sepp-alta section)

Sno-fire Kennels, Pat Shane, Bountiful, Utah, 1982-

Pat Shane is a well known racer in the Colorado-Utah region. She is one of the few dog racers to switch from Alaskan Huskies to Siberian Huskies. Her team of Seppala Siberians is one of the best in the West.

Foundation Dogs:

Ivan of Sepp-alta	m	[99.7]	Micaela of Woodside	f	[99.5]
Badger of Sepp-alta*	m	[95.4]			
Mercury of Sepp-alta*	m	[97.0]			

Litter No. 1 Bear Litter - August 16, 1984 2m, 5f No. WP011023 [99.6]

Ivan of Sepp-alta ex Micaela of Woodside		
Polar of Sno-fire	m	
Bear of Sno-fire	f	
Kodiak of Sno-fire	f	
Grizzly of Sno-fire	f	
Panda of Sno-fire	f	
Sno-fire's Smoky of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta)
Sno-fire's Nanook of Sepp-alta	f	(Sepp-alta)

Other foundation pedigree:

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta	Attila of Sepp-alta
Mokka of Markovo	Micaela of Woodside
Dynamikos Dokky of Sepp-alta	Mariah of Woodside
Yankee of Sepp-alta	

Sno-Sepp Kennels, Dave Pease, Hamilton, Montana, 1979-1985

Except for Ali-son's Apache Chieftain, all of the foundation animals for Dave Pease's breeding program came from Sepp-alta Kennels. Pedigrees for these dogs, excluding Chief, can be determined from information in the Sepp-alta chapter.

Chief was a solidly built, smooth-moving, medium-sized male. Some people considered him a shy dog, others found him simply reserved.

Sno-Sepp was dispersed during 1984-85 with most of the stock going back to Sepp-alta Kennels. However, Uno of Sepp-alta (Maraq of Markovo x Uelen's Ali) went to Heritage North Kennels.

Foundation Dogs:

Uller of Sepp-alta	m	[99.7]	Uno of Sepp-alta	f	[99.7]
Uelen's Blizzard of Sepp-alta	m	[99.5]	Uelen's Demon of Sepp-alta	f	[99.7]
Alison's Apache Chieftain	m	[97.0]	Yumo of Sepp-alta	f	[99.3]
Takima of Sepp-alta	m	[94.5]	Kodiak's Layla	f	[91.3]

Litter No. 1 "A" Litter - February 23, 1981 Om, 7f [98.4]

Ali-son's Apache Chieftain x Uno of Sepp-alta

Sno-Sepp's Amber	f	(Red Feather, Sepp-alta, Dawn Valley)
Sno-Sepp's Angel	f	
Sno-Sepp's Arctic	f	(G. Parker)
Sno-Sepp's Arrow	f	(St. John's Boys School of Alberta)
Sno-Sepp's Aurora of Sepp-alta	f	(Sepp-alta, Skoro)
Sno-Sepp's Ali of Sepp-alta	f	(Sepp-alta, M. Digman)

Litter No. 2 "B" Litter - February 25, 1981 3m, 2f [97.1]

Takima of Sepp-alta x Uelen's Demon of Sepp-alta

Sno-Sepp's BJ of Sepp-alta*	m	(Sepp-alta, W. Cotton)
Sno-Sepp's Blaze of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta, Sno-Motion)
Sno-Sepp's Blue of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta, Borealis)
Sno-Sepp's Baldy of Sepp-alta	f	(Sepp-alta)

Litter No. 3 Bible Litter - June 17, 1982 2m, 1f [96.9]
Sno-Sepp and Tserko Kennels whelped one litter in a joint venture. This was the so-called "Bible" litter.

Takima of Sepp-alta x Yumo of Sepp-alta

Tserko's Sampson of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta, Sno-Coulee)
Tserko's Zack of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta, L. Enloe)
Tserko's Delilah of Sno-Sepp	m	(Sepp-alta, Spirit Wind)

Litter No. 4 "C" Litter - May 17, 1982 3 m, 2f [99.6]

^{Akku}
Uelen's Blizzard of Sepp-alta x Uno of Sepp-alta

Sno-Sepp's Caspar	m	(Spirit Wind)
Sno-Sepp's Czar	m	(Spirit Wind)
Sno-Sepp's Catherine of Sepp-alta	f	(Sepp-alta, Get the Lead Out)

Litter No. 5 "D" Litter - July 30, 1983 4m, 2f No. WM956545 [94.2]

Ali-son's Apache Chieftain x Kodiak's Layla

Sno-Sepp's Dimitri	m	(Sepp-alta, Foxhaunt)
Sno-Sepp's Domino	m	(Sepp-alta, K. Coburn)
Sno-Sepp's Darth Vader	m	(Sepp-alta, L. Enloe)
Sno-Sepp's Doc*	m	(J. Ritchie, M. Mohn)
Sno-Sepp's Diana	f	(Sepp-alta, Sno-Coulee)

Litter No. 6 "E" Litter - March 17, 1984 4m, 1f No. WP025677 [95.5]

Uller of Sepp-alta x Kodiak's Layla

Sno-Sepp's Ely of Sepp-alta*	m	(Sepp-alta, Alkashan)
Sno-Sepp's Ernie of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta)
Sno-Sepp's Ed of Sepp-alta	m	(Sepp-alta)
Sno-Sepp's Emmet	m	(Sepp-alta, S. Sturmer)
Sno-Sepp's Elvira of Sepp-alta*	f	(Sepp-alta)

Litter No. 7 Sepp-alta "C" Litter - June 15, 1984 Om, 4f No. WP040779 [97.1]
This was a joint litter between Sno-Sepp and Sepp-alta.

Ali-Son's Apache Chieftain x Sno-Sepp's Baldy of Sepp-alta

Candia of Sepp-alta*	f	(K. Harron)
Cassiopeia of Sepp-alta	f	(K. Harron)
Cleopatra of Sepp-alta	f	(D. McGonigle)
Czarina of Sepp-alta	f	(Skoro)

Other foundation pedigrees:

Bryar's Silver	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak
Bryar's Queen	Netuk's Enoke of Manahtok
Hawk of Little Alaska	Nenana of Natomah
Cleopatra of Little Alaska	Ali-son's Apache Chieftain
Shango of Seppala	Denisov of Markovo
Holly of Markovo	Watahkwa's Dirka
Netuk's Vulcan of Manahtok	Tadluk's Oka
Frostfire Anisette	

Spirit Wind Kennel, Richard Whitmore, Yuma, Colorado, 1982-

Richard Whitmore's Spirit Wind kennel began as an across-the-road offshoot of the Sepp-alta Kennel. Later, the Whitmore family moved to Colorado where they raced in the limited sprint classes. They are planning to begin distance racing in 1987.

Many of their Seppalas, including two leaders, Holly and Farkle, have long coats. Holly was a big bitch and an outstanding performer. She was sold by Sepp-alta kennel as a pup because of her long coat!

An important dog in the future at Spirit Wind is Grizzly of Sepp-alta, who is not mentioned below because he has not yet been used at stud. Grizzly (Nutok of Markovo x Mokka of Markovo) is a little brother of Great Bear of Sepp-alta, who co-leads the Heritage North team. Although bred by Curt Stuckey, these two males assumed the role of the G-litter at Sepp-alta Kennels as puppies. They came to Sepp-alta in trade for Mokka and other valuables received. Grizzly became one of the primary leaders at Spirit Wind in 1986.

Foundation Dogs:

Farkle of Sepp-alta*	m	[99.7]	Holly of Sepp-alta*	f	[99.6]
Uelen's Duffy of Sepp-alta	m	[99.7]	Dawn of Sepp-alta	f	[95.6]
Dimitri of Sepp-alta*	m	[95.6]	Tserko's Delilah of Sno-Sepp	f	[96.9]

Litter No. 1 Civil War Litter - November 11, 1983 2m, 3f [98.3]

Farkle of Sepp-alta ex Tserko's Delilah of Sno-Sepp

Spirit Wind's General Robert E. Lee	m	
Spirit Wind's Ulysses S. Grant	m	(J. Hoffman)
Spirit Wind's Vickburg	f	
Spirit Wind's Shiloh	f	(R. Maier)
Spirit Wind's Shenandoah	f	(H. Holdridge)

Litter No. 2 Shakespeare Litter - November 15, 1983 2m, 3f No. WM967533 [97.6]

Dimitri of Sepp-alta ex Holly of Sepp-alta

Spirit Wind's Falstaff	m	
Spirit Wind's Macbeth	m	
Spirit Wind's Kate	f	
Spirit Wind's Rosalind	f	(L. Crosby)

Litter No. 3 Gem Litter - November 17, 1983 2m, 2f No. WM968352 [97.7]

Farkle of Sepp-alta ex Dawn of Sepp-alta

Spirit Wind's Jade	m	
Spirit Wind's Turquoise	m	
Spirit Wind's Opal	f	
Spirit Wind's Diamond	f	(Snowdancer)

Litter No. 4 Camelot Litter - December 1, 1984 3m, 5f No. WP013457 [97.7]

Farkle of Sepp-alta ex Dawn of Sepp-alta

Spirit Wind's Lynette	f	Spirit Wind's King Arthur	m
Spirit Wind's Guinevere	f	Spirit Wind's Merlin	m
Spirit Wind's Avalon	f	Spirit Wind's Launcelot	m
Spirit Wind's Morgan Le Fay	f		
Spirit Wind's Elaine	f	(M. Alishouse)	

Togwotee Pass, Fred and Grayce Seablom, Elburn, Illinois, 1979-

Fred Seablom races limited class sprint events in the Midwest.

Foundation Dogs:

Xephyr of Sepp-alta*	m	[99.5]	Sunflower of Sepp-alta	f	[95.5]
Jayar of Alta	m	[86.2]	Zinnia of Sepp-alta*	f	[95.5]
			Spitfire of Alta	f	[78.7]

Litter No. 1 "C" Litter - December 20, 1980 2m, 2f No. WM749085 [89.1]

Xephyr of Sepp-alta x Spitfire of Alta

Cody of Togwotee Pass	m	
Cirque of Togwotee Pass	m	
Cascade of Togwotee Pass	f	
Cheyenne	f	(pet home)

Litter No. 2 "G" Litter - December 28, 1981 4m, 2f No. WM829954 [89.1]

Xephyr of Sepp-alta ex Spitfire of Alta

Geyser of Togwotee Pass*	m	
Gusto of Togwotee Pass	m	(D. Moudy)
Glacier of Togwotee Pass	m	(D. Moudy)
Gala of Togwotee Pass	f	
Glory Bowl of Togwotee Pass	f	(Get the Lead Out)

(NOTE: One male was sold unregistered. Glory Bowl bred to Ditko of Sepp-alta produced 4m, 3f pups on November 30, 1984, for Get the Lead Out.)

Litter No. 3 "W" Litter - June 21, 1984 - 4m, 0f No. WF532975 [97.5]

Xephyr of Sepp-alta ex Sunflower of Sepp-alta

Wyomin' of Togwotee Pass	m	
Wrangler of Togwotee Pass	m	(pet home)
Way to Go	m	(pet home)

Litter No. 4 - June 23, 1984 1m, 1f No. WF 532439 [90.9]

Jayar of Alta ex Zinnia of Sepp-alta

Other foundation pedigrees:

Surgut of Markovo		
Helen of Markovo	Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta	
	Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-alta	[99.7]
Vanka of Seppala	Mokka of Markovo	
Frostfire Anisette		Jayar of Alta [86.2]
Uelen's Baron of Sepp-alta		
Tenaya of Tanglewood	Komet's Allen of Alta	[79.4]
	Komet's Cinder	[72.7]
Zero's Crazy	Zero's Crystal Komet	
Zero's Kena		

Gagnon's Smokie Spook of Nordic	Mustang of Little Alaska Sno-White of Little Alaska [94.2] Zippo of Little Alaska	Brush Bow's Billkoff [86.2] =====
Nicko II of Little Alaska Neva of Seppala	Natomah's Timi Natomah's Sarsi [78.1] Tsesarka of Natomah	Spitfire of Alta [78.7]
Natomah's Little Alaska Echo Natomah's Sarrimayok	Tadluk's Erik Tadluk's Leonov [68.0] Laska of Anadyr	Boyarka's Maggie Mae of Alta [71.3] =====
Vanka of Seppala Hawk's Nekoyla of Natomah	Alaskan's Chigger of Anadyr Alaskan's Maggie of Anadyr [74.5] Alaskan's Natchi of Anadyr	
Racecrest Openwood Thunder Kenatim's Star of Mer-Lake		
Alaskan's Charnoff of Anadyr Alaskan's Tokatna of Anadyr		
Tyee's Tigger Shemid Von Nolte		
Igloo Pak's Tok Alaskan's Nata of Anadyr		

The rescue of the Seppala Siberian has been completed, and then some. There is now sufficient breeding stock in a variety of kennels to provide a solid basis for the breeding and work-testing programs needed to restore the status of the racing Siberian Husky.

We now turn to an in-depth look at how to train and condition Seppala Siberians for successful racing, and then a look at two successful performances by the Seppalas against the best Lower 48 distance racing teams in 1985.

----- Chapter Eight: CONDITIONING AND TRAINING SEPPALAS -----

Giving advice on the development and training of sled dogs is easy. Getting people to heed the advice is another story. Most sled dog people are self-ordained experts. They generally pay attention only to advice that fits their own preconceived notion of things. Although experimentation and self-education are very good polices, being able to learn from mistakes and successes of others can certainly speed up the total educational process.

Most of this section will be rather elementary and obvious to any person educated and experienced in dealing with animals. The bulk of conditioning and training is to observe and practice general behavioral principles, most of which are just plain common sense. There are many ways and specifics to train sled dogs, but all involve repetition, consistency, time, patience, common sense and the ability -- actually the necessity -- to discern exactly what the dog is capable of accomplishing at each age and training level. Making him accomplish the correct task at each level, without overdoing it, is the razor's edge of fine training.

The Importance of Early Training

Most Siberian Husky owners error on the side of conservatism in estimating what a dog, especially what a young dog, is capable of accomplishing. This can be particularly fatal with the Seppala, because their personality and habits are molded early and are very difficult to change later in life.

Of course, the first year of life is important in the formation of any dog. What we wish to emphasize here is that the Seppala Siberian is not average. Unlike most other strains, most Seppalas do not take easily to harness training and work if that kind of activity is absent from their puppyhood -- the first 12 or so months of their life.

They are a stubborn, strong-minded lot when it comes to habits formed in their first year of life. That strength of will can be put to one's advantage or disadvantage, depending upon what one establishes as the norm in the first year. Harness break and run them in teams early and they will become committed, dedicated sled dogs for life. Ignore them, make housepets of them, or let them roam free unattended for their first year, and they will become dedicated recluses, lap dogs, or free spirits, respectively. In each case, it will be hell training them to be hard-working sled dogs later in life.

The Ideal Way to Train a Young Sled Dog

In our opinion, the ideal way to train a young dog is in a team of young dogs. Of course, the exception is the leaders, who should be old, reliable, unflappable, and well-trained. This format has two huge advantages. First, the animal environment is familiar and unthreatening. Second, the forward movement, should it occur, is at a pace and endures at a pace which does not scare or unnerve the pup. First impressions are important and lasting. Many little steps to a training end produce a better trained and better mentally adjusted dog than a few traumatic large steps produce.

We will next describe by age and season what we do at Sepp-alta Kennels to produce a racing Seppala.

MONTHS 0 TO 4:

Except in extremely cold weather, our litters are generally whelped in the dirt and hay under the front porch. No human being can build a whelping area better than a Seppala bitch. The fact that our whelping mortalities have been almost nil over 30 litters supports this contention.

Puppies and mother are allowed to run free in our front yard for about four months. Depending upon the circumstances, such as racing needs and mother's personality, the mother may be separated from her pups earlier, but never before six weeks. Running in the front yard, the puppies are in a relatively heavy people area. This has the advantage of automatically socializing them to people, and the disadvantage of exposing them to outside germs and viruses.

During the first four weeks, we try to handle the little puppies as often as possible, especially around the time their eyes are opening. If the first live thing a puppy sees and smells is his mother, then the second thing should be his master and future driver.

We always use a mild puppy dewormer for roundworms early in the pups' fourth week. This is very important. Roundworms are universal in puppies. Research has shown they can get the worms from their mother before birth, or they can get them through their mother's milk while nursing. I once saw a litter with chronic roundworm infestation. The effect on the pups was devastating. Although relatively harmless to adults, roundworms (ascarids) are not something to gamble with in young dogs.

First Food at 2-3 Weeks

We place well-soaked commercial dog food or soft moist meat in front of the pups as soon as they are old enough -- about two or three weeks old -- to be interested. We let the mother clean up the puppy food as well as her own with the puppies. This way the pups learn to eat from the mother. This is part of the general principle which states that all species learn from mimicking their environment. This applies to all aspects of training. We never leave food out for more than 15 to 20 minutes. Young pups and mothers are fed morning and night, and at midday when we are home. Twice a day feeding is carried out up to around one year of age.

We feed young puppies under six months of age a mixture of about one-half our adult feed -- which consists of mink food, lard or chicken fat, bone dust, raw liver and commercial dry dog food -- and one-half high grade dry kibble. We totally avoid common grocery store puppy chows which, in our opinion, are too high in soybean meal and not very nutritious. After puppies are put on chains, which generally occurs between four and six months of age, we feed them the regular adult diet at night and straight kibble in the mornings.

As soon as the pups are able to move around outside the nest, they are free run with a person -- Moone if I can coax her -- first around the yard, and then as they get older along the regular training trails. By the time they are four months old, we may be going four or five miles with them. If I'm doing it, then I bring a mechanical contrivance such as a scooter, bicycle, snowmobile, or cross-country skis into the operation to help me keep up. Although we usually end up free running the pups only in our spare time, which is too infrequent, I would speculate that the ideal would be to run them at least two out of every three days.

MONTHS 4 TO 10:

Chaining the puppies out is started gradually. Puppies are initially tethered for a short time, 10 to 30 minutes, while they are fed. In that way, they come to associate the confinement with something desirable, namely food. Next they are chained up for half-days, usually during the daylight hours when it is hot and they are content with mostly sleeping.

In this manner, resistance to confinement is fairly minimal. They soon become totally accustomed to their area and really relax only when in it. We are totally convinced that tethering is the best way to kennel sled dogs, or any large dog. They are psychologically and physically most comfortable when they don't have to share common ground with another dog. It is easier to walk among them, touch them, and simply give them attention.

The Start of Harness Training

Somewhere between four and six months of age, and after being chained up for at least two weeks, the young dogs are started in harness training.

Being chained is an absolute prerequisite to team training because it gets the dogs accustomed to moving around lines. We may initially free run two or three pups together, each with a light drag. Old half-tires work well. This constitutes only a slight change from what the pups have been doing, and so is usually met with little opposition. Its main purpose is to introduce the pups to having something behind them.

Next, we form a team of eight to ten pups and one or two old leaders. We start with about two-mile runs using a 350-pound cart and go very slowly, especially on the downhills. Generally, the whole group will charge forward like it is another free run with a drag. The build-up sequence including free run, free run with drag, and team run are all carried out on the same trail. This is important because it retains a familiar feature, the trail, in an otherwise changing routine.

If there is a pup who drags in the initial run, we usually cut him loose and let him tag along. If this is not feasible, then we leave him tied to something along the trail and hook him back in on the way-back. We run the puppy team as a group as often as our schedule will allow (up to no more than once a day!) until they are ten to twelve months of age.

The one thing that we try to avoid is running young dogs in a line-up favoring adult veterans. This is the best way that I know of to scare and regress a pup's development into a sled dog. The same philosophy applies to older, but inexperienced animals.

The Value of Old Leaders

Old reliable leaders are worth their weight in gold in training young dogs. Any new upcoming breeder and sled dog driver would be wise to acquire such an animal at the start. Not only are they good for training purposes, but they are often prime breeding material as well. The cost is usually much less than that of a young animal in its racing prime. Eventual racing success can be achieved sooner and at less cost by developing a team by breeding top-notch old dogs and using the same old dogs to train the resulting pups, than by buying somebody else's young and probably mediocre cast-offs.

Assessing the Pups

After a few runs when the pups have a reasonable idea of what is expected of them, we remove the necklines from the back one or two pairs in the team. We often do this in training runs with dogs of any age. Our dogs are never allowed to even think about letting their neckline be a pace indicator.

All the time that we are running the pup team, or any other team as far as that goes, we are measuring the pups against one another. Who runs the fastest on the downhills, that is without a slack tugline? Who tries the hardest? Who is the most business-like? Whose line is not slack the last half-mile? Etcetera.

Sometimes we go a little further than all are ready to do in order to test endurance. Sometimes we mix in a few veterans to test for speed. Of course, during the first year, puppies are growing and passing through many development stages. Usually their front ends develop slower than their rears, which creates periods when their movement is poor. These are periods when mental attitude and perseverance are tested. All of these things have to be considered when evaluating, and one should realize that evaluations may change many times.

The pup whose front end is always behind his rear end in development may eventually outgrow his physical deficiencies, but will still be a notch or grade below one who was unbalanced less often while growing up. The pup who develops physically with the least amount of bad movement along the way will probably end up being the best sled dog, provided he has the mental attitude as well.

Knowing the typical characteristics of the strain or strains being bred plays a role in successfully evaluating pups, especially when pups from two or more strains are being compared. However, I do not believe there is any method which can successfully evaluate pups without running them in teams.

MONTHS 10 PLUS:

The mixing of pups and adults comes at the start of fall training. The pups may be anywhere from nine to sixteen months of age. The policy at Sepp-alta over the years has been to reduce the working adult population to around ten to eleven dogs at the end of racing season. Then, ten to twelve young yearlings are added to this group in the fall to make up the next season's team.

Of course, when the time comes that we have an unbeatable team, then this policy will quite likely be abandoned in favor of keeping all the adults! If nothing else, having one-half new dogs each season creates variety and produces hope for a better team. It also means that next season's team is created from March through May when the young pups are being seriously worked and evaluated. By the time fall arrives, we are concerned mostly with conditioning and fitting the pieces, which we are now irreversibly stuck with for at least one racing season, together into the optimal racing unit.

FALL TRAINING -- A GOAL OF 500 MILES

Our goals in fall training are to accumulate about 500 miles of conditioning on each dog, to determine which pairs run best together and to identify the fastest 14-dog unit possible within our set of dogs. Usually we start with 20 to 24 dogs in mid-August. We run each dog three to five times per week in mostly 8- to 10-dog units. We use a 350-pound cart carrying one or two people. Late in the fall we also run some 12- to 14-dog units using an approximately 800-pound auto chassis rig.

In our training runs, we insist all dogs always pull and maintain a business-like, no-nonsense atmosphere. On the other hand, we try to keep the runs free of tension. Negative motivation is seldom used and does not work well with the Seppala personality. To motivate a slacker, we may shake him a bit or pat him on the rear, but mostly put him back at wheel position without a neckline. Running dogs without necklines is one of our favorite training devices. We periodically do this with all our dogs, and the effect is almost universally to make them work harder.

The Seppala personality is one which wants to please. All the trainer has to do is somehow communicate his desires to the dogs, and they will respond positively. This is undoubtedly a genetic trait whose preservation should be a first priority.

Basic Running Schedule

Our basic running schedule is to start with two-mile runs in August and gradually increase the distance to at least four or five 15+ mile runs in December. This amounts to going about four miles per run in September, six miles per run in October and eight miles per run in November. Most of the running up to November is done on dirt. In October and November, we usually get some snow running. Distances are increased by about one-half when we go onto snow.

On snow we generally train with 10-dog teams, a 45-pound freight sled and dragging a 16-inch tire. We can drag or basket the tire on the go. We train in all kinds of conditions and attempt to adjust the drag so that the dogs can maintain a lope on the level. This applies as well to cart training; we want them to be able to lope but also to have to pull.

Up to about mid-December we never speed train. There may be an occasional 200-yard all-out downhill burst of speed, but there is never any attempt at an extended speed run. Training runs are often interrupted with stops to do a variety of tasks: rest, switch the position of dogs in the team, encourage dogs, discourage dogs, and so on.

When We Start Emphasizing Speed

About two weeks before the first sprint race, we start working on speed. We do this by reducing the drag, using a lighter sled and running interval sprints on a hard-packed road.

To increase speed and still retain distance, we train out and back on a trail sloping upward on the way out and downward on the way back. Having such trails is one advantage of living in the mountains.

A typical fall training log at Sepp-alta Kennels is exemplified by the log for Ebony in the fall of 1984. This was the fall training period immediately prior to the Sepp-alta team mid-distance race wins in February 1985 at Glacier View and LOST:

SEPP-ALTA TRAINING LOG: Log for Ebony, Fall 1984

AUGUST: 12 days run/9 days rest/28.6 total miles/2.4 miles per run

11	12	15	17	18	19	21	23	25	26	28	30
2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0

SEPTEMBER: 18 days run/12 days rest/63.2 total miles/3.5 per run/91.8 cumulative

1	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	14	16	17	18	20	22	25	27	29	30
3.0	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4

OCTOBER: 15 days run/16 days rest/79 total miles/5.3 miles per run/170.8 cumulative

2	4	6	7	11	13	14	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	30
3.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.5	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.3	6.1	5.0	6.1	6.1

NOVEMBER: 16 days run/14 days rest/137.8 miles/8.6 miles per run/308.6 cumulative

1	3	4	6	8	10	11	12	13	17	20	22	25	27	29	30
8.2	8.0	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.0	7.9	10.4	10.4	8.0	13.2	13.4	8.0	11.0

DECEMBER: 15 days run/16 days rest/190.7 miles/12.7 per run/499.3 cumulative miles

1	3	6	8	9	11	13	15	18	20	21	23	25	29-30
16.8	17.0	12.0	10.2	5.4	17.0	7.2	20.0	13.0	13.0	6.2	14.5	14.0	12.2 (race)

WINTER TRAINING: THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTANCE

Between weekend sprint races during the racing season, we generally train twice, although this is not a hard and fast rule. The first training run is usually long and the second one short. If the dogs are short on recent long runs, then the long run should be longer than the upcoming race distance. Otherwise, we make it about the same, or a little less. Of course, special sets of dogs may require a departure from this routine. With Seppalas, it is better to go more distance, over-train distance, than err in the other direction.

In order to switch to mid-distance racing after sprinting, one should take off at least one weekend to mentally reprogram the dogs. In 1985, we did this earlier than usual to prepare for the Glacier View race which started on February 1. An account of this race is presented in the next chapter.

Our last major sprint race was on January 6-7, and it appeared that we had 22 days to prepare for the 138-mile Glacier View race. However, an early season crud epidemic among the dogs delayed the start of training about six days. Our January training and racing log went as follows:

SEPP-ALTA TRAINING LOG: Team Log, January 1985

JANUARY: 16 days run/15 days rest/276.7 miles run/17.3 miles per run/776 cumulative

2	3	4	6-7	10	11-15	16	17	19	20	22	24	25	26-27	28
7	14	4.1	14R	17	sick	16.6	13	26	30	30	18	22	5R	41

R=race

Thus, our special preparation for the Glacier View race consisted of eight training runs spread over 13 days. We covered 196.6 miles which averages out to 24.6 miles per run. This excluded the short race which seven of the dogs participated in on January 26-27. The seven younger dogs did not race on January 26-27, but instead were run as a unit over a very tough 22-mile course on January 25. This run consisted of 11 miles of continuous steep uphill terrain with a drag, followed next by an 11-mile return sprint. This run was needed by this set of dogs and illustrates the principal of varying the training routine to accommodate different sets of dogs.

In my view this transitional training was minimal preparation for the Glacier View race. We survived -- and won -- the 58-mile first heat because Mother Nature was kind and gave us very cold temperatures. After the first heat, the dogs were ready for just about anything, including the longer, tougher, and hotter LOST 170 race the following week.

SPRING TRAINING: LEISURELY, BUT KEEP 'EM RUNNING

This is an important time in our scheme of building a team. Young dogs are run and evaluated numerous times, and veterans are taken on long leisurely runs in the mountains, usually interrupted with a picnic in the middle of the run. Quite often we are able to use a sled until the first of June. If that is not possible, then we shorten the distance and use carts, but we always train!

SUMMER TRAINING: SHORT TEAM RUNS, FREE RUNS

Ideally, I think it would be good to run the dogs in teams two or three times a week all summer. Of course, the runs should be short, only two or three miles, and the temperature should be below 60F if it is dry and below 50F if it is humid. Extreme care should be taken to make certain dogs do not overheat anytime when running in a team. Nothing can ruin a good dog quicker than overheating, and the process is irreversible.

A free-running dog will generally take care of itself and won't allow itself to overheat. In a team situation, however, an individual dog must go with the team. It is up to the driver to make sure the pace is below the weakest dog's level.

We do not generally run teams in June and July, because our environment is not conducive to doing so. To exercise the dogs, we let them run free in a fenced, one-acre pen once or twice a day, whichever is convenient to our schedule. We let out dogs in compatible groups of six to ten for 15 to 60 minutes. We have found that few squabbles occur when we do not mix the sexes. This is almost a necessity during estrus season, even if it is other bitches than those being exercised that are in heat.

Hungry Horse News, Thursday, February 7, 1985: "A broken runner one day and a cracked handlebar stanchion the next didn't stop Doug Willett from running away from the pack in the Glacier View Sled Dog Race. Willett and his 14-dog team outdistanced 17 other mushers for the top prize in the three-day, 132-mile race out of Polebridge. The Park City, Utah, driver zipped to a course record 10 hours, 58 minutes, 22 seconds, defeating second-place John Patten of Grand Marais, Minnesota, by 16 minutes.

"Willett's record run across the North Fork was not without its troubles. On Saturday a crash at the start of the race broke a runner on his sled, but he and his team ran the 38-mile course with the broken part and still finished first for that day. Sunday, the final day of the race, Willett used a different sled, but this time broke the upright stanchion that is important in steering. He still brought his team home in plenty of time for the overall win, although Patten beat him by two minutes on Sunday's course."

The Racing Siberian Husky, Winter 1985: "Doug Willett's Seppala Siberians in a 10-day span in February won the three-heat, 138-mile Glacier View mid-distance race and the four-heat, 170-mile LOST distance race. Competing against two top-10 Iditarod finishers, the team that won the 1984 and 1985 John Beargrease race and the winner of the 1984 Marmora 150-mile race, Willett's team ran away from all challengers to re-establish the Seppala Siberian as a major-level distance racing sled dog.

"... The first heat at Glacier View was a tough 56-mile run over an elevation change of 2,500 feet from the starting line in a valley only hundreds of yards west of the boundary of Glacier National Park to a mountain pass about 20 miles by trail away. To the base of the mountain pass (about 17 miles), the trail gradually gained about 1,000 feet of elevation with a surface of firm-packed snow. The 3-mile climb to the pass was through deep powder snow. Once over the pass, the trail again became firm and dropped down past some frozen alpine lakes, made a 3-4 mile loop around a forest clearcut on a punchy powder snow trail and then rejoined the outbound trail which was run in reverse. Head-on passing was thus encountered by all teams, but this posed little problem.

"Glacier View's second heat was 38 miles run on a different trail over a different mountain. This heat involved an elevation change of about 1,700 feet only but, as the change came in the first 10 miles essentially on firmly packed trail, this run was markedly easier than the first. The final heat was a mere 34 miles on a trail that gave the drivers the feeling of being level after the preceding heats, yet it required about a 1,000-foot elevation change in 17 miles. On firm trail the entire distance, this heat was by far the easiest encountered by the teams that ran both Glacier View and LOST in 1985."

The Racing Siberian Husky, Winter 1985: "...With Glacier View history, the Seppala Siberians were clearly on trial at the LOST race....

"The first heat of LOST decided the race although it would take the second heat to make it clear the Willett Seppalas were not going to be beaten in Montana in 1985 by any Alaskan distance team. In past years, the first heat of LOST was only a 43-mile heat with the last 16 miles being essentially level running over typical western distance trail--some punchy, some nice and firm. This year to avoid logging, the trail was extended to 50 miles, with the seven extra miles snaking through forest trails cut into the foothills of the Rockies.

"Most drivers counted four separate uphill climbs in this section of trail on a single foothill spur -- just to get to a drainage that eventually led to the finish line of the heat. Some drivers even began to wonder if somehow they had not gotten onto the second day's trail by mistake as dogs and drivers rapidly tired in the fading afternoon light.

"If the Seppalas were to be beaten, it should have been during this last 7-mile stretch of the first heat. But while the Seppala team driver felt the little dogs tired significantly, the Patten Alaskans failed to gain more than 47 seconds on them overall.

"That evening a front came through, warming the snow surfaces markedly from the sub-zero temperatures and dropping a few inches of snow on the 37.5 mile second-heat trail. Ordinarily the second heat of LOST comes as a welcome relief to the racing teams since the first heat's mountain pass is behind them. But with warmer temperatures and new snow changing the friction drag on the sleds and toboggans and altering the footing for the dogs, the short LOST second heat demanded power the dogs had not had to expend earlier.

"The Willett Seppalas under this situation simply ran away from the Patten Alaskans....

"In Montana 1985, the Seppala Siberian showed distance capability once again. (Terry) Adkins and (Jack) Hooker both believe in Montana in 1985, the Siberian once again got to run on a type of trail and under conditions and distances the breed was created for. But this time, unlike so many times in the past several decades, someone had done the necessary homework. A Siberian existed that could take the opportunity and run. And run it surely did!"

Now Through the Driver's Eyes

Thus ran two writers' accounts of the 1985 Glacier View and LOST 170 mid-distance races won by the Seppala strain Siberian Husky team of Seppalta Kennels. What follows is a brief view of the Glacier View race from the eyes of the driver of that winning team.

Polebridge, Montana, is the kind of place which one may read about but never see. Located near the Canadian border on the western edge of Glacier National Park and reached by a narrow winding mountain road occupied summer and winter mostly by big lumbering log trucks that surrender roadway to neither person nor devil, Polebridge is an adventure just to reach. It is a small settlement of only a dozen or so hearty individuals in the wintertime.

None of the amenities of the so-called civilized life plague the residents of Polebridge. No electricity, no indoor plumbing, no parking meters, and so on. And if you forget to stock up with groceries or other life-supporting necessities while passing through the centers of culture and commerce to the south, never fear, the citizens of Polebridge are friendly and warm, and probably have a pot of stew or a moose steak that they will happily share with you, provided you can find them. It is only at Polebridge that I can remember putting my dogs' good care and dinner second to my own empty belly.

And it was cold! Somewhere near 40F below zero. And in that degree range it doesn't make any difference if you think Canadian or American -- centigrade and fahrenheit are the same. The cold didn't daunt Terry Adkins, however. He rolled in late Thursday night, pitched his sleeping bag in a snow bank and presumably went to sleep. Nor did the cold intimidate Minnesota's John Patten. On Saturday, or maybe it was Sunday, it doesn't make any difference, there was John, as naked as a streaker, standing outside his cabin under a makeshift shower with wet, as opposed to ice, water pouring out. Of course the sun was shining and the temperatures had probably warmed up to at least 20 below zero at the time!

So this was at least partially the setting for the 1985 Glacier View race.

The Competition

Tough, seasoned competitors, a fair purse, good weather and glorious trails were a part of this race. Besides Adkins and Patten, there were Bob Bright and Chris Dunlap from New York with Zero-type Alaskan teams, Iditarod veteran Jack Hooker, highly respected Roger Knauer of Colorado, and the home town favorites, Butch Parr and Laurie Beckstrom.

On the Siberian side there was also good competition. Brad Pozarnsky and his Skoro Seppalas were entered. This was Brad's first distance race of any kind, and he and his team took to distance running like a duck to water. Bill Cotton was running a small, seasoned team of nine Seppalas and one Alaskan. Rick Petura, Heritage North Kennels, was present with a big, unknown team of Siberians, and Ron Kruczek, Foxhaunt Kennels, was entered with a small, but experienced team. So the die was cast.

The Tough Turns

Leaving the starting chute on Friday morning, I felt good for about one mile. I was third out and already had passed one of the two teams ahead. Then, the trail jumped (which is an accurate description) a fairly hefty snow bank and immediately followed with a right-angle, left turn onto a hard-packed almost-icy road. As a matter of fact, it was the main road, which was no big deal, into Polebridge. I managed to roll the sled on the turn which very quickly brought me out of my mental trance and loosened me up physically. I have a morbid fear of icy, pavement-type roads based upon past bad experiences. Somehow I got the sled uprighted, and we went screaming down the road. I was running 14 dogs with Tchitchikov and Duska in lead. Both are good sprint leaders and that is what we were certainly doing at this point.

Two minutes later, I spotted an individual standing in the center of the highway. He was pointing to his left, which was the driver's right. Imagine the letter V. You are going very rapidly down one leg and are required to turn 145 degrees to the team's right to start uphill on the other leg. Furthermore, straight ahead is a nice broad, level, hard-packed road. I placed my 225 pounds on the sled brake, which created quite a lot of noise, but barely altered the team's speed. Needless to say, we shot by the checker, and somewhere between 50 and 100 yards later, I got the snowhook to catch and we came to an abrupt halt.

Since most of our training is on out-and-back trails, my leaders are good at come-back. So Tchitch and Duska swung the team around, by which time the checker had caught up to us. With his assistance, we got back down the road and up the correct trail. Away we went without any of the teams behind us yet in sight. I was happy about this and pleased that not one of my 14 dogs even came close to strangling in the whole affair.

Those two turns on and off the main highway were the only dangerous parts on the total 135 miles of trail. Unfortunately they were part of all three heats and came early in the heats. They also came near the end of each heat, but that was little problem because the dogs were dead tired by then. Apparently this road crossing is going to be changed for the better in future races.

Were the Dogs Running Too Fast?

Back on the trail I felt tense for awhile, but the surroundings were beautiful. Off to one side were the peaks of U. S. Glacier National Park, and all around were trees, and the sun was shining very brightly, but the air was crisp. The trail was standard mountain forestry road and appeared to be basically level, although it was gradually climbing. I soon relaxed and started to really enjoy the run. One good thing coming out of the excitement along the highway was that all the heat worked up now kept me from feeling the extreme cold.

However, all was not total bliss. It appeared to me that the dogs were running too fast for a 56-mile mountain trail. Would they have anything left for the home stretch? There is always something to think about in a distance race.

It was not long before we caught up to Butch Parr, the only team that was still ahead of us. We passed Butch, and he followed fairly closely for a couple of minutes, but I could see that we were slowly creeping away from him. I don't like to have a team follow closely behind me early in a distance race. It distracts my dogs and causes them to use up valuable energy unnecessarily. So I was glad when I suddenly couldn't see Butch behind us anymore.

Butch, who ended up finishing a respectable 4th for the heat, and the race overall, told me after the heat that he was afraid of burning out his dogs if he tried to keep them at the pace that we were going. So eventually he had quit urging his team on, and that is why we so suddenly had pulled away. Butch is from the Polebridge area, knew the trail and what was still ahead.

Still ahead was the highlight of the trail. This was a three-mile climb through fairly deep, primitive, crystal snow to the top of a pass between two mountains. Only the two snowmobilers running ahead of the teams had traversed this part of the trail recently. In some places they had to retrack and head off in a new direction in order to get a trail through to a higher point. There was little vegetation at this point, and therefore one had good visibility up the steep mountain-side ahead. There was little chance of taking a wrong trail, although I would have felt a little more comfortable had there been sled tracks ahead to follow.

This was a Siberian's trail! Everybody, except for the driver, which is the correct order of priorities in a team, settled down to hard work. Actually, there was little the driver could do but stand on the runners and keep the sled at even keel, because the snow was deep and of the crusty-sugary variety. Going up that mountain I could have played a violin bow on any of the 14 tuglines.

When we reached the top of the pass, I looked back and couldn't see any teams for what must have been one and a half to two miles. This made me feel good, but hardly overconfident. We hadn't yet reached the halfway point. A lot of this day's race remained and a lot could still happen.

We were very quiet going down the other side of the pass -- not to imply that we had been noisy before -- and we managed to sneak up on the trailbreakers, who apparently thought they had time to waste because of the tough trail coming up the pass. While Tchitch was licking the face of one of them, the other one managed to get his snowmobile started and took off. This was at the beginning of what was to be the turn-around loop, and the trail leveled out there.

A Breather at the Bottom of the Hill

We took a short breather to let the snowmobiles get ahead. Also, the dogs had just finished running hard down off the pass and needed to catch their breath. The best time to rest a dog team is after speed intervals rather than after heavy work intervals, that is, rest at the bottom of hills rather than at the top.

After the rest, the team loped the loop which was about three to four miles around. As I left the loop to begin the ascent back up to the pass, I saw two teams just past the entrance to the loop. Neither driver appeared to notice me as they seemed only concerned for each other, which was fine with me. Let them think that I was still on the loop. I thought that one of them was Chris Dunlap which made me feel a little pressed because Chris had left the starting line 21 minutes after me. I had stupidly forgotten to time my run around the loop and was not sure there was 21 minutes in that loop. So I had little idea where I stood timewise to Chris. This kind of thing never happens in a mass start race, where everyone always knows where he stands relative to his competitors.

Going up the pass and down the other side, we met team after team. I tried to keep an account of whom I met but lost track after four or five teams, and so I just concentrated on clean passes. Of course, in the worst possible place, coming off the pass where the snow was deep and soft and there was no shrubbery to anchor to, Rick Petura's Siberians and my Siberians crossed lines which started a short kiss-off between the Siberians in the two teams. It is interesting how dogs recognize their own kin. My dogs wouldn't think of kissing an Alaskan Husky.

(Editor's note: Doug and Rick have since discussed incidents such as this one in which a driver running dogs for several hours fails to anticipate what will happen when sled dog teams have an opportunity to improvise, or must improvise to avoid hassles.

In the instance Doug refers to, he gave Tchitch and Duska a "gee" side pass command. Unfortunately for Doug, the other Siberian team was climbing out of a snow filled gully to the right side of the trail on the downhill side of the mountain as viewed from Doug's sled. Thus a "haw" side command would have been more useful. Rick says Tchitch did haw side dragging Duska in that direction, but Doug's point dogs took Doug's command and barrelled right over and on down Rick's gangline with Doug laying flat on his back apparently looking up at the Montana sky still yelling "GEE!" That expressed Rick's sentiment exactly he recalls!)

Since I was on the uphill side and couldn't anchor down, I dared not leave the sled. So Rick was left with working the lines. It took a couple of minutes to unscramble which gave the dogs some needed rest in order to handle the remaining soft stuff.

Changing Leaders to Maintain the Pace

Once off the soft trail and on the long road home, I noticed for the first time some fatigue among the dogs. My three young dogs, M..., Mars and Mercury, who were only 14 months of age, definitely thought they were tired. Duska, who is very strong-minded relative to most of my dogs, was leading and trying to slow down the pace.

For the first time in the heat, I spoke to my dogs, especially Duska. This got us a few more miles. One dog who was taking my encouragements very seriously was Jia. So back into the team went Duska and into lead went Jia. Apparently that was the missing spark because everyone ran well after that exchange. Maybe the rest of the teamdogs thought they would be put into lead if they didn't work!

We won the first heat running the 56 miles at an average speed of 11.4 mph. For the uninitiated, any speed over 10 mph on a Rocky Mountain distance trail is respectable. I believe my 1982 team, which was my best team ever, averaged over 12 mph in Heat One of that year's LOST race. I think that is the record for Montana mid-distance races. One should realize that it does not take very much 5-6 mph terrain (steep, steep terrain) to substantially reduce an otherwise 15-16 or higher mile-per-hour average. For example, if you go 3 miles at 5 mph and 10 miles at 20 mph, your average speed over the 13 miles is less than 12 mph!

John Patten, the Beargrease champion, finished second, 8.75 minutes behind me. It appeared that it was going to be a race between John and me.

Remember that Sharp Crack?

While jumping the berm off the main highway on the return in the first heat, I heard a sharp crack, as if something might have broken. I made a mental note to inspect the sled after the heat.

The next morning I carefully checked over my sled, especially the stanchions, which are usually the pieces of a sled that break. Everything appeared solid, so I put the peculiar cracking noise out of my mind.

The dogs were again well-juiced-up at the start. We were first out and took off like a rocket to the moon. As a matter of fact, about 25 yards out was a fairly large mogul which put the sled momentarily airborne. Upon landing, I knew something was wrong because the sled was not tracking straight.

Glancing down, I saw something I'm sure caused my heart to miss at least two beats. My right runner was completely broken at the rear stanchion junction! The only reason that the runner was there at all was because the plastic base, which was quarter inch poly, was holding it on. Even so, the runner was wagging back and forth like a dog's tail, and I was sure that I couldn't put any weight on it without disaster. What should we do? Return and get a different sled? Keep going? About three minutes away was that awful berm, icy road and 145 degree turn! And then about 17 miles (outbound) of unknown trail! It appeared that our comfortable lead was going to be lost regardless.

All these thoughts and about one thousand others raced through my mind. If I returned to the start, I did not even know if the rules allowed switching sleds.

Also, how long would it take to get another sled ready and a team of 14 rambunctious dogs, two snow hooks, etcetera, switched to the new sled?

I tried the sled brake and found that it functioned reasonably well. I could slow down the team. At this point we were nearly to the highway berm. The decision on what to do was being rapidly made for me. The further our advance, the less attractive the return alternative appeared. Finally, the highway section immediately ahead was probably going to decide matters very quickly. Hopefully, the outcome would not be disastrous.

Somehow we got across the berm and onto the highway without mishap, although there was no way that I could allow my body to put a sideways force on the broken sled. At the 145 degree turn off the highway, I stopped the team and had the checker help me hold the sled around the turn. Somehow we made the turn relatively intact, and I knew that I was going for it. There were no more thoughts of turning back.

Saved by a Relatively Straight Trail

I was lucky that day because the remainder of the trail was relatively straight. Oh, there were a few sharp curves coming off that day's pass that provided some hectic moments. One of these managed to roll us, but the team stopped immediately and apparently welcomed the rest because we managed to upright everything in a relatively calm atmosphere. When the turn-around loop finally appeared, I could have screamed, jumped up and down, and even turned cartwheels on my one good runner, but, of course I restrained myself. No more unknown trail!

The turn-around was primitive, mogully and full of curves. But I was so happy to be there that I hardly noticed. I did, however, put the team in walk gear around it and was thankful it was only a few hundred yards. At least that is what I remember about it now.

Now I was sure that I could finish. Also, no other teams were in sight. For the first time I began to think in terms of not losing the lead. It would be really nice to go into the showdown heat with a time-cushion. Also, with a fast starting team, it would be to my advantage to go out first in heat three.

Could John Patten Catch Us?

In order to take the lead away from me on the remainder of this second heat, Patten would first have to catch me (3 minutes) and then pull away at least one mile (5 to 6 minutes). Since the finish was only 19 miles from the turn-around loop, every mile that went by after the turn-around substantially reduced his chances of being able to do it.

Of course, my sled could totally collapse. As it was, I kept imagining the rear stanchion passing completely through the broken runner and plowing a furrow behind me. This was not happening because the poly was still intact and preventing it. Nevertheless, that doesn't mean one can't imagine it, and the distinct sideways slew of the sled whenever I put weight on the right side did not help my rational judgment.

Even though I could not help them, the team was in synch and there was a beautiful rhythm to their over-all movement. So I began to relax a little.

In lead at the start of this heat were Tchitch, who led all the way in the first heat, and his young daughter, Maizie. Climbing the long pass of this heat's trail, Maizie was showing distinct signs of tiring, or at least withdrawal-from-being-front-dog symptoms. So I decided a replay of Heat One strategy was in order. With no one in sight behind us, I hooked down just before the top of the pass and replaced Maizie with Jia. Once again, this caused a pick-up of speed and we fairly flew down the other side of the mountain and home!

We finished the heat no worse off for the mental torture inflicted by the broken runner. Our average speed, with absolutely no help from the driver, was 12 mph, and we actually added an additional eight minutes to our lead over the second place team, which was still John Patten.

Going into the Third Day of Glacier View

Needless to say, I felt good going into the third heat. The worry that I had only one intact sled remaining with the four-heat LOST race coming up in four days paled to insignificance compared to the reality of being in first place in the present race. Fate had struck her best blow and somehow we had survived. All the dogs appeared to be in good shape, and there was no sign of foot or muscle problems.

In addition, one of my main distance leaders, Ebony, hadn't been used in lead yet, and therefore was well rested mentally.

I decided to be a little bit cautious, however, and dropped two of the young dogs. A 12-dog unit is almost perfect for any eventuality. Big enough to have power and small enough to have control. On the other hand, I decided to give old Tchitch a rest from leading. Had Patten been closer at this point, you can bet old Tchitch would have been one of the dogs in front. I became a bit radical by choosing Lester to be Ebony's partner. Lester and Ebony had run together in the first two heats. Lester had run lead occasionally in training, but never in a race. Lester was about 18 months old at this time.

Everything started well. By now I was an expert at negotiating the highway part of the trail. For about six beautiful miles, I didn't have a care in the world. Then, lightning struck a second time! Going around a gate-like apparatus, I was so relaxed and "cool," I rolled the sled like some seventy-two year old grandmother in her first race in three-dog class. This little episode shocked me out of my trance, and I started to worry about my sled. Looking down, I saw something that put a lump in my throat and a pain in the pit of my stomach that no amount of Tums could have squelched. My right rear stanchion was anything but straight, and I could clearly see a crack extending the full thickness of the stanchion. I now had a pivoting sled without the hinges!

How Do You Splint a Stanchion in the Middle of a Race?

A broken stanchion can be fairly easily splinted. But it takes time and requires a decent tree limb, neither of which was easily available to me in the middle of a race. I compromised a few minutes and tried a bandaoid type solution -- tape around the stanchion at the cracked area. However, it was too cold and the tape would not stick. It appeared that a replay of Heat Two was developing.

Of course, the trail took a turn for the worse. In order to cross a steep gully and join up with a forestry road on the opposite side, the trail had to be put through the primitive side gully, which meant going over fallen trees, through sink holes and always on a slant into the gully. There was about one mile of this Iditarod type trail. I slowed the team down and somehow we survived it. As a matter of fact, the stanchion was still in place, and my confidence began to return. But too much so!

Across the gully and a sharp turn later, I stepped off the sled runners to run around the corner in order to keep sideways pressure off the stanchion. I sunk! All I could do was grab and hang on. The cracked stanchion snapped, the sled tipped and the whole mess was dragged for about 30 yards. I got the sled righted, surveyed the damage and again debated whether to repair or keep going.

The decision by inertia was to keep going, even though the stanchion was now two non-intersecting distinct pieces of wood. It was a good thing, too, because shortly thereafter, Patten became visible across the gully. He had obviously picked up time on me. This idea was later reinforced by Art Hedin as he passed me on his snowmachine. However, I wasn't really concerned yet because we were moving well and had to be fairly close to home.

Next It Was Hank in the Basket

Then, without any warning, my heaviest dog, big Hank, started wobbling and obviously couldn't stretch out far enough to successfully negotiate the downhill.

I had no choice but to put him in the basket. A basket held up by one rear stanchion! If the sled was precarious before, it was now additionally so with a 55-pound, tired, but totally inexperienced basket rider. Luckily, the trail, with exception of the dreaded highway, was a straight shot home and shorter than I thought. We cruised, or perhaps more accurately, staggered in a full minute ahead of Patten, who for about the last two miles could be heard behind us.

We won the Glacier View race by more than 16 minutes at an average speed of 12 mph. Except for Hank, who apparently stove up a shoulder or pulled a muscle, no critical physical or mental deterioration of the dogs appeared to occur. No foot problems had developed even though the cold temperatures and snow conditions were conducive to cut and sore feet.

On to the LOST 170

After the Glacier View race, a team has three days of rest before the start of the 170-mile LOST race, which is run in the Lincoln-Seeley Lake area of Montana. I spent this time fixing the broken stanchion on one of my racing sleds. There was nothing I could do in the short time available to fix the sled with the broken runner. However, my sled inventory was increased with the addition of an "indestructible" Tim White toboggan from another racer. So I felt relatively sled-secure for the upcoming race.

Thursday morning found all the drivers at Lampkins Cafe in Lincoln, Montana, for the draw. My main competitor in the Glacier View race, John Patten, was present and drew number one out. I hoped that wasn't going to be indicative of his finishing position. Actually I was happy to see John draw out number one, because that would automatically put me behind him where I could better assess our relative positions. Also, with a fast starting team, I might be able to catch Patten, and if I stayed with him to the finish, then I would have a time advantage equal to the difference in our starting times.

My happiness was short-lived, however, when I drew out number two. This put me only two minutes behind Patten. Two minutes is generally not very significant in a 170-mile race. As the race developed that day, however, perhaps it was lucky that I started close to my main competition.

I started 14 dogs, including Hank, the dog that I had carried in the last heat of the Glacier View race. Trotting Hank around on a leash showed no limping and so I concluded that he was healthy, which turned out to be a big mistake. I was reluctant to leave Hank off the team because he was one of my best pullers and could not be replaced. The first 28 miles of the first heat is mostly climbing and includes eight miles of continuous steep climbing to reach Huckleberry Pass on the Continental Divide. Pulling power is of foremost importance in the first heat of the LOST race, so I felt that it was important to have Hank in the line-up.

The Price of Catching Patten

As expected, we soon caught and passed Patten. Not expected, however, was the tenacity with which Patten's team followed us. For about 15 miles, Patten stayed in sight behind us. It became clear to me that we were going to need a long downhill or level section of trail to escape him. I remembered from previous races an approximately half-mile downhill section a few miles before the long climb up to Huckleberry Pass. If we were to lose Patten, it would have to be done in that section.

So as we crested that last rise prior to that downhill, I gave the speed-up command and sure enough Patten disappeared behind us. Things looked good. The climb to Huckleberry Pass was not too far ahead. If we could pull ahead of Patten far enough so that his team couldn't see us, then they might have less incentive to pull hard during the climb and we could gain more time.

But the best laid plans can go astray in a sled dog race. About halfway down the hill, I noticed Hank's tugline was slack and he was laboring very hard to just keep up. Evidently Hank's front-end was still stove-up, and I had no choice but to load him. Of course, Patten caught up and passed me at that point.

We were clearly in trouble. About two-thirds or 34 miles of the day's trail remained. Just ahead was a continuous, steep eight-mile climb. My hardest puller and heaviest dog was riding in the basket and appeared useless at that point. Another short uphill stretch came and I could see Patten was pulling away.

About this time Hank started stirring in the basket. Hank is a tough-minded dog and, although he was physically limited, there was nothing mentally wrong with him. So out of desperation and general frustration, I decided to put him back into the team. Hank's original position had been fourth up from the back of the team. But since I was sure I was going to be reloading him again, I hooked him at wheel next to the sled and moved up one of the wheel dogs to Hank's original position. All of this took time.

For a period, Hank performed well because the trail was mostly climbing. It was on downhills where the pace increased that Hank was in trouble. He had lost the ability to reach out with his front end. With an abbreviated stride, he soon tired anytime there was an increase in speed.

A Positive Force on Uphills

I concluded that Hank could still be a positive force on the uphills. Even though he was undoubtedly hurting, he had a tough mind and always kept trying. To save loading and unloading time, I permanently left off his neckline. His tugline reached backward just far enough to allow him to ride in the basket without unhooking it. Hank seemed to sense that he was creating a problem that day. He seemed to work extra hard on the long climb to Huckleberry Pass. By the top of the pass we had Patten in sight.

At the top, I pulled Hank in like a big fish on a hook and line. For the next seven miles it was a fast downhill. About halfway down we caught and passed Patten. Hank, who was in the basket, was shouting encouragement. Patten, who apparently did not notice the dog in the basket or who couldn't accept the idea of carrying a barking dog, told me later that he was unnerved by the fact that a team could run so fast and bark at the same time.

We actually put a little distance between us and Patten after the run off the pass. But Hank's periods in the basket became longer and more numerous. On the relatively level, mildly rolling terrain that followed, it was only a matter of time before Patten caught and repassed us. However, we appeared able to stay with him, and I thought that we could just hang onto him until the finish and thus win the heat by approximately the starting interval, which was two minutes.

However, fate struck again in even another new and different form. The last seven or eight miles of that day's trail, which totalled exactly 50 miles, had been complicated by the need to avoid some recent logging operations in the area. This took the form of putting the trail into the virgin woods at various points in order to avoid where the regular by-ways had been snowplowed to allow the logging trucks and heavy equipment access. The Montana logging industry is important to the economy of the state, and no one knows that more than the logging companies themselves. So they go wherever they want, whenever they want. On this particular day, they had decided to open up some new roads -- roads which were part of our race trail!

Climbing Huge Snowbanks

So all of a sudden Patten and I found ourselves climbing huge snowbanks created by bulldozers and dropping down onto "roadway" scraped to bare dirt. Down the roadways our teams would charge, only to again have to climb up and over the snowbank to pick up the trail going off through the bush. We did this several times.

Luckily the racing trail was well marked and Patten was ahead. With one exception, he sighted every trail direction change in plenty of time to react. That one exception was a right-angle turn off a plowed roadway which we both overshot. In the ensuing turnaround, our teams became tangled. While John worked among the dogs, I held the sleds. With his team straightened out, he took off.

Before I realized the significance of what had happened, Patten and team were gone, out-of-sight. I was still untangling dogs.

Without his team in front to chase and Hank now permanently in the basket, our pace slowed. Luckily there were only a few miles remaining. Nonetheless, Patten won the heat by 47 seconds.

We Start in Second Again

The second heat of the 1985 LOST was to be a mere 38 miles, provided the logging companies did not have any more surprises for us. Again I would be starting in second position, leaving the starting line two minutes after Patten.

We started with 13 dogs in the line-up. Of course, Hank was being given a well-deserved rest. Although the first heat had been a stressful experience for me because of Hank, I had to credit him with a super performance, given his limitations. Tchitch and Duska had started in lead in the first heat. My relief specialist Jia had relieved Duska about half-way through that heat. I decided to use fresh leaders in Heat Two. These were my old leader Ebony and his young partner Lester, who had both done such a creditable job in the last heat of the Glacier View Race. I was hoping for a repeat performance here.

Heat Two started like a copy of Heat One. We quickly caught and passed Patten, but were unable again to put any distance between us. Again the early part of the trail was basically upward. It is difficult to pull away from a chasing team of approximately equal ability on upward sloping terrain. So we were content to go along quietly at a steady pace for about 15 miles. Patten stayed fairly close behind.

We Open Up the Throttle

At about this point, a long downhill stretch of two or three miles occurs followed by a right angle turn onto a fairly level hardpacked road. I didn't remember the road but I did remember the downhill stretch, so I decided that this was the time to open up the throttle. The dogs responded better than expected and by the time we hit the hardpacked road, we were running in blissful solitary confinement.

I continued to push the dogs for awhile. After I was sure that Patten was not close, I decided that it was time to move Jia into lead. Besides the fact that Jia sets a fast pace when everyone else is too tired to do it, I had a second reason for substituting Jia for Lester in co-lead at this point.

Although he was doing a reasonably good job co-leading, Lester pulls harder when he is not in lead, but is back in the team. So the exchange at this point gave me a faster pacesetter and more team power. With the short rest from changing dogs, the team fairly flew the rest of the way to that day's finish. In this second heat, we beat Patten by more than 11 minutes and averaged 11.2 mph.

We Go Out First with a 10-Minute Lead

With a 10-minute lead after two heats, I felt fairly secure starting the third heat. From here on, we were returning on known trail, and even though there were approximately 85 miles to go, the dogs would know they were "going home." My security was slightly shaken when my leaders of the day, Duska and Maizie, were both reluctant to set a fast pace. Both seemed content to just stay in front of the point dogs. This was not good, so I switched in first Tchitch for Duska, and then Ebony for Maizie. After that our speed picked up, and we had a steady uneventful run to the finish.

There was almost an event when we passed a porcupine climbing a tree next to the trail. This really juiced up the dogs for a few miles. But nothing serious developed.

We won the third heat by a large margin, and so the final heat was simply a matter of staying "cool" and keeping the equipment together.

I started with 11 dogs with Tchitch and Ebony in lead. For the first time I booted some dogs. I probably should have done this before the third heat as some soreness between the pads on a couple of the dogs was noticeable even then. However, the boots didn't help us much because they were kicked off by the halfway point.

Since it was Sunday, the loggers were not working, so the trail was changed to use more roads instead of the primitive winding snowmobile paths through the trees. This created a much faster trail than the corresponding trail in Heat One as well as one shorter in distance.

The Dogs Were Fast and Steady

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I was pleasantly surprised by how fast and steady the dogs ran. They loped most of the 18 or so miles to the start of the climb to Huckleberry Pass, and were very steady on the seven-mile climb itself. Going up the mountain, I could look back and see for miles. Only two other teams were visible and they were a long distance away.

Going down from the pass, the movement of the dogs appeared rougher than the punchy trail warranted. It was also getting quite warm. So we rested several times from there to the finish. Mid-distance racing of this type is a close kin to sprint racing, and therefore, one does not want to take too many rest stops -- or rest too long at a time -- if one wants to be competitive. However, in this case, our lead both for the heat, and in the cumulative standings, was sufficiently great to allow plenty of rest.

In summary, we covered the approximately 172 miles in 16 hours, 27 minutes for an average speed of 10.5 mph. Our nearest competition was nearly one hour behind.

All the dogs finished in reasonably good shape. In seven heats and 310 miles of racing in the two events, I put boots on only three dogs and that was only for the seventh heat. One of these managed to kick off her boots within the first mile, and the other two had lost theirs by the halfway point. One liability that running Seppala Siberians does have is that one does not get very proficient at booting dogs!

Three dogs had muscle or physical problems of some sort. Two of these ran all seven heats, and all appeared fully recovered after a few days rest. The sturdiness of the Seppala Siberian showed itself again.

A Salute

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My 1985 team was a good distance team, but probably not as good as my 1982 team. Nevertheless, for a job well done, I salute Tchitchikov, Duska, Ebony, Lester, Maizie, Jia, Hank, Ash, Mars, Demon, Mercury, Medusa, Lobo and Dimitri.



Ebony & Tchych



Winner of the three-day race was Doug Willett of Park City, Utah. During photo Saturday near Cyclone Lake, Willett and

his dogs were over 10 minutes ahead of the next team. Note Willett's frosted beard.

Epilogue: THE BEGINNING OR THE END?

Contrary to what most racing people would have you believe, the Siberian Husky is not an inferior racing dog. And contrary to what most show people would have you believe, the Siberian Husky was and should still be designed to be a racing sled dog.

Nor does the solution to competitive equality require the introduction of new blood through breeding to northern-type, mixed-breed dogs who "look like Siberian Huskies." The problem is simply one of numbers and education. Competitive equality can be achieved relatively easily through the massive breeding and racing of the right animals.

Which are the right animals? I think the answer lies in pedigrees such as those found in this book. A concentrated breeding effort using only those animals who trace completely or almost completely back to the first three or four generations immediately after the inception of AKC registration without involving cosmetic breeding along the way can achieve racing success in a relatively short time. Here I am talking about Siberian Huskies in general, whether Seppala or Alyeska-based. And the success that I am referring to is with a reasonable expenditure of money, time and effort.

Who is going to do this concentrated breeding effort? Here I have no answer. I think that there are enough people interested in contributing to effect a solution.

However, at this time there is no outside influence or catalyst to motivate these people to serious cooperative action. Furthermore, they are geographically widespread, which makes cooperative action difficult. Adding to this handicap is the recognition that Siberian Husky people are spiritually independent-minded and generally not very well educated to the realities of the sled dog racing world and the general Siberian Husky world.

A Santa Claus to provide a reward system for racing success with Siberian Huskies, and only Siberian Huskies, is badly needed. Financial and publicity rewards are the only catalyst, beyond a new Ice Age, that I can think of which could bring the Siberian back to racing par with the mixed breeds.**

In the meantime, the best that the few of us who are maintaining the real working lines of Siberian Huskies can do is maintain a holding action by keeping the genetic channels open. As long as the genetic base of the racing lines remains alive, breeding enough superior racing Siberians for a successful team remains a possibility.

One last thought. The story of the Seppala Siberian contains a compelling message about the survival of the racing Siberian Husky -- namely, the need for dedicated breeders who work at a breeding program and continually race-test their dogs. The Wheeler-McFaul era of the Seppala Siberian stretched over 33 years, in contrast to the all-too-typical four to six years of the average racing Siberian breeder who breeds a few litters and then either switches to Alaskans or leaves the sport altogether. We salute Harry Wheeler, Don McFaul and the small handful of breeders who insured the continuation of this remarkable racing sled dog.

** Editor's Note: These words were penned in the Summer of 1985, prior to the effort by "The Racing Siberian Husky" quarterly to obtain sponsors for the annual RSH Designated Regional Championships. As of Spring 1986, purse money and merchandise prizes totalling \$850 in value had been provided by dog food and sled dog equipment companies, publishers and artists. Others had pledged support for 1987. We hope this is the first step in providing a top incentive program with sufficient resources to encourage good drivers to race Siberian Huskies.

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NOTE: The extensive files developed by Richard C. Petura Jr. and Barbara Bradley Petura on Siberian Husky history and the breeding programs of racing kennels were used by the editor in making brief additions to several historical sections of the author's manuscript.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Photographs for *The Seppala Siberian* came from the scrapbooks and collections of Charles Belford, Jean Bryar, the Canadian Siberian Husky Archives developed by Elsie Chadwick, Peggy Grant, Don McFaul and Millie Turner Remick, as well as from the collections of Barbara B. Petura and Douglas W. Willett.

THE SEPPALTA SIBERIAN SLEDDOG

A BREEDERS MANUAL

1986-92

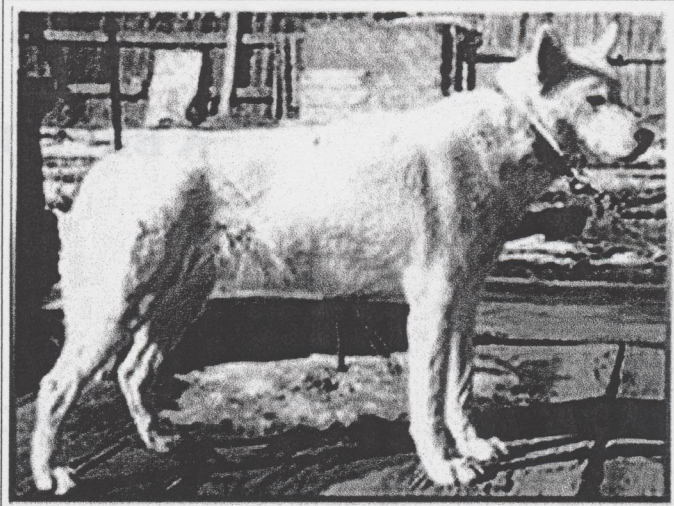
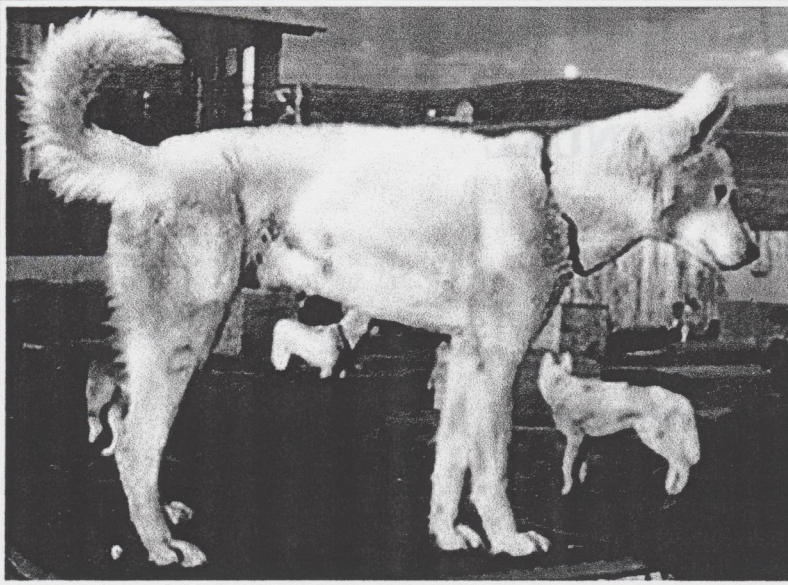
BY DOUGLAS WILLETT

PREFACE - 1992 & 2007

The Seppalta Siberian Sleddog is a natural continuation of The Seppala Siberian Sleddog published in 1986. The main purpose of this sequel is breeding; to identify and analyze the breeding done since 1986 and to speculate on the future.

The primary consideration in breeding at Seppalta Kennel has always been performance. Therefore, a chapter is included showing the main race results for Seppala teams during the 1986-92 period. Key performers on the Seppalta teams have been identified (Chapter 3) and correlated with the breeding program. Chapter 5 lists all the Seppalta breedings from 1986 to 2007. (The period 1992-2007 is a new addition.) Chapter 6 lists spin-off Seppala kennels' breedings done during 1986-92. Outcrossing is discussed in Chapter 4 and feeding and training are talked about in Chapter 7.

The author hopes this information will be useful and interesting to Seppala enthusiasts, and will guide them to a long, happy, rewarding association with their sled dogs. Be forewarned, success does not come easily and there are many critics and self-appointed experts always willing to give advice, most of which is not applicable to the Seppala strain. Mainly, success comes from patience, hard work (riding sled runners), dedication and just plain spending a lot of quality time with your dogs. Finally, recognition of the fundamental tenet of sled dog breeding, namely, the race tells all, is absolutely necessary for real performance breeding success.



Beowulf

Left: 1 year old; Above: 14 years old.

UELEN'S BEOWULF OF SEPPALTA XLD

11/26/76 - 3/91

It was a warm, sunny, early spring day; Beowulf and his young grandson followed me to a neighbor's place. On the return trip Beowulf chose a shortcut.

Somewhere in the Rocky Mountains of Utah there still wanders a big, white dog. Maybe he is chasing a wild deer, bouncing with long strides over or around the sagebrush, up rocky ledges, down gullies ... always the chase. The snowhoe had better beware! Surely he will avoid the prickly porci; if not, then let him come home where my pliers is always ready. Or maybe he is curled up with his nose in his ragged tail, dreaming of yesrerdays chases. Oh, Beowulf! Wherever you are, may your head rest in peace, your stomach be full and may there always be something ahead for you to chase.

Beowulf was a very special dog, a dog that defined life itself. He was a proud dog, always haughty in his association with humans. But there were times when I heard him groan with pleasure as I scratched his back or rubbed his ears. I think he really liked to be brushed but he wasn't about to let you know it.

He always arose to the occasion. Whether it was defeating parvo when there was no vaccine yet available, or pulling away from Eddie Courtorelle's Atla Alaskans on a warm Alberta afternoon, or crossing Bald Mountain Pass at 11,000 feet in 3 feet of powder, Beowulf always prospered. It was do or die, and for me, Beowulf always did, still does and always will.

We still have the kennel, still go out on crisp, fall mornings to run a team. At the front gate there is still tethered a big white dog. He has a proud, haughty demeanor, loves to chase, hates to turn around and go back. Only his name is different. Yes, Beowulf is still alive in Quewolf, and in China when he puts his head up and yells that special, familiar whine-gargle; in Cat's exuberance and drive; in Fang and Sky's determination and toughness and in C-Yellow, Flame, Cricket, Teela, etc, etc. Beowulf was a dog that shaped a breed; he is the Seppala Siberian Sleddog and the Seppala Siberian Sleddog is Beowulf!

(First written in 1991, still true in 2007. Douglas Wllett)

I. THE SEPPALA DOG

Where to now the Seppalas? I have wrestled many hours with this question. Who should be bred to whom? From where does the quality derive? In what general directions should the Seppala breeding go? Is it time to outcross? What outcross? Questions! Questions! Always more questions and never any easy answers. We will try to shed some light on these and related questions in the following pages.

First we should identify what we are trying to preserve and improve upon. Just what is the Seppala dog? After 18 years and numerous Seppala, part Seppala and non-Seppala litters, I have a fairly good mental image of what the Seppala dog is and is not. Unfortunately it is difficult to put into words, because my verbal descriptions always seem to be ordinary and common. They never seem to properly distinguish the unique and distinctive nature of these special animals, something that can be really appreciated only through hands-on experience on the trail and in the kennel.

The contemporary Seppala is a super enduring, fairly fast, sound athlete. His mental attitude towards work is a marvel and he requires little or no training to harness if started young. His personality is pure pet with a strong desire to please his owner. He tends to be a one-owner dog and does not change allegiance easily or quickly. He matures rapidly both physically and mentally the first year, but doesn't reach his full potential until at least his second season in harness. Physically he comes in a variety of sizes and shapes, but always with an easy effortless movement bolstered by good front angulation, a deep chest and a very flexible rear end. Although his length is greater than his height it is not as pronounced as in other Siberian racing strains. The females whelp naturally almost 100% of the time and are super mothers. Ninety-nine and nine tenths percent of the males have two testicles and genetic problems are probably well below the average for the breed in general.

With respect to breeding our philosophy is that the complete dog must be considered in every case, and the first tenet of deciding a sound dog is performance in harness. Too often breeding decisions based upon too few characteristics are made. Ignore one aspect of mental attitude or one important physical characteristic, and it will come back to haunt you at the races. It is easy to do

because textbooks abound with precise breeding plans on how to quickly achieve an end with respect to a single characteristic, for example, coat color. Unfortunately, a racing sled-dog is a conglomeration of too many essential characteristics to utilize successfully in any long term manner any of these breeding (inbreeding) schemes. This is especially true when working within a given, fixed strain such as the Seppala strain, where the fundamental nature of the animals have already been set. So breeding decisions have to be made with regard to the total animal. All parts, mental and physical, external and internal, are synchronized to work together in a sound animal. A sound animal is one who moves fast without undue effort, never tires to the point of reducing effort, eats and drinks everything at any time, never gets sick and is totally obedient to his master. The problem of deciding which breedings will consistently produce sound animals requires experience, intuition, luck, guts and a lot of other things that aren't included in any scientific theory yet devised.

What is to be the judge of soundness? It has to be longevity and performance. The race has to be the determinater and judge of a breeding program. Anything less is doomed to mediocrity. It is the dogs on the winning teams in challenging races, year after year that are truly the sound animals. The mixed breed owners have been successfully using this tenet for years. If the Seppala strain, and the Siberian in general, is to improve, then the Siberian Husky breeders are going to have to do the same.

II. THE RACING RECORD

Now days it seems that almost every Siberian team outside the limited sprint classes consists primarily of Siberians from the Seppala strain. Considering the number of dogs available, some of these teams, notably Brad Pozarnsky (Skoro), Fred Seablom (Togwotee Pass), Carolyn Ritter (River View), Pat Hastings (Wildfire) and Pat Shane (Sno-Fire) in North America have had reasonable success. In Europe, John Coyne (Chukchi) and Sean Martin (Wapello) have top teams in Great Britain and Jormo Seppa (Goosack) has done well in Finland, both with his own team and through

loaning dogs to Joni Elomaa. Still over the years, the team with the best performance record and the core of the Seppala strain breeding has been at Sepp-Alta Kennels. The highlights of the racing performance of the Seppala teams for the last ten years is listed in what follows.

1982: This was one of the best ever Sepp-Alta teams with 5 first places. The team was distinguished by its leaders, Beowulf and Tchitchikov, the latter in his first season as a leader. Baron, Ebony, Ash and Duffy were the key team dogs.

Key race performances:

HAMILTON, MONTANA (MT State Championship; 1/9-10; 2x21 miles; 8 entries)

1. D. Willett 1:40:55-1:34:15 - 3:15:10
2. G. Jacobson 1:42:05-1:35:24 - 3:17:29

ELKHORN HOT SPRINGS, MONTANA (1/16-17; 2x16 miles; 4 entries)

1. D. Willett 1:04:40-1:04:52 - 2:09:32
2. R. Goodstein 1:07:53-1:06:57 - 2:14:50

FOX CREEK, ALBERTA (2/6-7; 2x19 miles; 10 entries)

1. D. Cousins 59:31-1:02:30 - 2:02:01
2. D. Willett 1:04:48-1:06:26 - 2:11:14

ATHABASCA, ALBERTA (2/20-21/ 2x20 miles; 8 entries)

1. D. Willett 1:22:42-1:43:54 - 3:06:36
2. E. Courtorelle 1:15:05-1:51:53 - 3:06:58

UINTA-SUMMIT CLASSIC (3/20-21; 2x43 miles; 7 entries)

1. D. Willett 4:33-5:12 - 9:45
2. Ray Gordon 5:44-5:51 - 11:35

1983-84: Transition years for Sepp-Alta as Beowulf, Baron and Duffy were declining and our breeding was not instantly producing replacements or the same calibre. One notable win was in the 12/83 Brianhead, Utah 6 dog sprint class where Moone Willett, running Beowulf in lead, edged out Gary Jacobson's top hound cross team by just seconds. In the '83 Uinta Summit Classic, Dave Pease (Sno-Sepp) and

Kevin McLaughlin (Tserko) combined their Seppala strain Siberians teams into one 18-dog unit to challenge the Sepp-Alta team (see times below). Only a Herculean effort by Beowulf in the first heat saved the race for Sepp-Alta. After 20 miles McLaughlin had gained 6 minutes and was running beside the 13-dog Sepp-Alta team when the two teams, now in front of everyone else, came upon the broken trailgroomer. Beyond the trailgroomer the trail, which was 11,000 feet of altitude at that point, was covered with about 3 feet of fresh powder. Beowulf broke trail for both teams and eventually loped, still breaking trail through about 1 foot of powder, the Sepp-Alta team away from the Pease-McLaughlin team enough to win the heat by a comfortable margin.

Key Race Performances;

ROCKY MT. HOUSE, ALBERTA (1/29-30/38; 2x13 miles; 15 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. E. Streeper | 41:38-44:23 - 1:26:01 |
| 6. <u>D. Willett</u> | 47:27-49:44 - 1:37:11 |

JACKSON HOLE, WYOMING (2/19-20/83; 2x30 miles; 8 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. J. Beckstrom | 2:32:34-2:23:46 - 4:56:20 |
| 2. <u>D. Willett</u> | 2:30:49-2:27:33 - 4:58:22 |

BOTTINEAU, NORTH DAKOTA (2/26-27/83; 2x9 miles; 9-dog; 8 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. N. Johnson | 34:48-31:37 - 1:06:25 |
| 3. <u>D. Willett</u> | 35:06-32:15 - 1:07:21 |

UINTA-SUMMIT CLASSIC, UTAH (3/19-20/83; 2x43 miles; 8 entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 5:38:30-5:33:00 - 11:11:30 |
| 2. <u>K. McLaughlin</u> | 5:49:15-5:41:20 - 11:30:35 |

1985: This was the year that mid-distance racing was beginning to flourish (relatively speaking) in the Western United States, and the Sepp-Alta team surprised everyone by handily defeating the cream of the lower '48 distance teams in back to back races in Montana (see times below). Runner

up, John Patton, had won the Beargrease race earlier in the season. The Beowulf era at Sepp-Alta had ended the previous season, and the team was a young one, comprised of more than one-half yearlings. On the positive side was a deep, although somewhat race inexperienced leadership corps headed up by the veterans, Ebony and Tchitch, the latter in his last year on the main team.

Key Race Performances;

GLACIER VIEW, MONTANA (2/1-3; 56-38-36 miles; 18 entries)

1. D. Willett 4:55:00-3:10:37-2:53:45 - 10:58:22
2. J. Patton 5:03:45-3:19:15-2:51:45 - 11:14:45
6. B. Pozarnsky 6:10:00-3:40:00-3:05:00 - 12:55:00

LOST 170, MONTANA (2/7-10; 50-38-38-50 miles; 11 entries)

1. D. Willett 4:46:36-3:24:12-3:28:41-4:47:49 - 16:27:18
2. J. Patton 4:45:49-3:35:58-3:52:07-5:12:05 - 17:25:59
3. B. Pozarnsky 5:12:02-4:05:18-3:53:33-5:19:35 - 18:30:28

1986; The transition to a new team at Sepp-Alta was essentially completed this year with the addition of the N-litter, most notably, Narly, Nestly and Nuggett, and the retirement of Ash, Ebony and Tchitch. Of course, a team loses some old members every year. However, there appeared to be team cycles at Sepp-Alta, and probably true in general for stable, small-to-moderate-sized racing kennels. These cycles are defined by the racing years of key dogs. The key dogs influence the nature of a team way beyond their numbers. They give a team a flavor, a strategy for winning. It seems to take about one season of relatively subdued performances before the shape, personality, nature, or whatever it is of a new team can be understood and optimally driven. 1984 was such a season at Sepp-Alta. The next subdued season was 1990. It is, of course, these key dogs that give the flavor to a great team, that are the sound dogs and the ones that should be bred to create the next

generation. Only through this process of putting together a successful racing team for a full cycle (probably about 6 years) can one truly understand the difference between a dog and a great dog.

Key Race Performances;

GLACIER VIEW, MONTANA (1/24-26; 38-56-38 miles; 9 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 3:35:30-5:44:40-3:11:00 -
12:31:10 |
| 2. J. Beckstrom | 3:47:15-5:57:20-3:29:50 -
13:14:25 |
| 3. <u>B. Pozarnsky</u> | 4:02:20-6:04:10-3:26:45 -
13:33:15 |

SEELY LAKE, MONTANA (1/30-2/2; 4x50 miles; 6 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 5:17:02-5:28:25-4:36:00-4:52:00
20:13:27 |
| 2. J. Beckstrom | 5:27:33-5:25:31-5:13:33-5:21:39
21:28:16 |
| 3. <u>B. Pozarnsky</u> | 5:30:22-5:34:31-5:35:32-5:27:29
22:07:54 |

THE PAS, MANITOBA (2/13-15; 3x35 miles; 9 dog; 17 entries)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. D. Shindler | 2:01:52-2:02:36-2:05:54 -
6:10:22 |
| 12. <u>D. Willett</u> | 2:26:43-2:29:16-2:24:32 -
7:20:31 |

IRON DOG TRIATHLON, OREGON (3/15; 10-12-82 miles continuous; 11 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 36:19-1:07:41-7:12:42 - 8:56:42 |
| 2. J. Klatt | 39:34-1:16:51-7:40:46 - 9:37:11 |
| 3. M. Stamm | 40:21-1:14:11-7:42:40 - 9:37:12 |

1987; This year Brad Pozarnsky (Skoro) finished the long distance John Beargrease race in 8th place. His team was led by brothers, Whiskey and William. The Sepp-Alta season was highlighted by the Seely Lake 200 and our first trip to Quebec. In the Seely Lake race, ahead of us by only 39

seconds after 150 miles of racing, Tim White opted to go out last instead of first as allowed by the rules, in the fourth and last heat. He had a well packed trail and teams to chase, whereas we went out first and had to break trail through a foot of fresh snow for most of the way. Nestly established herself as the main leader of the Sepp-Alta team, which was mature, solid and in its prime.
Key Race Performances;

GLACIER VIEW, MONTANA (1/23-25; 3x50 miles; 11 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 4:27:53-4:58:16-5:24:12 -
14:50:21 |
| 2. B. Graham | 4:30:11-5:04:37-5:30:25 -
15:05:03 |
| 3. <u>B. Pozarnsky</u> | 5:02:20-5:23:43-5:57:16 -
16:23:19 |

SEELY LAKE, MONTANA (1/29-2/1; 4x50 miles; 15 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. T White | 4:23:37-3:42:06-3:29:00-3:35:01
15:09:44 |
| 2. <u>D. Willett</u> | 4:10:57-3:50:02-3:34:23-4:09:09
15:44:31 |
| 8. <u>B. Pozarnsky</u> | 4:43:11-4:21:40-4:31:23-4:35:20
18:11:34 |
| 9. <u>P. Shane</u> | 5:18:57-4:36:37-4:08:06-4:35:38
18:38:18 |

LA MASTIGOUCHE, QUEBEC (2/29-3/1; 150 miles continuous; 6 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 23:35:13 |
| 2. G. Toussaint | 25:32:44 |

DEFI DU LAC ST. JEAN, QUEBEC (3/7-8; 4x46 miles in 36 hour envelope; 14 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 2:59:55-3:40:29-3:42:37-3:51:14
14:14:15 |
| 2. R. Bright | 3:13:14-3:43:57-3:37:24-4:10:45
14:45:20 |

JOHN BEARGREASE, MINNESOTA (1/7+; 367.5 miles, continuous; 32 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. M. Angstman | 63:07:44 |
| 8. <u>B. Pozarnsky</u> | 71:03:40 |

1989; For Sepp-Alta, 1989 was a season of poor trails, lame dogs and questionable officiating. Fred Seablom (Togwotee Pass), however, showed the beginnings of a top-notch team winning the Newberry, Michigan race at the end of the season.

Key Race Performances;

ROUYAN-NORANDA, QUEBEC (2/17-18; 2x70 miles; 4 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 6:14:42-6:12:19 - 12:27:01 |
| 2. <u>A. Forget</u> | 5:54:52-6:42:42 - 12:37:33 |

DEFI DU LAC, QUEBEC (3/3-4; 4x47 miles in 33 hour envelope; 7 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>G. Beck</u> | 2:55:38-3:34:39-4:00:47-4:57:55 |
| | 15:28:59 |
| 2. <u>D. Willett</u> | 2:56:00-3:54:04-3:59:48-5:03:55 |
| | 15:53:47 |

NEWBERRY, MICHIGAN (3/3-4; 2x40 miles; 10 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>F. Seablom</u> | 3:29:09-3:34:27 - 7:03:36 |
| 2. <u>I. MacKenzie</u> | 3:32:49-3:36:01 - 7:08:50 |

1990 As previously noted, 1990 was another transitional year at Sepp-Alta. In the leadership department, Lester was gone and Nestly and Elvira were winding down. Also gone were 3 key team-dogs, Hank, Ernie and Ed. For 6 seasons these dogs set the tempo of the Sepp-Alta team.

Key Race Performances;

ROUYAN-NORANDA, QUEBEC (2/17-18; 2x75 miles; 7 entries)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>D. Willett</u> | 9:51:10-8:32:41 - 18:23:51 |
| 2. <u>B. Tremblay</u> | 9:51:22-8:49:56 - 18:41:18 |

1991; The rebuilding process was well under way at Sepp-Alta with Rocky anchoring a cadre of new leaders among which were Cat, Castro and C-Yellow, all from the breeding of Beowulf x Elvira. Altogether there were 9 yearlings in

the starting line-up. Five races were won by the main team, and a second team run by Demian Willett did well in a few local Colorado-Utah races.

Key Race Performances;

CAMMERON PASS, COLORADO (12/90; 2x18 miles; 8 entries)
1. Doug Willett 1:31:52-1:21:58 - 2:53:50
2. P. Hastings 1:34:50-1:29:18 - 3:04:08
3. Demian Willett 1:40:34-1:26:18 - 3:06:52

CRAIG COLORADO, COLORADO (1/5-6; 2x28 miles; 8 entries)
1. Doug Willett 2:20:55-2:06:07 - 4:27:02
2. A. Witschel 2:24:27-2:06:07 - 4:30:34
3. Demian Willett 2:25:09-2:05:34 - 4:30:43

ELTON WISCONSIN (1/26-27; 2x50 miles; 8 entries)
1. Doug Willett 2:42:28-2:41:40 - 5:24:08
2. A. Witschel 2:40:17-2:45:03 - 5:25:20

ROUYAN-NORANDA QUEBEC (2/16-17; 2x50 miles; 8 entries)
1. Doug Willett 5:02:25-4:50:40 - 9:53:07
2. B. Tremblay 5:13:25-5:36:02 - 10:49:27

1992: The rebuilding process continued at Sepp-Alta with the main team composed of 9 yearlings and 7 two-year-olds. Rocky was retired and Castro was injured in the first race and lost for the remainder of the season. The highlight of the season was a win at Elton, Wisconsin for the second year in a row.

ELTON WISCONSIN (1/11-12; 2x38 miles; 15 entries)
1. Doug Willett 2:30:40-2:55:20 - 5:26:00
2. M. Barker 2:45:55-2:51:57 - 5:37:52

1993:

ELTON WISCONSIN (1/9-10; 2x40 miles; 20 entries)
1. Doug Willett 2:43:16-2:52:42 - 5:35:58
2. Bob Sjordahl 2:42:54-2:54:39 - 5:37:33

ROUYAN-NORANDA QUEBEC (2/20-21; 2x50 miles; 5 entries)
1. B. Tremblay 3:53:57-4:20:39 - 8:14:26
2. Doug Willett 4:10:45-4:27:57 - 8:38:42

LA MASTIGOUCHE QUEBEC (2/27-28; 2x40 miles; 12 entries)
1. Grant Beck 2:43:55-2:51:08 - 5:35:03
4. Doug Willett 2:54:02-3:09:51 - 6:03:53

III. THE DOGS - THE PURE SEPPALA TRUNK

Performance and longevity are the measures of quality and durability. The race results for Siberian Husky teams during the past 12 years has been dominated by Sepp-Alta. The names of the Seppala and part Seppala dogs which ran on the Sepp-Alta team each year since its inception follows. The main leaders each year are underlined.

<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>	
<u>Xaire</u>	<u>Ali</u>	<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Ali</u>	<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Ali</u>
Akku	Aucka	Akku	Baron	Akku	Baron
Davik	Kamik	Bruce	Tchitch	Bruce	Tchitch
				Takima	Blizzard
<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>	
<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Ali</u>	<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Ali</u>	<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Tchitch</u>
Akku	Baron	Akku	Baron	Baron	Duffy
Bruce	Tchitch	Tchjtch	Duffy	Ebony	Eclipse
Duffy	Ulyseus	Ulyseus	Ebony	Ash	Alma
Demon		Ezra	Xaida	Zog	Zombi
		Elipse	Ash	Dokky	Xero
<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>1985</u>	
<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Tchitch</u>	<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>Tchitch</u>	<u>Tchitch</u>	<u>Cosmos</u>
Baron	Duffy	Ebony	Ash	Ebony	Duska
Ebony	Eclipse	Fred	Dove	Hank	Ash
Ash	Alma	Hank	Duska	Lester	Maizie
Zog	Zombi	Cosmos	Iris	<u>Jia</u>	Demon
Fred	Dove	Ivory	Buffy	Mercury	Mars
		Buzzard		Moon	Medusa
				Lobo	Dimitri
<u>1986</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1988</u>	
<u>Cosmos</u>	<u>Duska</u>	<u>Nestly</u>	<u>Elvira</u>	<u>Nestly</u>	<u>Rocky</u>
<u>Lester</u>	<u>Elvira</u>	<u>Cosmos</u>	<u>Lester</u>	<u>Lester</u>	<u>Elvira</u>
Jia	Hank	Hank	Narly	Hank	Narly
Maizie	Narly	Nugget	Rocky	Nugget	Cosmos
Nestly	Nugget	Ernie	Ed	Ernie	Ed
Ernie	Ed	Peter	Oreo	Peter	Russia
Nutuk	Spook	Pa.Mokka		Sky	Quewolf
				Uri	Vanessa
				Sapsuk	Radical
<u>1989</u>					
<u>Nestly</u>	<u>Rocky</u>	<u>Lester</u>	<u>Elvira</u>		
Hank	Narly	Nugget	Sky		
Ernie	Ed	Peter	Russia		
Quewolf	Uri	Akkoo	Xpace		
Winnie	Radical				

<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>		<u>1992</u>	
<u>Nestly</u>	<u>Rocky</u>	<u>Rocky</u>	<u>Castro</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>C-Yellow</u>
<u>Akkoo</u>	<u>Elvira</u>	<u>Cat</u>	<u>C-Yellow</u>	<u>Castro</u>	<u>Cricket</u>
<u>Narly</u>	<u>Nugget</u>	<u>Nestly</u>	<u>Nugget</u>	<u>Rocky</u>	<u>Queewolf</u>
<u>Queewolf</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Narly</u>	<u>Queewolf</u>	<u>Akkoo</u>	<u>China</u>
<u>Sky</u>	<u>Xpace</u>	<u>Anja</u>	<u>Xpace</u>	<u>C-Blue</u>	<u>C-Red</u>
<u>Xpike</u>	<u>Anja</u>	<u>Akkoo</u>	<u>Sky</u>	<u>Hash</u>	<u>Horatio</u>
<u>Yogi</u>	<u>Ace</u>	<u>Cricket</u>	<u>C-Blue</u>	<u>Happy</u>	<u>Grit</u>
<u>Zirconia</u>		<u>C-Red</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Golda</u>	<u>Gypsy</u>
		<u>C-Bull</u>	<u>Sequoia</u>	<u>Dallas</u>	<u>Flame</u>
				<u>Flair</u>	

The longevity record for years of service on the Sepp-Alta main team follows:

Tchitchikov	-8	(4 years lead)
Beowulf	-7	(7 years lead)
Nestly	-6	(4 years lead)
Baron	-6	
Hank (Hercules)	-6	
Narly	-6	
Nugget	-6	
Rocky	-6	(4 years lead)
Ali	-5	(5 years lead)
Elvira	-5	(5 years lead)
Lester	-5	(5 years lead)
Cosmos	-5	(5 years lead)
Ebony	-5	(2 years lead)
Ash	-5	
Queewolf	-5	
Akku	-5	
Akkoo	-4	(1 year lead)
Duffy	-4	
Sky	-4	
Ernie	-4	
Ed	-4	
Duska	-3	(1 year lead)
Bruce	-3	
Peter	-3	
Russia	-3	
Eclipse	-3	
Xpace	-3	

This data clearly identifies the top dogs. Foremost are the Surgut x Helen offspring, namely Beowulf, Ali, Baron, Akku and Bruce. Every dog except Tchitchikov and Ash on the longevity list is a descendent in some degree from Beowulf, Ali and Baron. Secondly,

the genetic group represented by the dog Ash of Markovo is prominent on this list. Hank and Rocky are sons of Ash, while the key dogs Nestly, Narly, Nugget, Akkoo and Peter all represent crosses between these two key branches. It is through these two branches, which we will simply call the Beowulf and Ash branches, and their crossings that the quality pure Seppala base exists.

One of the best litters ever bred at Sepp-Alta was the 1984 N-litter which was a direct crossing of the Beowulf and Ash branches. The best in the N-litter were Nestly, Nugget and Narly. Nestly was a main leader for 4 years during which time we had some our best wins, most notably at Lac Ste-Jean and the other Quebec middistance races. Unfortunately, in her younger days, Nestly came into heat only in the fall when she was being conditioned to race. Therefore, she was not bred. Later in life she would not conceive and so no pups have ever come out of Nestly. Further misfortune occurred with this litter when Nugget died of cancer after only one litter. Only Narly will have the chance of being bred extensively. (Nestly had two male pups in the fall of '93.)

Numerous breedings of pure Seppalas outside the Beowulf-Ash trunk has occurred, and the results have been mixed. The percentage of superior animals has been well below the results for Beowulf and Ash. Granted that there are in this outside group some excellent animals which should be used and are needed for further breeding, especially back to the main Beowulf-Ash trunk. Most notable of these are some offspring of Denisov of Togolaska (primarily the 1990 Sepp-Alta G-litter out of Nugget), the brother-sister pair, Sepp-Alta's Akkoo and Toundra, who trace back to Shango of Markovo, and the pair, Anja of Sepp-Alta and Xpike of Sepp-Alta, out of Dynamakos Ruby. The big challenge is how to continue the pure branch without reducing quality or depressing genetic vigour.

The most successful pure Seppala breedings through Litter Number 37 at Sepp-Alta with the best offspring indicated follows:

Litters No. 1 & 3. Uelen A&B Litters (Bruce Morrow breeder of record) Nov 22, 1975 & Nov 26, 1976. [99.5]

Surgut of Markovo x Helen of Markovo

Uelen's Ali	f	tan,wt		
Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta	m	wt,lt gr saddle		
Uelen's Baron of Sepp-Alta	m	wt tan saddle		

Litters No. 8 & 11. Uelen E- & Sepp-Alta A-litters
July 12, 1979 & Dec 3, 1980 [99.7]

Uelen's Baron of Sepp-Alta x Mokka of Markovo

Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-Alta	m	br,bl,wt	
Alma of Sepp-Alta	f	br,wt	
Athena of Sepp-Alta	f	br,wt	(C.Stuckey)

Litter No. 18. H-Litter June 26, 1982 [99.6]

Ash of Markovo x Alma of Sepp-Alta

Hercules of Sepp-Alta (Hank)	m	tan, wt
Hazel of Sepp-Alta	f	gr. tan, wt
Holly of Sepp-Alta	f	bl, br, wt (Whitmore)

Litters No. 23 & 25. N- & P-Litters Aug 1, 1984 & Nov 9, 1985 [99.5]

Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Uelen's Ali

Nestly of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt, br
Narly of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt
Nugget of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt
Peter of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, bl, wt (C. Ritter)

Litter No. 26. Q-Litter Mar 8, 1986 [99.6]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Sno-fire's Nanook of Sepp-Alta

Quewolf of Sepp-Alta	m	wt
Quezar of Sepp-Alta	m	wt (G. Thom)

Litters No. 28 & 33. S- & Z-Litters May 10, 1986 & Mar 21, 1988 [99.5]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Powder of Markovo

Sky of Sepp-Alta	f	wt
Zodiac of Sepp-Alta	f	wt (C. Ritter, D. Willett)

Powder of Markovo is Nutuk of Markovo x Athena of Sepp-Alta. A complete pedigree for Sno-fire's Nanook of Sepp-Alta is in the Sno-fire section of Chapter VI.

Pedigree of Mokka Of Markovo & Markovo's Maraq 100.00; born 1973

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00 (Sire)	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00	Volk Of Seppala 100.00	XLD Burka Of Seppala 2 100.00
		Foxstand's Georgia 100.00	SD Polly Of Seppala 100.00
			Foxstand's Suggen 100.00
			Foxstand's Colleen 100.00
			Vodka Of Seppala 3 100.00
	Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00	XSD Niki Of Seppala 100.00	Zarina 3 Of Seppala 100.00
		Nina Of Seppala 100.00	Bilkoff Of Seppala 100.00
			Bilka Of Seppala 2 100.00
			XSD Belford's Jalaper 100.00
			Maquois Of Seppala 100.00
Frostfire Anisette 100.00 (Dam)	Malamak's Glacier 100.00	Malamak's Banshee 100.00	XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
		Maquois Of Seppala 100.00	Korek Of Seppala 100.00
			SD Vixen Of Seppala 4 100.00
			XSD Belford's Jalaper 100.00
			XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
	Malamak's Jaunty 100.00	SD Vixen Of Seppala 4 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00
		SD Vixen Of Seppala 4 100.00	SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00

**Pedigree of XLD Uelen's Ali, XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta, XSD Uelen's Baron of Seppalta
99.40; born 1975 & 1976**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Surgut Of Markovo 98.80 (Sire)	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00	XLD Foxstand's Sunday 100.00
			XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
		Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Minka Of Seppala 100.00
	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65	Sargo Of Seppala 2 100.00
			Gagnon's Ruby 95.30
		Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65	LD Ozero Of Seppala 100.00
			XSD Brigitte Of Nordic 95.30
Helen Of Markovo 100.00 (Dam)	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00	Pietro Of Seppala 100.00
			Foxstand's Georgia 100.00
		SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00	XLD Foxstand's Sunday 100.00
			XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
	Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00	Volk Of Seppala 100.00
			Foxstand's Georgia 100.00
		Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00	XSD Niki Of Seppala 100.00
			Nina Of Seppala 100.00

Pedigree of XSD Ash Of Markovo [99.4], born 1979

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents	
Nutok Of Markovo 98.80 (Sire)	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00	XSD Nanuk Of Seppala 100.00	
			Bryar's Bilka 100.00	
		Bryar's Queen 100.00	SD Marko Of Seppala 100.00	
			Bryar's Jinx 100.00	
			Sargo Of Seppala 2 100.00	
	Robin Of Markovo 100.00 (Dam)	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65	Gagnon's Ruby 95.30
				LD Ozero Of Seppala 100.00
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65	XSD Brigitte Of Nordic 95.30
				XLD Foxstand's Sunday 100.00
				XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
Helen Of Markovo 100.00		Shango Of Seppala 100.00		Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Minka Of Seppala 100.00
			Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00
				SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00
			Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
		Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00		

IV. OUTCROSSING AND THE PART SEPPALA

There is a principle in breeding which states that lack of genetic diversity leads to a loss of species soundness. Although the contemporary pure Seppala is an excellent athlete, it is likely that outside blood has to be eventually introduced.

The pure Seppala has never been outcrossed in its 60 year history. However, it has been repeatedly used as an outcross for all other strains. Monadnock was based on breedings of Alyeska females to Seppala males. Anadyr was the opposite, Alyeska males to Seppala females. Later, Anadyr outcrossed to both Seppala females and males. The strongest component in modern New England (Igloo Pak) Siberians are the Koonah females and Gibley, both mostly Seppala. Prior to the Sepp-Altta era, the cross-strain animals so-produced were never brought back to the pure Seppala.

It is generally recognized that the registered Siberian Husky population is based upon four strains, or sets of dogs since most of these populations are too large and diverse to be considered a single strain. These are the Anadyr, Igloo Pak, Monadnock and Seppala groups. The Igloo Pak and Monadnock groups are generally lumped together as the New England group, but we will roughly divide this group in order to distinguish between the dogs primarily bred for racing (Igloo Pak) and the dogs primarily bred for show and pet (Monadnock and its derivatives). Actually we will envisage the Monadnock group as the catch-all-set for everyone that cannot clearly put into one of the other three categories.

There is in a few dogs playing key roles in some of the Seppala kennels discussed in Chapter VI a fifth category of background dog. These are dogs carrying the Zero Kennels prefix in their name. Because these dogs have backgrounds clouded in uncertainty, we will not attempt to analyze their backgrounds

So, if a pedigree line passes through three consecutive generations of Anadyr (A), or Igloo Pak (I), or Monadnock (M) breedings, or one generation of Zero (Z) breeding, then it will be considered non-Seppala and put in the appropriate category among these four.

In each instance the nature of the most recent three (one, in the case of Zero) consecutive non-Seppala generations will dictate the category. Thus, a dog may have as many as 5 numbers following its name, each indicating the percentage that dog's background comes from in each category. This should be more useful than what was done in The Seppala Siberian because the breeders involved in the major strains and their offshoots had their own images, both physical and mental, of what they were trying to create. After a few generations of breeding, I'm sure they were closer to that image than the images of the base dogs,

Seppala or not. If only one number occurs after a dog's name then that is the Seppala content of that dog with the remainder (100 minus the number) automatically assumed to be in the catch-all category (Monadnock).

Over the years we have bred animals that were not pure Seppalas, but which had high Seppala content in their backgrounds. Generally these animals had several generations of breeding, both Seppala and non-Seppala, that was well removed from the Beowulf-Ash trunk on which we were focusing. Our goal was to obtain a suitable outcross that could be successfully incorporated into the main stream. Our most successful part Seppalas over the years were (listed in decreasing Seppala percentage):

Cat of Sepp-Alta	[96.3]
Lester of Sepp-Alta	[96.2]
Russia of Sepp-Alta	[92.9]
Cosmos of Sepp-Alta	[92.9]
Duska of Sepp-Alta	[S92.3;I4.8;M2.9]
Takima of Sepp-Alta	[S88.8;I9.6;M1.6]
Tchitchikov of Sepp-Alta	[S88.8;I9.6;M1.6]
Hash/Horatio/Happy of Alta	[86]
Rocky of Alta	[72.8]

Outcrossing is a complicated and dangerous undertaking if preservation plays the key role. A genetically strong animal, usually identifiable by the amount of inbreeding in its pedigree, can greatly alter a strain in just one generation and can continue even though subsequent breeding stays within the strain. My feelings are that one should not tamper too much with the Seppala strain, that there is more to lose than gain and therefore, **the proper** outcross is one genetically weak in the non-Seppala part. So what we have sought and continue to seek is an outside animal which guarantees to preserve most of the characteristics of the Seppala strain and which will improve upon some of the faults. This means that this animal will probably already be partially of the strain and that part not of the strain is weak genetically, that is, is not a result of inbreeding. This eliminates most of the Anadyr strain and animals from the Igloo Pak strain which have been heavily inbred upon Wing-A.

Besides species soundness as obtained from genetic diversity, the two main areas of improvement desired from an outcross are an increase in speed, probably through lightening of the bone, and better eating and drinking habits. The best results to date appear to be some animals that pass through either Kodiak's Layla or Rocky of Alta.

Kodiak's Layla was imported as a puppy in the late 1970's from Debra Ryan (now Foggarty) of Quebec (now of Ontario). She matured into a leggy, light-boned, reasonably well-built bitch of the White Water Lake type. White Water Lake was a successful

Ontario Siberian husky racing kennel in the 1940's and 50's. With one exception, it was totally based upon Gatineau dogs and Marak of Seppala. See The Seppala Siberian for details about White Water Lake and other early Siberian Husky kennels. Layla's background was one-half White Water Lake, one-quarter Malamak Seppala, and one-quarter a mixture of Bryar Seppalas and old New England racing Siberians. All were many generations removed from the Markovo Seppalas. Layla's sire, Aggo de Kramotik, was a reknowned leader on Clovis Riopel's successful all-Siberian team that raced quite successfully against all types of competition in the early 70's in Quebec. Pedigree-wise, Layla appeared to be a good choice for the outcross that we wanted. Physically, she was also reasonable, being light-boned, well-balanced and fast for short sprints up to 10 miles. Her main liability was her mental attitude for endurance. Since this was a strong point in the Ash-Beowulf trunk, we felt that the compromise might work.

Crossed to the Markovo Seppalas over the years, Layla and a few of her offspring have produced some good dogs, although the percentage of success was greatly reduced compared to the pure Markovo breedings. The best of the Layla offspring were Elvira and Ernie (Uller of Sepp-Alta x Layla), Russia and Rachael (Beowulf x Layla), and Cosmos (Ezra of Sepp-Alta x Layla). Probably the best of these was Elvira, a main leader for 5 years. Tall, but substantial in build, light-boned and with a mental drive that got stronger as the distance increased, Elvira was chosen to continue the Layla outcross at Sepp-Alta. Elvira's main liability was in her mental attitude, which included a general disdain for being a sleddog at all. The natural inclination to work hard over long distances just because it was fun, so much a part of the Ash-Beowulf Seppalas, was not what made Elvira go. As I indicated, Elvira had tremendous long distance drive and endurance, but the motivation for it was simply to get the job finished and get home as quickly as possible. Therefore, we are exercising caution as to which Elvira offspring will be bred at Sepp-Alta. At least 7 Elvira offspring from two breedings, the 1989 C-Litter by Beowulf and the 1991 J-Litter by Quewolf, will be tested on the 1993 Sepp-Alta team.

Rocky of Alta is an Ash of Markovo son, and therefore, any outcross that he represents comes from his mother's side. Rocky's mother, Laika Shadow II, was a light-boned, spirited half-Seppala. She was the product of a Natomah outcrossed Markovo Seppala and a bitch with a totally nondescript background for at least 4 generations. All of this should hopefully guarantee little genetic influence from the non-Seppala beyond a gain in hybrid vigor and over-all physical soundness.

To date (1992), Rocky's offspring have had a distinctive type, both with respect to mental attitude, personality and physical appearance. Mentally, they are line-biting screamers who seem to know only one thing, go! Nor are their high attitudes phoney for they all seem to give everything that their physical bounds allow from the start to finish. Physically they come in a

range of sizes and abilities, but all are strong, solidly-built dogs. On the positive side, they are usually smaller and finer built than Rocky, who is a big, around 24 inches and 60 pounds, male that was able to perform because of his smooth movement.

Rocky's first litter, which was from Teela of Sepp-Alta, a Beowulf daughter, constitutes most of Pat Hasting's (Wildfire) team to date (1992). His second litter out of Zirconia of Sepp-Alta, another Beowulf daughter, includes Happy, Horatio and Hash, all of whom were top performers as yearlings on the 1992 Sepp-Alta team.

Many of the so-called outcrosses produced at Sepp-Alta over the years have become foundation animals for Seppala kennels that are Sepp-Alta spin-offs. To name a few, Fred Seablom's (Togwotee Pass) foundation animals were Spitfire of Alta, an outcrossed one-half Natomah Seppala, Jayar of Alta, an outcrossed five-eighths Markovo Seppala, and Zinnia of Sepp-Alta, a Layla daughter. The main descendents of this foundation and Xepher of Sepp-Alta, a Beowulf son, now reside at Pat Hasting's Wildfire Kennels. John Coyne (Chukchi) in Scotland started with a litter from Rachael (Beowulf x Layla), and Jarmo Seppä (Goosak) in Finland started with Duska of Sepp-Alta whose mother was mostly a Natomah Seppala. Layla sons, Russia and Cosmos, are foundation animals for Mark Levitski (Vajradhara) and Serge Bissonnette (Shagal), respectively. Lester, a grandson of Kodiak's Lilly, a sister of Layla imported with Layla, was the main foundation stud for Irene Chilinsky (Sepp-Aluk). The net result for the Seppala kennels using outcrosses at the start is that they can now safely breed back to pure Seppalas for several generations without too much fear of losing species soundness.

Pedigree of Kodiak's Layla & Kodiak's Lilly 91.2, born 10/1979

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents	
LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9 (Sire)	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82	Balto Of White Water Lake 93.50	Kree Vanka Of White Water Lake 92.97	
			Bayou Of White Water Lake 94.14	
			Tobie Of White Water Lake 94.14	
		Ruby Of White Water Lake 94.14	Mitya Of White Water Lake 94.14	
			XSD Belford's Jalaper 100.00	
	Malamak's Inca 100.00		Maquois Of Seppala 100.00	XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
			Chugach Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
				Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00
				Kree Vanka Of White Water Lake 92.97
			Balto Of White Water Lake 93.50	Bayou Of White Water Lake 94.14
Kelson's Ginger 85.40 (Dam)	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82		Tobie Of White Water Lake 94.14	
			Mitya Of White Water Lake 94.14	
		Ruby Of White Water Lake 94.14		
			XLD Boyarka Of Seppala 100.00	
	Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00		LD Bryar's Texas 87.6	Tamara 74.20
				LD Bryar's Texas 87.6
			Keta Sep Of Wobiska 66.95	Tisha's Sitka 46.80

Pedigree of XLD Rocky Of Alta 73.60, born 1/29/85; breeder; Jenny Fickinger

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
XSD Ash Of Markovo (Sire)	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00
			Bryar's Queen 100.00
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65
			Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
	Robin Of Markovo 100.00	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00
			Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Duska Of Seppala 100.00
			XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Mokka Of Markovo 100.00
Laika Shadow 2 47.75 (Dam)	Dybbuck Of Seppalta 95.50	XSD Uelen's Duffy Of Seppalta 99.70	Tolstoy Of Seppalta 94.70
			Natomah's Kuskeeta 87.80
		Smo-ki-luk's Serya 91.25	Czar Nicklaus of Brockton 0.00
	Gray Shadow 0.00	Stuart's Kazak 0.00	Stuart's Kiska 0.00
			Rocky Mountain Blue Kilo 0.00
		Yashi Tanuu 0.00	Nishka Dezhnev 0.00

V. SEPP-ALTA KENNELS 1986-91

In this chapter all breedings beginning with Litter Number 26 (1986) and proceeding through Litter Number 45 (1991) are listed. The early history and complete breeding record through Litter Number 25 can be found in Chapter 6 of The Seppala Siberian. The most successful breedings among these were listed in Chapter III.

Foundation Males:

Markovo's Maraq	[100]
Denisov of Togolaska	[100]
Ash of Markovo	[99.4]
Surgut of Markovo	[98.9]
Rocky of Alta	[72.8]

Foundation Females:

Helen of Markovo	[100]
Mokka of Markovo	[100]
Dynamakos Ruby	[99.2]
Powder of Markovo	[98.9]
Candia of Sepp-Alta	[97.1]
Kodiak's Layla	[86.3]

Litter No. 26. Q-Litter Mar 8, 1986 4m, 1f [99.6]
 Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Sno-fire's Nanook of Sepp-Alta

Queewolf of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	
Quezar of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(G.Thom, BC)
Quicksilver of Sepp-Alta	m	wt, gr	(D.McEwen, ONT)
Quebec of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(J.Grosemann, QU)
Queen of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(J.Coyne, Scotland)

See the Sno-fire section in the next chapter for a pedigree of Nanook.

Litter No. 27. R-Litter Apr 4, 1986 5m, 4f [92.8]
 Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Kodiak's Layla

Russia of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(M.Levitski, WA)
Radical of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(U.Krupp, NY)
Raison of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(P.Shane, CO)
Rambo of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(J.Watson, ALTA)
Rolo of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(P.Sansone, CO)
Rainbow of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(J.Tribe, ALTA)
Rassberry of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt	(D.McGonigle, ALTA)
Ruth of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(D.McEwen, G.Theriault, ONT)
Rachael of Sepp-Alta	f	gr	(J.Coyne, Scotland)

Litter No. 28. S-Litter May 10, 1986 3m, 3f [99.5]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Powder of Markovo

Sapsuk of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(Y. LaPlante, QUE)
Satin of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(J. Seppä, Finland)
S Of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(J. Groseman, QUE)
Skunk of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt	(P. Larsen, Denmark)
Star of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt	(I. Hedegaard, Denmark)
Sky of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	

Litter No. 29. T-Litter Oct 28, 1986 0m, 4f [98.3]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Candia of Sepp-Alta

Teelah of Sepp-Alta	f	gr	(P. Hastings, CO)
Toi of Sepp-Alta	f	gr	(L. Kimball, UT)
Takima Kodiak of Sepp-Alta	f	gr	(G. Koopitz, UT)

Litter No. 30. U-Litter Nov 7, 1986 2m, 1f [99.5]

Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Uelen's Ali

Uri of Sepp-Alta	m	pinto	(U. Krupp, NY)
Unkus of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(J. Winder, IL)
Ulma of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, br, wt	(S. Bissonnette, QUE)

The V- and W-litters were experimental outcrosses which did not satisfy our requirements. The better sleddogs from these breedings will be identified in the appropriate places in the next chapter which covers other kennels.

Litter No. 31. X-Litter Nov 1, 1987 4m, 2f [99.5]

Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-Alta x Dynamakos Ruby

Xpace of Sepp-Alta	m	br, wt	(C. Ritter, WI)
Xpike of Sepp-Alta	m	br, wt	(I. Chilinsky, UT)
Xpud of Sepp-Alta	m	br, wt	(L. Fields, CO)
Xerxes of Sepp-Alta	m	br, wt	(S. Walker, MN)
Xantippa of Sepp-Alta	f	br, wt	(I. Chilinsky, UT)
Xinger of Sepp-Alta	f	br, wt	(J. Clark, WY)

Litter No. 32. Y-Litter Mar 13, 1988 3m, 0f [99.6]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Hazel of Sepp-Alta

Yogi of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(C. Ritter, WI)
Yank of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(S. Martin, Scotland)
Yox of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(L. Kimball, UT)

Litter No. 33. Z-Litter Mar 21, 1988 3m, 3f [99.5]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Powder of Markovo

Zues of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(C. Ritter, WI)
Zepplen of Sepp-Alta	m	wt, tan	(C. Ritter, WI)
Zorro of Sepp-Alta	m	br, wt	(C. Ritter, WI)
Zodiac of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(C. Ritter, WI, D. Willett, UT)
Z-Z-Z's of Sepp-Alta	f	wt, br	(C. Ritter, WI)
Zirconia of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(C. Ritter, WI)

Litter No. 34. A-Litter June 29, 1988 5m, 4f [99.4]

Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Dynamikos Ruby

Alyosha of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(S. Martin, Scotland)
Adolph of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(C. Ritter, WI)
Apex of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(J. Winder, IL)
Ace of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(F. Hamel, Quebec)
Astro of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, br, wt	(A. Witschel, Germany)
Atippy of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, br, wt	(P. Messier, Quebec)
Annie of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, br, wt	(G. Green, Ontario)
Anja of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt	(M. Levitski, WA)

Litter No. 35. B-Litter March 2, 1989 4m, 0f [97.9]

Lester of Sepp-Alta x Hazel of Sepp-Alta

Billy of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, br, wt	(P. Hastings, CO)
Bandit of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, br, wt	(R. Salazar, UT)
Barney of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(R. Salazar, UT)
B Of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, br, wt	(J. Clark, WY)

A pedigree for Lester is in the Sepp-Aluk section of Chapter VI.

Litter No. 36. C-Litter June 2, 1989 4m, 5f [96.3]

Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Sno-Sepp's Elvira of Sepp-Alta

Cat of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	
Castro of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(U. Krupp, NY)
China of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(U. Krupp, NY)
C-Bull of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, wt	(R. Salazar, UT)
C-Yellow of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	
C-Blue of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	
C-Red of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(L. Kimball, UT)
Cricket of Sepp-Alta	f	bl, wt	(M. Levitski, WA)
Callie of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, wt	(I. Chilinsky, UT)

Litter No. 37. D-Litter Oct 23, 1989 2m, 4f [99.5]

Xpike of Sepp-Alta x Sky of Sepp-Alta

Dozer of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(R. Salazar, UT)
Dagger of Sepp-Alta	m	wt	(G. Bombardieri, Italy)
Dallas of Sepp-Alta	f	bl, gr, wt	
Dillie of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(L. Kimball, UT)
Dallie of Sepp-Alta	f	wt	(J. Bragg, Spain)

Litter No. 38. E-Litter July 18, 1990 1m, 2f [99.8]

Denisov of Togolaska x Hazel of Sepp-Alta

Ego of Sepp-Alta	m	gr, br, wt	(R. Salazar, UT)
Ember of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, br, wt	(A. Cadenhead, WY)
Elizabeth of Sepp-Alta	f	gr, br, wt	(L. Kimball, UT)

Litter No. 39. F-Litter May 24, 1990 2m, 2f [99.5]
Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Powder of Markovo

Fang of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (J. Tobin, ALTA)
Fermat of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (G. Green, Ontario)
Fireball of Sepp-Alta f wt (M. Levitski, WA)
Fuzzy of Sepp-Alta f wt (F. Seablom, IL)
Flame of Sepp-Alta f wt
Flair of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt (R. Bourget, Alta.)

Litter No. 40. G-Litter Sept 15, 1990 4m, 3f [99.8]
Denisov of Togolaska x Nugget of Sepp-Alta

Grit of Sepp-Alta m gr, tan, wt (L. Kimball, UT)
George of Sepp-Alta m gr, tan, wt (E. Hamilton, WA)
Granite of Sepp-Alta m gr, tan, wt (R. Salazar, UT)
Georgia of Sepp-Alta f gr, br wt (L. Kimball, UT)
Golda of Sepp-Alta f gr, tan, wt
Gypsy of Sepp-Alta f gr, br, wt (W. Probst, MT)

Litter No. 41. H-Litter Sept 7, 1990 3m, 3f [86.2]
Rocky of Alta x Zirconia of Sepp-Alta

Horatio of Alta m wt
Hash of Alta m tan, wt
Hugo of Alta m wt (R. Salazar, UT)
Happy of Alta f wt (M. Levitski, MT)
Horse of Alta f wt (E. Hamilton, WA)
Hasp of Alta f gr, wt (A. Cadenhead, WY)

Litter No. 42. I-Litter Mar 5, 1991 2m, 2f [99.6]
Quewolf of Sepp-Alta x Powder of Markovo

Ishmael of Sepp-Alta m wt (D. Fournier, France)
Ichabod of Sepp-Alta m wt (P. Scarafiotti, WA)
Izzabella of Sepp-Alta f wt
Inga of Sepp-Alta f wt (R. Salazar, UT)

Litter No. 43. J-Litter May 24, 1991 4m, 4f [96.4]
Quewolf of Sepp-Alta x Sno-Sepp's Elvira of Sepp-Alta

Jacque of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (D. Fournier, France)
Jon Boy of Sepp-Alta m wt
Jupiter of Sepp-Alta m bl, wt
Joker of Sepp-Alta m bl, wt (L. Kimball, UT)
Juneau of Sepp-Alta f wt
Jill of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt
Jackie of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt (R. Salazar, UT)

Litter No. 44. K-Litter June 3, 1991 5m, 2f [97.9]
Cat of Sepp-Alta x River View's Sequoia of Sepp-Alta

Kowdog of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (s. Bissonette, QU)
Kree of Sepp-Alta m tan, wt (L. Kimball, UT)
Krow of Sepp-Alta m br, gr, wt (R. Salazar, UT)
Kopernicus of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (R. Bourget, ALTA)
Kelsey of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt (L. Kimball, UT)

A pedigree for Sequoia can be found in the River View section of the next chapter. Two pups in Litter 44 were lost to parvo.

Litter No. 45. L-Litter Jul 1, 1991 1m, of [98.0]
Cat of Sepp-Alta x Hazel of Sepp-Alta

Lakota of Sepp-Alta m bl, gr, wt (R. Salazar, UT)

Litter No. 46. M-Litter Aug. 26, 1992 4m, 2f [99.6]
Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Flame of Sepp-Alta

Mobie of Sepp-Alta m wt
Max of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt
Moose of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (G. Theriault, ONT)
Martin of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (G. Theriault, ONT)
Minka of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt (J. Tindall, MI)
Mindy of Sepp-Alta f wt (L. Kimball, UT)

Litter No. 47. N-Litter Sept. 11, 1992 2m, 0f [98]
Jacque of Sepp-Alta x Nestly of Sepp-Alta

Nanu Nanu of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (R. Bourget, ALTA)
Nuke of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (J. Breinholt, UT)

Litter No. 48. O-Litter May 24, 1993 2m, 4f [98.7]
Kree of Sepp-Alta x Zodiac of Sepp-Alta

Olympus of Sepp-Alta m wt (J. Tindall, MI)
O of Sepp-Alta m wt (L. Kimball, UT)
Oprah of Sepp-Alta f bl & wt (A. Picard, New Br)
Otter of Sepp-Alta f br, wt (B. Bargaen, MN)
Opial of Sepp-Alts f wt (D. Fournier, France)
of Sepp-Alta f wt (L. Kimball, UT)

Litter No. 49. P-Litter June 7, 1993 3m, 1f [99.6]
Ishmael of Sepp-Alta x Nestly of Sepp-Alta

Pinochle of Sepp-Alta m gr, wt (J. Tindall, MI)
Pistol of Sepp-Alta m gr, br, wt
Porcupine of Sepp-Alta m gr, br, wt (D. Fournier, France)
Patty of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt (R. Bourget, Alta.)

- Litter No. 50.** Q-Litter 2/21/94 0m,4f [99.5]
 Sepp-Lok's Gnarly of Seppalta x Zodiac of Seppalta
 Sepp-lok's Queche of Seppalta, f (Kimball, ID)
- Litter No. 51.** R-Litter 3/6/94 3m,3f [99.6]
 Ishmael of Seppalta x Nestly of Seppalta
 Race of Seppalta, m
 Rusty of Seppalta, m (Tindall, MI)
 Ruffo of Seppalta, m (Kimball, ID)
 Reva of Seppalta, f
 Rega of Seppalta, f (Grover, MT)
 Robin of Seppalta, f (Kazmaier, WI)
- Litter No. 52.** S-Litter 11/20/94 1m, 3f [97.9]
 Cat of Seppalta x Nestly of Seppalta
 Snickers of Seppalta, f (Wanamaker, ALTA)
- Litter No. 53.** T-Litter 12/5/94 4m, 1f [99.5]
 Sepp-Lok's Gnarly of Seppalta x Zodiac of Seppalta
 Traudy of Seppalta, f (Probst, MT)
- Litter No. 54.** U-Litter 6/5/95 2m, 6f [97.5]
 Bronco of Seppalta x C-Yellow of Seppalta
 Uranus of Seppalta, f
 Ute of Seppalta, f (Hartum, ALTA)
 Utah of Seppalta, f (Fournier, FRANCE)
 Uboo of Seppalta, f (Bourget, ALTA)
 Utah of Seppalta, f (Hamilton, WA)
 Ubee of Seppalta, f (Davis, MA)
 Ultra-Max of Seppalta, m (Tindall, MI)
- Litter No. 55.** V-Litter 6/9/95 3m, 4f [98.0]
 Mobi Dick of Seppalta x C-Blue of Seppalta
 Vulcan of Seppalta, m (Kazamaier, WI)
 V-Utah of Seppalta, m (Simpson, ONT)
 Vixen of Seppalta, f (Fournier, FRANCE)
 2 F & 1M (Ferguson, GERMANY)
- Litter No. 56.** W-Litter 4/8/96 1m, 2f [95]
 Cat of Seppalta x Kodiak's Kree
 Whiskey of Seppalta, m
 Whoopie of Seppalta, f (Tindall, MI)
 Willow of Seppalta, f (Simpson, ONTARIO)
- Litter No. 57.** X-Litter 6/13/95 3m, 3f [95.3]
 Cat of Seppalta x Sepp-Lok's Dishuan
 Xcat of Seppalta, m (Tindall, MI)
 Xerxes of Seppalta, m (Fournier, FRANCE)
 Xorro of Seppalta, m Logais, FRANCE)
 Xena of Seppalta, f (Logais, FRANCE)
 X-cloud of Seppalta, f (Hamilton, WA)
 Xpottie of Seppalta, f (Kimball, ID)

- Litter No. 58.** Y-Litter 9/11/95 2m, 1f [99.5]
 TNT Pluto x Nestly of Seppalta
 Yipper of Seppalta, m (Kimball, ID)
 Yapper of Seppalta, m (Rothe, ID)
 Yipp of Seppalta, f (Rothe, ID)
- Litter No. 59.** A-Litter 6/16/96 3m, 3f [97.8]
 Goosak's Uulof x Flame of Seppalta
 (All pups to Kazmaier, WI)
- Litter No. 60.** B-Litter 5/29/96 0m, 2f [99.5]
 TNT Moon x Nestly of Seppalta
 Betsy of Seppalta, f (Davis, MA)
 Bell Star of Seppalta, f, (Frazier UT)
- Litter No. 61.** C-Litter 6/8/96 4m, 1f [97.4]
 Goosak's Uulof x Bambi of Seppalta
 Chester of seppalta, m (Davis, MA)
 Ceven of Seppalta, m (Frazier, UT)
 Cheval of Seppalta, m (Kazmaier, WI)
 Cassie of Seppalta, f (Tobin, ALTA)
- Litter No. 62.** D-Litter 8/20/96 0m, 1f [97.7]
 Grit of Seppalta x Kodiak's Vkina
 Dino of Seppalta, f (Probst† MT)
- Litter No. 63.** E-Litter 11/1/96 1m, 3f [96.8]
 Sepp-Lok's Orion x Dilly of Seppalta
 Eski of Seppalta, m (Hartum, ALTA)
 Ember of Seppalta, f (Hartum, ALTA)
 Eden of Seppalta, f (Himmelspeck, ALTA)
 Ebony of Seppalta, f (Himmelspeck, ALTA)
- Litter No. 64.** F-Litter 3/7/98 2m, 4f [99.1]
 Bronco of Seppalta x Betsy of Seppalta
 Flagstaff of Seppalta, m (Probst, MT)
 Freud of Seppalta, m (Davis, MA)
 Foxie of Seppalta, f (Morton, MT)
 Flower of Seppalta, f (Rothe, ID)
 Flyer of Seppalta, f (Probst, MT)
 Fluke of Seppalta, f (Probst, MT)
- Litter No. 65.** G-Litter 6/19/98 3m, 3f [98]
 Pistol of Seppalta x Juneau of Seppalta
 Goose of Seppalta, m (Frazier, UT)
 Gorilla of Seppalta, m (Barnum, MT)
 Gibo of Seppalta, m (Tobin, ALTA)
 Greta of Seppalta, f (Barnum, MT)
 Gemini of Seppalta, f (Hartum, ALTA)
 ... of Seppalta, f (Kazmaier, WI)

- Litter No. 66.** H-Litter 10/15/99 3m, 2f [99.2]
 Bronco of Seppalta x Izzie of Seppalta
 Hudson of Seppalta, m
 Hoodoo of Seppalta, m (Berge, WY)
 Hope of Seppalta, f
- Litter No. 67.** I-Litter 10/19/99 4m, 1f [98.4]
 Sepp-Lok's Kai x Sepp-Lok's Falcon
- Litter No. 68.** J-Litter 12/1/99 0m, 1f [98.2]
 Riverdance's Snow of Seppalta x Emma of Seppalta
 Jim of Seppalta, f (Frazier, UT)
- Litter No. 69.** K-Litter 5/1.99 2m, 2f [98.6]
 Race of Seppalta x Uboo of Seppalta
 Kocoa of Seppalta, f (Rooke, BC)
 Kream of Seppalta, f (Rothe, ID)
- Litter No. 70.** Summit Lake Litter 9/08/00 4m, 4f [99.2]
 Bosco of Seppalta x Chatanikas Farah of Seppalta
 Marshall of Seppalta, m (Berge, WY)
 Seppaltas Angus, m (Barnum, MT)
 Seppaltas T-Bone, m (Kimball, ID)
 Seppaltas Kinky, m (Barnum, MT)
 Seppaltas Yana, f
 Seppaltas Inez, f (Minor, WA)
 Seppaltas Alva, f (Minor, WA)
- Litter No. 71.** L-Litter 6m, 1f [95.2]
 Seppaltas Griffen at Windy Ridge x Anakawa's Dandy
 Larry of Seppalta, m (Kozmalski, ID)
 Lewy of Seppalta, m (Moss, CA)
 Lafox of Seppalta, m (Cistone, ID)
 Laforce of Seppalta, m (Davis, MA)
 Lion of Seppalta, m (Van Zyle, AK)
 Lucky of Seppalta, m (Rothe, ID)
 Lolo of Seppalta, f (Tindall, MI)
- Litter No. 72.** M-Litter 6/15/02 3m, 3f [95.6]
 Seppaltas Zeus at Windy Ridge x Hope of Seppalta
 Seppaltas Mozart, m (Cistone, ID)
 Seppaltas Mike, m (Cistone, ID)
 Seppaltas Myoreo, m (Berge, WY)
 Seppalta Madonna, f (Berge, WY)
 Seppaltas Moonbeam, f (Thyr, ID)
 Seppaltas Misty, f (Thyr, ID)
- Litter No. 73.** N-Litter 6/18/02 2m, 1f [95.1]
 Seppaltas Zeus at Windy Ridge x Uranus of Seppalta
 Seppaltas Neptune, m (Berge, WY)
 Seppaltas Newton, m (Frazier, UT)
 Seppaltas Nell, f (Sharp, SCOTLAND)

- Litter No. 74.** O-Litter 6/1/02 2m, 0f [93.6]
 Seppaltas Griffen at Windy Ridge x Tay Marr's Bamboo of Seppalta
 Seppaltas Orion, m
 Seppaltas Omar, m (Terrilla, PA)
- Litter No. 75.** Q-Litter 5/29/03 2m, 4f [97.5]
 Hudson of Seppalta x Arcticsky's Avior of Seppalta
 Seppaltas Quest, m (Thyr, ID)
 Seppaltas Queso Grande, m (Breckheimer, AK)
 Seppaltas QT, f (Antonucci, CA)
 Seppaltas Qualma, f (Terrilla, PA)
 Seppaltas Quibble, f (Minor, WA)
 Seppaltas Quick, f (Kanzler, CA)
- Litter No. 76.** R-Litter 12/12/03 2m, 2f [98.8]
 Race of Seppalta x Uranus of Seppalta
 Rambo of Seppalta, m
 Rocket of Seppalta, m
 Rosy of Seppalta, f
 Renee of Seppalta, f (WA)
- Litter No. 77.** S-Litter 3/6/04 0m, 3f [97.3]
 Race of Seppalta x Sepp-Lok's Xena
 Seppaltas Seabiscuit, f
 Seppaltas Smarty Jones, f (Berge, WY)
 Seppaltas Scout, f (WA)
- Litter No. 78.** Hawkes Litter 5/25/04 1m, 4f [98.2]
 Boris of Seppalta x Riverdance's Frankie
 Seppaltas Monkey, m
 Seppaltas Keyti, f (Monford, UT)
 Seppaltas Aurora, f (Monford, UT)
- Litter No. 79.** Montana Litter 2m, 2f [94.5]
 Seppaltas Zeus at Windy Ridge x Seppaltas Olga at Rivndell
 Seppaltas Yellowstone, m (Nelson, MI)
 Seppaltas Glacier, m (Kanzler, CA)
 Seppaltas Seeley Lake, f (Cistone, ID)
 Seppaltas Kalispell, f (Raisch, OR)
- Litter No. 80.** T-Litter 8/04 1m, 1f [97.5]
 Hoodoo of Seppalta x Arcticsky's Avior of Seppalta
 Seppaltas Tiger, m (Maurer, CO)
- Litter No. 81.** V-Litter 10/10/04 0m, 2f [98.8]
 Race of Seppalta x Uranus of Seppalta
 Seppaltas Vixen, f (Thyr, ID)
 Seppaltas Vira, f (Thyr, ID)
- Litter No. 82.** X-Litter 2/25/06 1m, 1f [98.2]
 Boris of Seppalta x Riverdance's Frankie
 Seppaltas Xaire, f
 Seppaltas Xafod, m (Roy, LA)

Litter No. 83. C-Litter 11/20/05 3m, 2f [99.3]
Hudson of Seppalta x Chatanikas Farah of Seppalta
Seppaltas Chase, m (Thyr, ID)
Seppaltas Carmel, m (Berge, WY)
Seppaltas Carrie, f (Roy, LA)
Seppaltas Connie, f (Maurer, CO)

Litter No. 84. Y-Litter 4/5/07 1m, 0f [98.2]
Seppaltas Griffen at Windy Ridge x Seppaltas Yana
Seppaltas Yunion Griffen, m

Litter No. 85. Z-Litter 4/15/07 4m, 1f [97.7]
Snowy River's Arctic of Seppalta x Hope of Seppalta
Seppaltas Zoe, f
Seppaltas Zorro, m
Seppaltas Zodiac Killer, m

Litter No. 86. Arcticsepp W-Litter 8/5/05 6m, 1f [48.8]
Arcticsepp's Raspberry (Alaskan) x Riverdance's Frankie
Arcticsepp's Warrior, m
Arcticsepp's Wing, m
Arcticsepp's Wikipedia, m
Arcticsepp's White Wings, m
Arcticsepp's Wakita, m (Berge, WY)
Arcticsepp's Wise Guy, m (Venard, MT)
Arcticsepp's Wonder Woman, f (Thyr, ID)

Pedigree of Denisov Of Togolaska 100.00

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Denisov Of Markovo 100.00 (Sire)	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00	XLD Foxstand's Sunday 100.00
			XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
		Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Minka Of Seppala 100.00
	Holly Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00
			SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00
		Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00
Togolaska Zarina 100.00 (Dam)	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00	Volk Of Seppala 100.00
			Foxstand's Georgia 100.00
		Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00	XSD Niki Of Seppala 100.00
			Nina Of Seppala 100.00
	Manahtok's Katrina 100.00	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00
			Bryar's Queen 100.00
		Willi-waw's Gale Of Cupid 100.00	XLD Boyarka Of Seppala 100.00
			Willi-waw's Cupid Of Vixen 100.00

**Pedigree of Dynamakos Ruby & Dynamakos Dokky of Seppalta 99.10; born 1979 & 1981;
Breeder: George Mentis**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Minto Of Seppineau 98.80 (Sire)	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00	XSD Nanuk Of Seppala 100.00
			Bryar's Bilka 100.00
	Moka Of Sepsequel 97.65	Bryar's Queen 100.00	SD Marko Of Seppala 100.00
			Bryar's Jinx 100.00
Zeita Of Markovo 99.40 (Dam)	Haakon Of Markovo 100.00	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65	Sargo Of Seppala 2 100.00
			Gagnon's Ruby 95.30
		Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65	LD Ozero Of Seppala 100.00
			XSD Brigette Of Nordic 95.30
	Nera Of Markovo 98.80	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00
			SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00
		Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00
		Bryar's Silver 100.00	
	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Queen 100.00	
		XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65	
	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65	

Pedigree of Candia Of Seppalta 97.15; born 6/15/84

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents		
Ali-son's Apache Chieftain 97.00 (Sire)	Netuks Enoke Of Manahtok 95.20	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00		
			Bryar's Queen 100.00		
		Nenana Of Natomah 90.30	Hawk Of Little Alaska 87.66		
			Cleopatra Of Little Alaska 92.96		
	Watahkwa's Dirka 98.80	Denisov Of Markovo 100.00		Shango Of Seppala 100.00	
				Holly Of Markovo 100.00	
		Tadluk's Oka 97.60		Netuks Vulcan Of Manahtok 95.20	
				Frostfire Anisette 100.00	
			Natomah's Kamik 89.40		Arctic Trail's Dusty 81.85
					Natomah's Kunikpok 95.90
LD Takima Of Seppalta 94.70	Rosie Of Markovo 100.00		Shango Of Seppala 100.00		
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00		
		XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80		
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00		
	XSD LD Uelen's Demon Of Seppalta 99.70	Mokka Of Markovo 100.00		Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00	
				Frostfire Anisette 100.00	

Pedigree of XSD Bronco Of Seppalta 99.00

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55 (Sire)	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	Mikiuk Tuku Tornyak 100.00	
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	
		Robin Of Markovo 100.00	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
	Alma Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
		Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00	
			Frostfire Anisette 100.00	
		XLD Lester Of Seppalta 97.40	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
				Helen Of Markovo 100.00
Buffie Of Seppalta 95.30	XSD Ash Of Markovo			
	Kodiak's Lily 91.15			
Sepp-aluk's Dixie 98.40 (Dam)	Xantippa Of Seppalta 99.40	XLD Uelen's Ebony Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40	
			Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	
		Dynamakos Ruby 99.10	Minto Of Seppineau 98.80	
		Zeita Of Markovo 99.40		

**Pedigree of XLD Seppaltas Griffen At Windy Ridge & XSD LD Seppaltas Zeus at Windy Ridge
92.00**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
XLD Race Of Seppalta - 99.45 (Sire)	LD Ishmael Of Seppalta - 99.40	XSD LD Queewolf Of Seppalta 99.50	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Sno-fire's Nanook Of Seppalta 99.60
		Powder Of Markovo 99.25	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80
			Athena Of Seppalta 99.70
	XLD Nestly Of Seppalta - 99.50	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo 99.40
			Alma Of Seppalta 99.70
		XLD Uelen's Ali 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
LD Mystictrail's Annie Oakley 84.45 (Dam)	Sepp-lok's Caliban Of Kimball 87.35	LD Sepp-lok's Ariok 83.85	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Foxhaut's Diamond-in-the-rough 68.30
		Vanessa Of Alta 90.30	Minsten Of Vargevass 81.50
			Dynamakos Ruby 99.10
	Ninni's Calamity Jane 81.55	Ak. Biliken Of Anadyr 84.00	Ak. Biliken Of Anadyr 88.65
			Ak. Snowflake Of Anadyr 79.30
		Takkalik's Starina-like-tak 79.10	Ak. Peluk Of Anadyr 77.30
			Takkalik's Tumi 80.10

Pedigree of Chatanikas Farah Of Seppalta 99.40

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
XSD Rusty Of Seppalta 99.45 (Sire)	LD Ishmael Of Seppalta 99.4	XSD LD Queewolf Of Seppalta 99.50	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Sno-fire's Nanook Of Seppalta 99.60
	XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5	Powder Of Markovo 99.25	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80
			Athena Of Seppalta 99.70
Minka Of Seppalta 99.40 (Dam)	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo
			Alma Of Seppalta 99.70
	XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4		Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
	XSD Ash Of Markovo		Nutok Of Markovo 98.80
			Robin Of Markovo 100.00
	XSD LD Flame Of Seppalta 99.3	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40
			Mokka Of Markovo 100.00
	Powder Of Markovo 99.25	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
		Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	
		Athena Of Seppalta 99.70	

Pedigree of Riverdance's Frankie 97.50

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
Sepp-lok's Orion 95.80 (Sire)	River View's Animal 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	
			Dynamakos Ruby 99.10	
		Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	
	Sepp-lok's Wilderness Image 92.30	XLD Seppaltas Akoo 99.30		Powder Of Markovo 99.25
				SD Oreo Of Seppalta 99.40
		Sepp-lok's Tazmania Of Kimball 87.35		Painter's Moka Of Seppalta 99.20
Sepp-lok's Paris 99.15 (Dam)	Howling Spirit's Andy 99.40		LD Sepp-lok's Ariok 83.85	
		Howling Spirit's Little Pete 99.40	Vanessa Of Alta 90.30	
			XSD LD Peter Of Seppalta 99.50	
			River View's Shawno 99.30	
	Oda Of Seppalta 98.90		XSD LD Peter Of Seppalta 99.50	River View's Shawno 99.30
		Howling Spirit's Mollie 99.40		XLD Cat Of Seppalta 97.40
		Kree Of Seppalta 98.40		River View's Sequoia Of Seppalta 99.40
		Zodiak Of Seppalta 99.30		XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25	

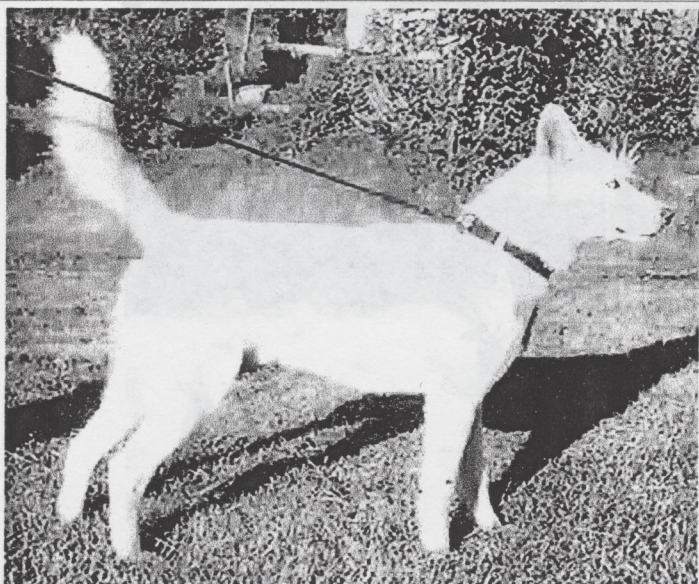
Pedigree of Sepp-lok's Xena & Sepp-Lok's Xali 95.10

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Sepp-lok's Yukon 92.60 (Sire)	River View's Animal 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
			Dynamakos Ruby 99.10
		Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25
			XSD Ash Of Markovo
	Sepp-aluk's Navidog 85.95	XLD Rocky Of Alta 73.60	Laika Shadow 2 47.75
		Takima Kodiak Of Seppalta 98.30	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
			Candia Of Seppalta 97.15
			XSD LD Queewolf Of Seppalta 99.50
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25
Sepp-lok's Journey 97.60 (Dam)	LD Ruffo Of Seppalta 99.45	XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
			XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4
		River View's Animal 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30
			Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30
			Sepp-lok's Ojibwa Of Seppalta 95.80
	Sepp-lok's Wilderness Image 92.30	Sepp-lok's Tasmania Of Kimball 87.35	

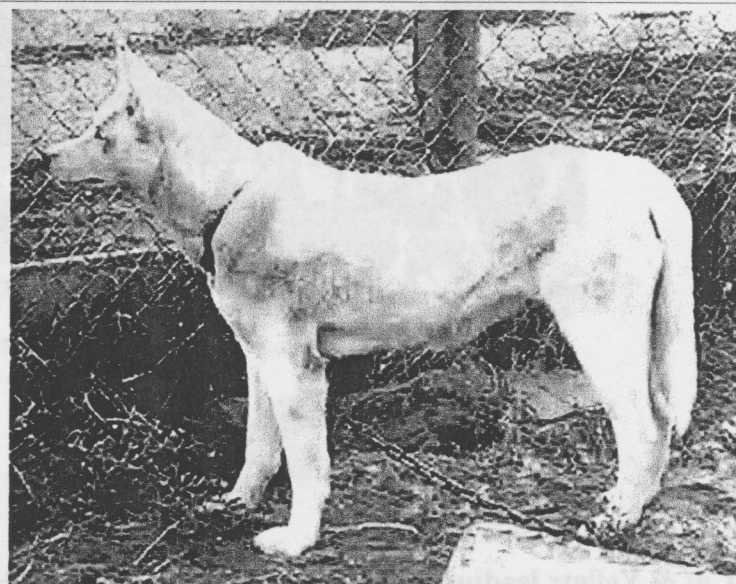
Pedigree of Snowy River's Arctic Of Seppalta 96.3

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
Sepp-lok's Yeti 95.10 (Sire)	Sepp-lok's Yukon 92.60	River View's Animal 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30
		Sepp-aluk's Navidog 85.95	Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30
			XLD Rocky Of Alta 73.60
	Sepp-lok's Talitha 97.60	Sepp-lok's Ojibwa Of Seppalta 95.80	Takima Kodiak Of Seppalta 98.30
			LD Ishmael Of Seppalta 99.4
			XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5
Seppaltas Olga Of Rivndell 97.50 (Dam)	Shevshenko Of Rivndell 99.20	River View's Animal 99.30	XSD LD Peter Of Seppalta 99.50
		Sepp-lok's Wilderness Image 92.30	River View's Shawno 99.30
			Sepp-aluk's Hunter 98.60
		Riverdance's Uriel 95.90	LD Ruffo Of Seppalta 99.45
	LD Ishmael Of Seppalta 99.4		
	Sepp-lok's Wilderness Image 92.30		XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5
			XLD Seppaltas Akoo 99.30
			Sepp-lok's Tasmania Of Kimball 87.35

The 8-pup 1989 C-litter uniting the twelve and half year old Beowulf Xld with the super leader Elvira Xld was one of Seppalta's best.



Cat of Seppalta Xld



C-Yellow of Seppalta Xld



Cat & Yellow leading siblings and Seppalta team at 1991 Rougn-Noranda, Quebec race, won by Willett 4 years in a row (1988-91). Willett also won Defi-du-Lac-St-Jean in 1987 & 1988, and St. Donat in 1994.

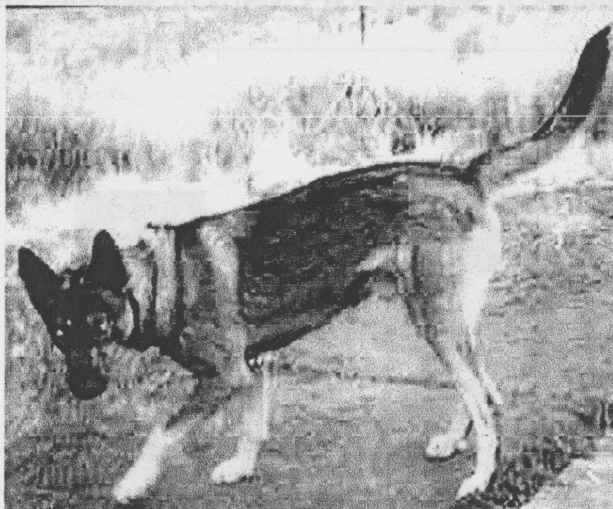
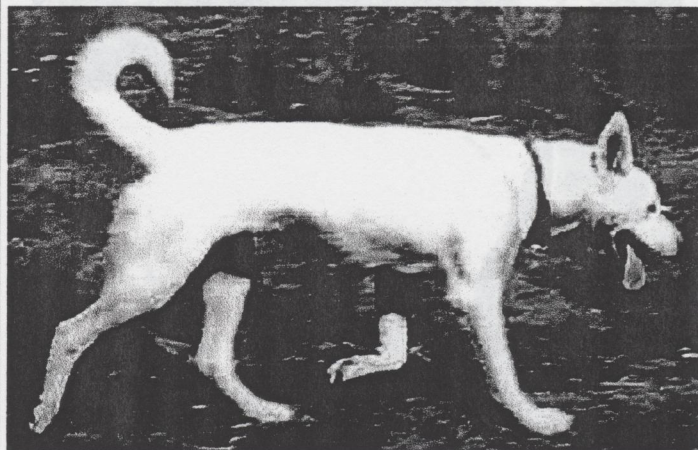


Cat & Yellow leading siblings and Seppalta team at the 1996 Laconia, New Hampshire World Championship sprint race.



Akoo Xld & Narly Xsd Ld at second point; Cricket Ld & Nestly Xld at first point; Cat Xld & Castro Ld at point; Rocky Xld & C-Yellow Xld at lead in Quebec mid-distance race in the early 1990's. This was one of Seppalta's best teams.

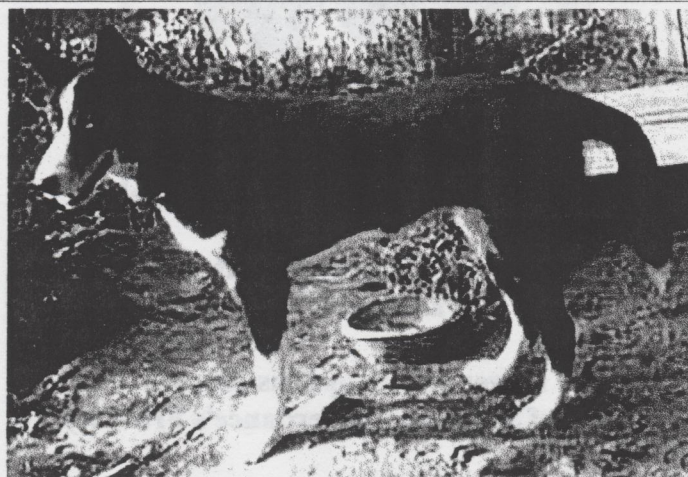
The best Seppalta breedings after the establishment of the 3 main branches of the foundation came with the intermixing of these branches primarily through the super performers, usually leaders. Izzie of Seppalta Xld (right) and Ishmael of Seppalta Ld (next page) (Queewolf of Seppalta Xsd Ld x Powder of Markovo) were primarily from the Ali-Beowulf branch as Queewolf, a Beowulf son, was mildly inbred on Beowulf. He was a white dog and an outstanding performer. The Hank branch produced an outstanding team dog, Bronco, pictured below, who was subsequently bred to Izzie and 2 other outstanding leaders from the other branches to produce the best of the base of the modern Seppala Siberian Sleddog (see photos below).



Bronco of Seppalta Xsd
(Hercules of Seppalta x Sepp-Aluk's Dixie)
 Dixie was a Lester Xld daughter and an Ebony Xld grand daughter.



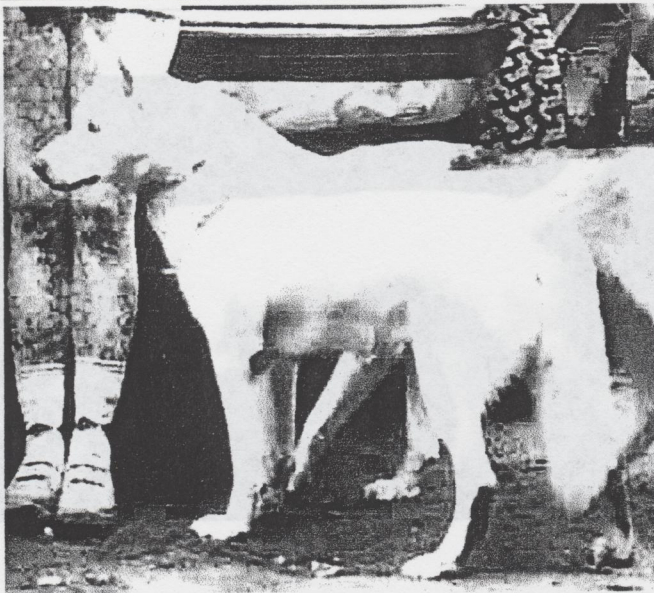
Boris of Seppalta Xsd
(Bronco x Sepp-Lok's Falcon)



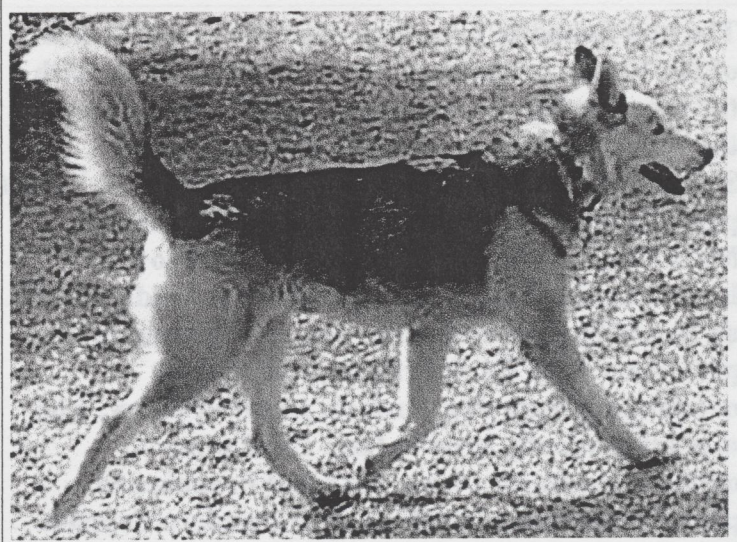
Uranus of Seppalta Xld
(Bronco x C-Yellow of Seppalta)



Hope of Seppalta Xsd
(Bronco x Izzie of Seppalta)



Ishmael of Seppaslt a Ld



**Race of Seppal t a Xsd Ld
(Ishmael of Seppal t a Ld x Nestly of Seppal t a Xld)**



**Left Upper: Seppal t a Rosy
(Race of Seppal t a x Uranus of Seppal t a)**

**Above: Rosy and Hope leading at Conconully,
Washington race.**

**Lower left: Seppal t a Xaire
(Boris of Seppal t a x Riverdance's Frankie)**

VI. OTHER SEPPALA KENNELS

Aagyuuk Bob & Cindy Eaglesham St. Adolphe, Manitoba 1985+

Foundation Males:

Xepher of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Rock of Windigo [99.5]
Alaskan's Jon of Anadyr [S31.25;A68.75]

Foundation Females:

Tserko's Sunflower of Sepp-Alta [93]
Sara 2nd [S46.5;M53.5]

The pedigree for Sunflower is in the section for Shagal kennels.

Litter No. 1. Music Litter Nov 28, 1986 2m, 2f [73]
Rock of Windigo x Sara 2nd

Aagyuuk's Dixieland f
Aagyuuk's Blues m (pet home)

Litter No. 2. Weather Litter Apr 11, 1988 3m, 2f [73]
Xepher of Sepp-Alta x Sara 2nd

Aaguuk's Thunderstorm m
Aaguuk's Snowstorm f
Aaguuk's Icy Road f

Litter No. 3. Western Litter Jan 5, 1989 3m, 1f [73]
Rock of Windigo x Sara 2nd

Aaguuk's Billy the Kid m
Aaguuk's Doc Holliday m (pet home)

Litter No. 4. Planet Litter May 7, 1989 4m, 2f [86.25]
Xepher of Sepp-Alta x Aagyuuk's Dixieland

Aaguuk's Mercury of Xepher m
Aaguuk's Venus of Xepher f (sold)

Litter No. 5. Flower Litter Sept 5, 1989 5m, 4f [96.25]
Rock of Windigo x Tserko's Sunflower of Sepp-Alta

Aagyuuk's Snapdragon m (pet home)
Aagyuuk's Ikko (pet home)

Litter No. 6. S-Litter Feb 28,1990 1m,5f [S52.1;A34.4;M13.5]
Alaskan's Jon of Anadyr x Aagyuuk's Snowstorm

Aagyuuk's Saggy m
Aagyuuk's Sasha f
Aagyuuk's Sara f
Aagyuuk's Sheba f
Aagyuuk's Chimo f (pet home)

Litter No. 7. Pop Litter Aug 9,1990 2m,5f [86.25]
Rock of Windigo x Aagyuuk's Icy Road

Aagyuuk's Dr. Pepper
Aagyuuk's Fresca
Aagyuuk's Ginger Ale
Aagyuuk's Sprite (pet home)

Litter No. 8. H-Litter Feb 28,1991 3m,2f [84.6]
Aagyuuk's Snapdragon x Aagyuuk's Snowstorm

Aagyuuk's Harry m
Aagyuuk's Hank m
Aagyuuk's Harvey m (pet home)
Aagyuuk's Honey f
Aagyuuk's Blue f (pet home)

Litter No. 9. M-Litter June 13,1991 2m,2f [S62.6;A17.2;M20.2]
Aagyuuk's Saggy x Aagyuuk's Dixieland

Pedigree of Xepher Of Seppalta 99.40; born 6/28/79

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
			Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65
	Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00
			SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00
		Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00
Auna Of Markovo 99.40 (Dam)	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00	XLD Foxstand's Sunday 100.00
			XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
		Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Minka Of Seppala 100.00
	Nera Of Markovo 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00
			Bryar's Queen 100.00
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65

Pedigree of Jazz Of Windigo & Rock of Windigo 99.40

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents	
Fast Fred Of Seppalta 99.70 (Sire)	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	
			Duska Of Seppala 100.00	
			Malamak's Gibo 100.00	
	Seppineau's Oka Of Windigo 100.00		Malamak's Okleasik 100.00	Chugach Of Seppala 100.00
			Adina Of Manahtok 100.00	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
				Willi-waw's Gale Of Cupid 100.00
				Bryar's Silver 100.00
				Bryar's Queen 100.00
Dynamakos Badger Of Windigo 99.10 (Dam)	Minto Of Seppineau 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65	
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65	
	Zeita Of Markovo 99.40	Haakon Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	
			Duska Of Seppala 100.00	
		Nera Of Markovo 98.80		Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
				Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65

Pedigree of Ak. Jon Of Anadyr 84.7; born 9/29/78

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
XLD Ak. Nicolai 2 Of Anadyr 77.30 (Sire)	XLD Ak. Astro Of Anadyr 79.55	XLD Ak. Nicolai Of Anadyr 73.70	Alyeska's Sugrut Of Chinook 57.80	
			Vixen Of Anadyr 89.55	
			XSD Bonzo Of Anadyr 86.7	
		Ak. Bon-bon Of Anadyr 85.40	Babbete Of Lakota 84.10	
			Alyeska's Sugrut Of Chinook 57.80	
	Ak. Sestra 2 Of Anadyr 75.10	XLD Ak. Nicolai Of Anadyr 73.70	Vixen Of Anadyr 89.55	
			LD Chinook's Alladin Of Alyeska 65.60	
		Ak. Sestra Of Anadyr 76.45	Papka Of Ananen 87.30	
			Vodka Of Seppala 3 100.00	
			XSD Niki Of Seppala 100.00	
Ak. Seppie Of Anadyr 92.00 (Dam)	Tsar Of Seppala 3 100.00		Zarina 3 Of Seppala 100.00	
			Bilkoff Of Seppala 100.00	
			Bilka Of Seppala 2 100.00	
	Ak. Sandra Of Anadyr 84.00			Ak. Tok Of Anadyr 77.75
			Ak. Oliktok Of Anadyr 78.30	Ak. Tonsina Of Anadyr 78.80
				Wabask Of Seppala 100.00
			Ak. U-chee Of Anadyr 89.75	Ak. Cheeakio 2 Of Anadyr 79.50

Foundation Males:

Ebony of Sepp-Alta [99.7]
 Oreo Of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
 Aguanish Pharouk [S73.1;M11.85;I2.55;Z12.5]

Foundation Females:

Painter's Mokka of Sepp-Alta [99.3]

Litter No. 1. A-Litter Oct.26,1987 3m,3f [99.4]
 Oreo of Sepp-Alta x Painter's Mokka of Sepp-Alta

Aguanish Alpha m (A. Nadeau, QU)
 Sepp-Alta's Akkoo m (D. Willett, UT)
 Aguanish Alouette f
 Aguanish Ace f (Y. Laplante, QU)
 Sepp-Alta's Toundra f (D. Willett, UT)

Litter No. 2. B-Litter Sept.10,1989 6m,2f [99.5]
 Ebony of Sepp-Alta x Painter's Mokka of Sepp-Alta

Aguanish Boucane m
 Aguanish Bandit m
 Aguanish Balou m
 Aguanish Brutus m
 Aguanish Blizzard m
 Aguanish Bingo m
 Aguanish Bebilte f (J. Tobin, ALMA)
 Aguanish Bouli f

Litter No. 3. E-Litter Nov.27,1989 2m,3f [S86.25;M6.2;I1.3;Z6.25]
 Aguanish Pharouk x Aguanish Alouette

Aguanish Eliotte m
 Aguanish Ego m
 Aguanish Eve f
 Aguanish Emir f
 Aguanish Exel f

Oreo of Sepp-Alta

[99.5]
b. 3/1/85

Ash of Markovo

Helen's Ali

Nutuk of Markovo

Robin of Markovo

Surgut of Markovo

Helen of Markovo

Mikiuk Tuktu Tormyak

Lyl of Sepsequel

Shango of Seppala

Helen of Markovo

Shango of Seppala

Lyl of Sepsequel

Ditko of Seppala

Duska of Seppala

Painter's Mokka
Painter's Mitzie

[99.2]
b. 11/25/84

Shango of Markovo

Hazel of Sepp-Alta

Shango of Seppala

Lyl of Sepsequel

Ash of Markovo

Alma of Sepp-Alta

Ruffo of Seppala

Bilka of Seppala

Malamak's Ego

Ember of Snow Myt

Nutuk of Markovo

Robin of Markovo

Helen's B of Sepp-

Mokka of Markovo

Pedigree of LD Aguanish Pharouk 76.25

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
Tserko Of Grand Ruisseau 92.90 (Sire)	Permafrost's Arc-en-ciel 88.90	Nikki 95.60	Malamak's Enoke 97.65	
			Kimik's Kriska 93.60	
		Kivi Of Kimiluk 82.20	Kelf Of Kimiluk 79.75	
			Winook Of Kimiluk 84.60	
Kafka 58.20 (Dam)	Lica Of Kramotik 96.90	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82	Balto Of White Water Lake 93.50	
			Ruby Of White Water Lake 94.14	
		Malamak's Inca 100.00	Maquois Of Seppala 100.00	
			Chugach Of Seppala 100.00	
Kafka 58.20 (Dam)	Cedar's Scott-a 72.65	Kodiak's Diamond 79.20	Arctic Trail's Fang 70.65	
			Blue Minx 87.70	
		Kodiak's De L Loup 66.10	Kodiak's Chetah 66.10	
			Star Of Calivali 66.10	
	Nefertiti 43.65	Nekanesu's Edgar Of Permafrost 87.30		XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
				Wobiska's Tasha Of Nekenesu 77.00
				Unknown (Zero)
			Sheba Of Fevelle 0.00	Unknown (Zero)

Chukchi John & Kari Coyne Banchory, Scotland 1981+

Foundation Male:

Hercules of Sepp-Alta [99.6]

Foundation Females:

Queen of Sepp-Alta [99.6]

Rachael of Sepp-Alta [92.9]

Litter No. 1. "Import" Litter" Aug 17, 1987 4m, 4f [96.3]

Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Rachael of Sepp-Alta

Chukchi's Surgut of Sepp-Alta m

Chukchi's Sunday of Sepp-Alta m (S. Leich)

Chukchi's Bear of Sepp-Alta m (B. Gale)

Chukchi's Ditko of Sepp-Alta m (S. Luxmoore)

Chukchi's Helen of Sepp-Alta f

Chukchi's Ruby of Sepp-Alta f

Litter No. 2. July 15, 1989 3m, 3f [98]

Chukchi's Surgut of Sepp-Alta x Queen of Sepp-Alta

Chukchi's Altabeowulf m

Chukchi's Maquois m

Chukchi's Blizzard m (S. Martin)

Chukchi's Chugach f

Chukchi's Powder f

Chukchi's Holly f (Sunman Kennels)

Pedigree of Chukchi's Litter No. 2 98.45

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
XLD Chukchi's Surgut Of Seppalta 97.4 (Sire)	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80
			Robin Of Markovo 100.00
		Alma Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40
			Mokka Of Markovo 100.00
		XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
		Rachael Of Seppalta 95.30	LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9
			Kodiak's Layla 91.15
			Kelson's Ginger 85.40
		Queen Of Seppalta 99.50 (Dam)	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65		
Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00		
	Duska Of Seppala 100.00		
	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40		
Sno-fire's Nanook Of Seppalta 99.60	Ivan Of Seppalta 99.70		Seppineau's Oka Of Windigo 100.00
			Atila Of Seppalta 99.70
	Micaelia Of Woodside 99.55		Mariah Of Woodside 99.40

Clearlake Greg & Julia Thom Prince George, BC, Canada 1987+

Foundation Males:

Denisov of Togolaska [100]
Quezar of Sepp-Alta [99.6]

Foundation Female:

Painter's Mitzie [99.2]
Riverview's 7-Up of Sepp-Alta [99.2]

See Chapter V for a pedigree of Denisov and information leading to a pedigree for Quezar. See the Aguanish section for a pedigree of Mitzie and the Riverview section for a pedigree of 7-Up.

Litter No. 1. B Litter Feb 11, 1989 5m, 2f [99.4]
Quezar of Sepp-Alta x Painter's Mitzie

Baron of Clearlake m
Blaze of Clearlake m
Blizzard of Clearlake m (D. Willett; C. Hames, Belgium)
Bandit of Clearlake m (sold)
Kortar's of Clearlake m (Kortar Kennels)
Belle of Clearlake f
Breezie of Clearlake f

Litter No. 2. J Litter Sept 20, 1991 0m, 2f [99.7]
Denisov of Togolaska x Breezie of Clearlake

Jazz of Clearlake f
Jinx of Clearlake f

Foundation Dogs:

Sepp-Lok's Bristall
 Sepp-Lok's Zip
 Sepp-Lok's Ushi
 Hoodoo of Seppalta Xsd
 Shevshenko of Rivndell
 Rambo of Seppalta (outside stud)

Bitches:

Sepp-Lok's Riot
 Sepp-Lok's Paisley
 Sepp-Lok's Xali
 Sepp-Star's Feather of Seppalta
 Sepp-Lok's Queche of Seppalta
 Sepp-Lok's Sunrise Dancer
 Riverdance's Frankie

Litter No. 1. A-Litter 9/9/04 4m,1f [97.2]

Sepp-Lok's Bristall x Sepp-Lok's Riot

Litter No. 2. C-Litter 9/11/04 5m,1f [96.7]

Sepp-Lok's Zip x Sepp-Lok's Paisley

Litter No. 3. D-Litter 4/11/05 3m,1f [97.2]

Hoodoo of Seppalta Xsd x Sepp-Lok's Xali

Litter No. 4. G-Litter 6/24/06 1m,2f [99.4]

Sepp-Lok's Ushi x Sepp-Star's Feather of Seppalta

Litter No. 5. H-Litter 6/24/06 0m,1f [97.6]

Sepp-Lok's Ushi x Sepp-Lok's Paisley

Litter No. 6. I-Litter 7/01/06 0m,1f [99.3]

Hoodoo of Seppalta Xsd x Sepp-Lok's Queche of Seppalta

Litter No. 7. J-Litter 10/11/06 2m,5f [99.1]

Shevshenko of Rivndell x Sepp-Aluk's Sunrise Dancer

Litter No. 8. K-Litter 2/02/07 3m,2f [98.1]

Rambo of Seppalta x Riverdance's Frankie

Pedigree of Deer Creek A-litter 97.2, born 9/9/04

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Sepp-lok's Bristol 96.70 (Sire)	Sepp-lok's Bowen 95.00	Grit Of Seppalta 99.70	Denisov Of Togolaska 100.00
		Vanessa Of Alta 90.30	XSD Nugget Of Seppalta 99.50
			Minsten Of Vargevass 81.50
			Dynamakos Ruby 99.10
			Atila Of Seppalta 99.70
	Shining Mountain's Tabiona 98.40	Sepp-lok's Barak 97.45	LD Whirlaway Of Seppalta 95.20
		River View's Nemeses 99.40	XSD LD Peter Of Seppalta 99.50
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25
			LD Ishmael Of Seppalta 99.4
			XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5
Sepp-lok's Riot 97.65 (Dam)	Sepp-lok's Lake 99.00	LD Ruffo Of Seppalta 99.45	XSD LD Narly Of Seppalta 99.50
		Sepp-lok's Fantasy 98.50	Sepp-lok's Buena 97.45
			River View's Animal 99.30
			Sepp-lok's Wilderness Image 92.30
			XLD Cat Of Seppalta 97.40
	Sepp-lok's Medusa 96.30	Sepp-lok's Orion 95.80	LD Sepp-lok's Dishawn 95.10
		Xpottie Of Seppalta 96.75	

Pedigree of Deer Creek C-litter 96.7; born 9/11/04

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
Sepp-lok's Zip 97.60 (Sire)	LD Ruffo Of Seppalta 99.45	LD Ishmael Of Seppalta 99.4	XSD LD Quewolf Of Seppalta 99.50	
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25	
	Sepp-lok's Mellony 95.80	XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5		XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
				XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4
	Sepp-lok's Stringfellow Hawk 92.20			Kree Of Seppalta 98.40
				Sepp-aluk's Fawn 86.00
Sepp-lok's Queche Of Seppalta 99.40			Sepp-lok's Gnarly 99.45	
			Zodiak Of Seppalta 99.30	
Sepp-lok's Paisley 95.8 (Dam)	Grit Of Seppalta 99.70	Denisov Of Togolaska 100.00	Denisov Of Markovo 100.00	
			Togolaska Zarina 100.00	
	Snow Star's Roci Of Seppalta 91.90	XSD Nugget Of Seppalta 99.50		XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
				XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4
	Snow Star's Thor 91.90			Snow Star's Comet 84.45
				Fluffy Of Seppalta 99.30
Snow Star's Cherokee 91.90			Snow Star's Rainey Pass 84.45	
			River View's Wausau 99.30	

Pedigree of Deer Creek G-litter 99.4; born 6/24/06

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Sepp-lok's Ushi 99.40 (Sire)	LD Ruffo Of Seppalta 99.45	LD Ishmael Of Seppalta 99.4	XSD LD Queewolf Of Seppalta 99.50
		XLD Nestly Of Seppalta 99.5	Powder Of Markovo 99.25
			XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
	River View's Scooter 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
		Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30	Dynamakos Ruby 99.10
			XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
Seppstar's Feather Of Seppalta 99.45 (Dam)	River View's Animal 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
		Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30	Dynamakos Ruby 99.10
			XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
	Seppstar's Cheyenne Of Seppalta 99.59	XSD LD Mobi Dick Of Seppalta 99.43	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
		XSD Golda Of Seppalta 99.75	XSD LD Flame Of Seppalta 99.3
			Denisov Of Togolaska 100.00
			XSD Nugget Of Seppalta 99.50

Pedigree of Deer Creek I-litter 99.3; born 7/01/06

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
Hoodoo Of Seppalta 99.20 (Sire)	XSD Bronco Of Seppalta 99.00	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo	
			Alma Of Seppalta 99.70	
		Sepp-aluk's Dixie 98.40	XLD Lester Of Seppalta 97.40	
	XLD Izzie Of Seppalta 99.40	XSD LD Queewolf Of Seppalta 99.50		Xantippa Of Seppalta 99.40
				XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40
		Powder Of Markovo 99.25	Sno-fire's Nanook Of Seppalta 99.60	
Sepp-lok's Queche Of Seppalta 99.40 (Dam)	Sepp-lok's Gnarly 99.45	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo	
			Alma Of Seppalta 99.70	
		Dilly Of Seppalta 99.35	Xpike Of Seppalta 99.40	
	Zodiak Of Seppalta 99.30	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40		LD/XSD Sky Of Seppalta 99.30
				Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
		Powder Of Markovo 99.25	Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
			Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	
			Athena Of Seppalta 99.70	

Pedigree of Deer Creek J-litter 99.1; 10/11/06

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents	
Shevshenko Of Rivndell 99.20 (Sire)	Howling Spirit's No. Nine 99.40	XSD LD Peter Of Seppalta 99.50	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	
			XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4	
		River View's Shawno 99.30	Jazz Of Windigo 99.40	
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25	
			Ego Of Seppalta 99.75	
	Shastakovich Of Rivndell 99.00		Sepp-aluk's Hunter 98.60	LD Callie Of Seppalta 97.40
				XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55
			Sepp-lok's Geneveive 99.45	Dilly Of Seppalta 99.35
				XLD Uelen's Ebony Of Seppalta 99.70
			Xpace Of Seppalta 99.40	Dynamakos Ruby 99.10
Sepp-aluk's Sunrise Dance 99.10 (Dam)	River View's Bootlegger 99.35		Jazz Of Windigo 99.40	
			Powder Of Markovo 99.25	
		River View's Wausau 99.30	Adolph Of Seppalta 99.30	
			Zzz's Of Seppalta 99.30	
	Sepp-aluk's Yin Yang 98.90		River View's Animal 99.30	XSD LD Narly Of Seppalta 99.50
				Sepp-lok's Buena 97.45
			Sepp-lok's Flurry 98.50	

Foundation Males:

Satin of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Ash of Markovo [99.4]
Tagil Barney [96.5]

Foundation Females:

Duska of Sepp-Alta [S92.3;I4.8;M2.9]
Sepäjoen Oliivia [S46;A25;M16.5;Z12.5]

Litter No. 1. S-Litter July 10, 1986 5m, 1f [S72.7;A12.5;M8.55;Z12.5]
Ash of Markovo x Sepäjoen Oliivia

Goosak Shango m wt
Goosak Sitka m gr, wt
Goosak Suggen m br, wt
Goosak Sapsuk m bl, br, wt (R. Vuorinen)
Goosak Surgut m br, wt (T. Leppäsalko)
Goosak Seesu f gr, wt

Litter No. 2. T-Litter Nov 10, 1987 3m, 2f [S95.9;I2.4;M1.7]
Satin of Sepp-Alta x Duska of Sepp-Alta

Goosak's Tuuba m gr, wt
Goosak's Tange m gr, wt long coat (K. Karttila)
Goosak's Tonto m gr, wt (U. Kuusinen)
Goosak's Ten f bl, gr, wt smooth med. long coat
Goosak's Tuesday f gr, wt med. long coat

Litter No. 3. U-Litter Nov 18, 1988 3m, 1f [S94.4;I2.4;M3.2]
Tagil Barney x Duska of Sepp-Alta

Goosak's Uller m br, wt
Goosak's Utzon m gr, wt
Goosak's Uulof m br, wt
Goosak's Uva f br, wt (T. Pakarinen)

Litter No. 4. V-Litter Feb 15, 1989 2m, 3f [S84.3;A6.3;I1.2;M5.1;Z3.1]
Goosak Shango x Goosak's Ten

Goosak Vodka m br, bl, wt
Goosak Vino m wt (T. Nāse)
Goosak Vega f wt
Goosak Venus f br, wt (A. Sorri)
Goosak Vita f wt

Litter No. 5. Z-Litter May 5, 1989 2m, 3f [S84.3;A6.3;I1.2;M5.1;Z3.1]
Goosak Sitka x Goosak's Tuesday

Goosak Zorro m gr, wt
Goosak Zoo m gr, wt smooth coat (Santala)
Goosak Zina f gr, wt
Goosak Zeita f gr, wt (A. Sorri)
Goosak Zola f gr, wt (Kesti & Rauhamaa)

Litter No. 6. A-Litter Nov 20,1989 3m,3f [S94.4;I2.4;M3.2]
Tagil Barney x Duska of Sepp-Alta

Goosak's Ace	m	br,wt	
Goosak's Alvar	m	br,wt	
Goosak's Alta	m	br,wt	(S.Koivunen)
Goosak's Ava	f	br,bl,wt	
Goosak's Aalto	f	br,wt	(Kesti & Rauhamaa)
Goosak's Amoroso	f	br,wt	long coat (J.Koskimäki)

Litter No. 7. B-Litter Nov 28,1989 2m,4f [S84.6;A6.3;M6;Z3.1]
Tagil Barney x Goosak Seesu

Goosak Basso	m	br,wt	(J.Hokkanen)
Goosak Breuer	m	br,wt	(S.&S. Ikonen)
Goosak Belle	f	br,wt	
Goosak Bru	f	bl,wt	
Goosak Blues	f	bl,wt	(V.Linna)
Goosak Brel	f	br,gr,wt	(S.Tyyskä)

Litter No. 8. C-Litter Nov 19,1990 2m,3f [96.2]
Tagil Barney x Goosak's Ten

Goosak Corbu-s	m	bl,gr	
Goosak Cesar-s	m	gr,wt	(S.&S. Ikonen)
Goosak Coco-s	f	bl	
Goosak Cree-s	f	br,wt	
Goosak Cha-Cha-s	f	br,gr,wt	(Yakuut Kennel)

Litter No 9. D-Litter Nov 25,1990 2m,1f [S94.4;I2.4;M3.2]
Tagil Barney x Duska of Sepp-Alta

Goosak Don-s	m	br,wt	
Goosak Dolci-s	m	gr,wt	(V.Linna)
Goosak Didi-s	f	gr,wt	

Litter No. 10. E-Litter Sept 22,1991 3m,3f [S89.4;A3.1;I1.8;M4.2;Z1.5]
Goosak's Uulof x Goosak Vega

Goosak Egon	m		
Goosak Eros	m		
Goosak Ervi	m		
Goosak Ebba	f		
Goosak Ella	f		
Goosak Era	f		

Litter No. 11. F-Litter Sept 23,1991 2m,5f [S95.2;I2.4;M2.4]
Goosak's Uulof x Goosak's Ten

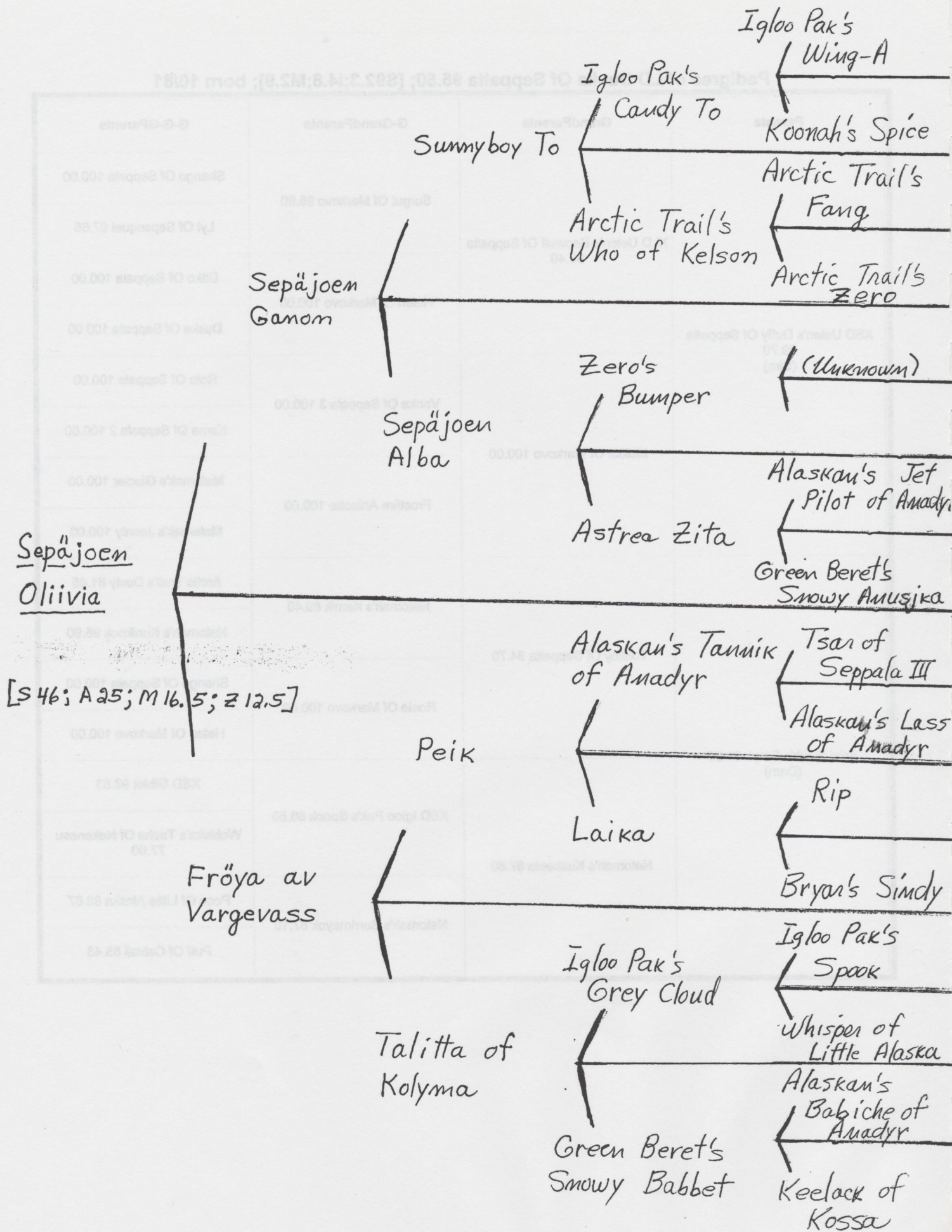
Goosak Falco-s	m		
Goosak Fog-s	m		
Goosak Femme-s	f		
Goosak Flame-s	f		
Goosak Flo-s	f		
Goosak Frost-s	f		
Goosak Fuuga-s	f		

Pedigree of LD Tagil Barney 95.40

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Wintergreen's Wolfgang 90.85 (Sire)	Valecho's Eros 98.50	Valecho's Defi 98.20	Malamak's Echo 97.65
			Valecho's Bora 98.80
		Valecho's Comet 98.80	Malamak's Echo 97.65
			Malamak's Inca 100.00
	Roka's Arctic Kora 83.20	Kelson's Eok Uk 85.40	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
			Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00
		Khoirre's Charming Mate 81.00	Shady Lane's Khony Of Wobiska 84.90
			Wobiska's Charm Of Roka 77.00
			XLD Foxstand's Sunday 100.00
			Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
Raga Of Markovo 100.00 (Dam)	Shango Of Seppala 100.00		XSD Mitzie Of Seppala 100.00
			Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
	Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Minka Of Seppala 100.00
			Toto Of Seppala 100.00
		Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00
			Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
		Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00

Pedigree of LD Duska Of Seppalta 95.50; [S92.3;I4.8;M2.9]; born 10/81

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
XSD Uelen's Duffy Of Seppalta 99.70 (Sire)	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
			Duska Of Seppala 100.00
			Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
		Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00
		Frostfire Anisette 100.00	Malamak's Glacier 100.00
			Malamak's Jaunty 100.00
			Arctic Trail's Dusty 81.85
			Natamah's Kunikpok 95.90
Smo-ki-luk's Serya 91.25 (Dam)	Tolstoy Of Seppalta 94.70	Natamah's Kamik 89.40	Shango Of Seppala 100.00
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
		Rosie Of Markovo 100.00	XSD Gibleet 98.83
			Wobiska's Tasha Of Nekenesu 77.00
			Poco Of Little Alaska 88.67
	Natamah's Kuskeeta 87.80	Natamah's Sarrimayok 87.10	Puff Of Calvali 85.43



River View Dave & Carolyn Ritter Mercer, Wisconsin 1988-93

Foundation Males:

Peter of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Zeus of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Xpace of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Jazz of Windigo [99.5]
Adolph of Sepp-Alta [99.4]

Foundation Females:

Zodiac of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Karacajou's Dreama of Windigo [99.5]
Powder of Markovo [98.9]

For pedigrees of Jazz and Dreama, see the Aagyush and the end of this section, respectively. The rest can be determined from Chapters III and V information.

Litter No. 1. Tree Litter Dec 10,1988 1m,5f [99.5]

Jazz of Windigo x Karcajou's Dreama of Windigo

River View's Hemlock m agouti,tan,wt (H.Sreden,MN)
River View's Cedar f sable,wt (H.Sreden,MN)
River View's Cypress f tan,wt
River View's Hickory f sable,wt
River View's Sequoia of Sepp-Alta f (Willett, M.Levitski)
River View's Aspen f wt.tan (L.Kimball,UT)

Litter No. 2. Wisconsin City Litter Dec 16,1988 2m,4f [99.2]

Jazz of Windigo x Powder of Markovo

River View's Hurley m agouti (J.Bragg,Spain)
River View's Woodruff m gr,wt (Marshall)
River View's Mercer f gr,tan,wt (P.Messier,QU)
River View's Wausau f fawn,gr (M.Hedlund,MI)
River View's Shawno f tan,gr,wt (P.Ruhl)
River View's Chetek of Sepp-Alta f fawn (Willett,Hastings, Scariafiot)

Litter No. 3. Soda Pop Litter Sept 26,1989 1m,2f [99.2]

Peter of Sepp-Alta x Powder of Markovo

River View's Sprite f wt (J.Bragg,SPAIN)
River View's RC f gr,wt (Marshall)
River View's 7-Up of Sepp-Alta f wt (Willett,G.Thom)

Litter No. 4. Candy Litter Dec 15,1989 3m,3f [99.5]

Zeus of Sepp-Alta II x Karcajou's Dreama of Windigo

River View's Licorice m wt (P.Ruhl,IL)
River View's PB Max m wt (P.Ruhl,IL)
River View's Goobers m wt,gr (M.Hedlund,MI)
River View's Hershey f gr,wt (Willett,R.Bourget,ALTA)
River View's Snickers f gr,tan,wt (T.Bowan,WI)
River View's Raisinette f wt,gr (P.Ruhl,IL)

Litter No. 5. Veggie Litter Oct 20, 1990 6f [99.4]
Peter of Sepp-Alta x River View's Shawno

River View's Cabbage	f	bl, tan, wt	(J. Bragg, SP)
River View's Turnip	f	wt, tan	(P. Ruhl, IL)
River View's Sprout	f	wt, bl	(P. Messier, QU)
River View's Spinach	f	wt, bl	(T. Bowan, WI)
River View's Parsnip	f	wt	(P. Ruhl)
River View's Carrot	f	fawn	(P. Ruhl)

Litter No. 6. Tool Litter Dec 8, 1990 3m, 3f [99.5]
Zeus of Sepp-Alta II x River View's Hickory

River View's Hammer of Sepp-Alta	m	wt, tan	(Willett, J. Tobin)
River View's Sledge	m	tan, gr, wt	
River View's Socket	m	tan, wt	(Pape)
River View's Hacksaw	f	br, gr, wt	(L. Henkel, WI)
River View's Ratchet	f	gr, tan, wt	(T. Bowan, WI)
River View's Crobar	f	tan, gr, wt	(J. Bragg, SP)

Litter No. 7. 20's Litter May 15, 1991 3m, 3f [99.4]
Xpace of Sepp-Alta x River View's Wausau

River View's Bootlegger	m	wt	(D. Willett, UT)
River View's U.T.	m	wt	(K. Harron, WI)
River View's Charleston	m	wt	(M. Hedlund, MI)
River View's Flapper	f	bl, wt	(J. Bragg, SP)
River View's Moonshine	f	wt	(L. Kimball, UT)
River View's Speakeasy	f	aqouti, wt	(D. Willett, UT)

Litter No. 8. 5m, 2f [99.5]
Adolph of Sepp-Alta x ZZZ's of Sepp-Alta

River View's Animal	m	gr, wt	(D. Willett, UT)
River View's Scooter	f	wt	(D. Willett, UT)
River View's Fozzy	m		(M. Hedlund, MI)
River View's Miss Piggy	f		(L. Henkel, WI)
River View's Skeeter	f		

Pedigree of Karcaju's Dreama Of Windigo 99.40

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Xepher Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
			Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Duska Of Seppala 100.00
			Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
	Auna Of Markovo 99.40	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00
			Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
		Nera Of Markovo 98.80	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
			Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00
Ali-son's Vixen Of Seppineau 99.40 (Dam)	Reddy Of Seppineau 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
			Willi-waw's Gale Of Cupid 100.00
		Asahi Of Manahtok 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00
	Manchado Of Seppineau 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Queen 100.00
			XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
		Moka Of Sepsequel 97.65	Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65

Sepp-Aluk Irene & Mike Chilinsky West Valley City, Utah 1990+

Foundation Males:

Xpike of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Lester of Sepp-Alta [96.2]
Rocky of Alta [72.8]

Foundation Females:

Xantippa of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
Golde of Spirit Song [99.3]
Outlaw's Belle Starr [99]
Takima Kodiak of Sepp-Alta [98.3]

See chapter V for pedigree information for Xpike, Xantippa (Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-Alta x Dynamakos Ruby) and Takima Kodiak (Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Candia of Sepp-Alta). Belle Starr is Polar of Sno-fire x Takima Kokiak of Sepp-Alta. A pedigree of Polar can be found in the Sno-fire section.

Litter No. 1. C-Litter Oct 16, 1990 2m, 0f [97.8]
Lester of Sepp-Alta x Golde of Spirit Song

Charney of Sepp-Aluk m wt
Carnac of Sepp-Aluk m gr, wt

Litter No. 2. D-Litter Oct 19, 1990 4m, 3f [97.9]
Lester of Sepp-Alta x Xantippa of Sepp-Alta

Dawson of Sepp-Aluk m gr, wt
Dexter of Sepp-Aluk m brn, wt
Dojo of Sepp-Aluk m gr, wt
Dart of Sepp-Aluk m brn, blk, wt
Dokky of Sepp-Aluk f brn, blk, wt
Dougina of Sepp-Aluk f gr, wt
Dixie of Sepp-Aluk f agouti, wt (L. Kimball, UT)

Litter No. 3. F-Litter Oct 31, 1990 1m, 4f [85.6]
Rocky of Alta x Takima Kodiak of Sepp-Alta

Farnon of Sepp-Aluk m gr, wt (L. Kimball, UT)
Feather of Sepp-Aluk f gr, wt
Feliz Navidog of Sepp-Aluk f gr, wt
Fern of Sepp-Aluk f gr, wt
Fawn of Sepp-Aluk f gr, wt

Litter No. 4. Reindeer Litter Apr 17, 1991 4m, 5f [99.3]
Xpike of Sepp-Alta x Outlaw's Belle Starr

Dasher of Sepp-Aluk m brn, blk, wt
Donner of Sepp-Aluk m agouti, wt
Blitzen of Sepp-Aluk m gr, wt (L. Kimball, UT)
Rudolf of Sepp-Aluk m gr, wt (Peterson)
Dancer of Sepp-Aluk f blk, wt
Niko Vixen of Sepp-Aluk f gr, wt (Larson)
Comet of Sepp-Aluk f wt
Cupid of Sepp-Aluk f wt

Lester of Seppalta x Xantippa of Seppalta

Glacier of Sepp-Aluk m agouti

Gizmo of Sepp-Aluk m gr,wt

Geronimo of Sepp-Aluk m gr,wt

Griffen of Sepp-Aluk m brn,bl,wt

Guinevere of Sepp-Aluk f wt

Gadget of Sepp-Aluk f sable,wt

Ginger of Sepp-Aluk f tan,wt

Pedigree of XLD Lester Of Seppalta 97.40

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents	
XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00	
			Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00	
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65	
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65	
			Toto Of Seppala 100.00	
	Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00	
			Rolo Of Seppala 100.00	
		Duska Of Seppala 100.00	Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00	
			Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	
Buffie Of Seppalta 95.30 (Dam)	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
			Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82	
		Robin Of Markovo 100.00	LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9	
			Malamak's Inca 100.00	
	Kodiak's Lily 91.15	LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82	
			Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00	
		Kelson's Ginger 85.40		

Pedigree of Golde Of Spirit Song 99.30

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
		Minto Of Seppineau 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
	Dynamakos Dokky Of Seppalta 99.10		Moka Of Sepsequel 97.65
		Zeita Of Markovo 99.40	Haakon Of Markovo 100.00
			Nera Of Markovo 98.80
Chucki Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)		Shango Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00
	Yankee Of Seppalta 99.75		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
		Uno Of Seppalta 99.70	Markovo's Maraq 100.00
			XLD Uelen's Ali
		Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
	Shango Of Markovo 98.80		Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65
Yoho Of Seppalta 99.25 (Dam)		Markovo's Maraq 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00
	Uno Of Seppalta 99.70		Frostfire Anisette 100.00
		XLD Uelen's Ali	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00

Shagal Serge Bissonnette St-Damien, Quebec 1988+

Foundation Male:

Cosmos of Sepp-Alta [93]

Foundation Female:

Ulma of Sepp-Alta [99.5]

Litter No. 1. A-Litter Mar 7, 1989 3m, 0f [96.3]

Cosmos of Sepp-Alta x Ulma of Sepp-Alta

Atome of Shagal m br, wt, bl (D. Willett, UT)

Azon of Shagal m br, wt, bl

Ajax of Shagal m bl, wt

Litter No. 2. B-Litter Oct 22, 1990 5m, 2f [96.3]

Cosmos of Sepp-Alta x Ulma of Sepp-Alta

Brandy of Shagal m wt, tan

Bayou of Shagal m br, wt, bl

Blackie of Shagal m bl, wt

Bandit of Shagal m br, wt

Baron of Shagal m br, wt

Belle of Shagal f wt, gr

Bitz of Shagal f br, wt

Pedigree of Shagal A- & B-litters 97.45

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
Cosmos Of Seppalta 95.4 (Sire)	Uelen's Ezra Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
		Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00
			Frostfire Anisette 100.00
		LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
	Kodiak's Layla 91.15		Malamak's Inca 100.00
			Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
		Kelson's Ginger 85.40	Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00
Ulma Of Seppalta 99.5 (Dam)	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80
			Robin Of Markovo 100.00
		Alma Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40
			Mokka Of Markovo 100.00
			Shango Of Seppala 100.00
	XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
			Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Duska Of Seppala 100.00

Sno-fire Pat Shane Broomfield, CO 1982+

Foundation Males:

Ivan of Sepp-Alta [99.7]
Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-Alta [99.7]
Grizzly of Sepp-Alta [99.4]
Boreal's X-Calibre of Sno-Sepp [94.6]
Takima of Sepp-Alta [92]

Foundation Females:

Micaela of Woodside [99.5]
Komet's Rabbit [S69.4;M27.5;A3.1]
Riv'ndell's Moka of Alta [S64.8;A31.2;M4]

The pedigree of Takima (Natomah's Kamik x Rosie of Markovo) is the same as that of Tantoo of Sepp-Alta, who is the dam of Riv'ndell's Moka of Alta, whose pedigree is at the end of this section.

Litter No. 2. White Litter Mar 20, 1986 5m, 3f [97.1]
Boreal's X-Calibre of Sno-Sepp x Kodiak of Sno-fire

Sno-fire's Frosty Sno-Man	m	
Sno-fire's Fox	m	(B. Pozarnsky, ND)
Sno-fire's Winter Wolf	m	(L. Fields, CO)
Sno-fire's Flyer	m	(P. Sansons, CO)
Sno-fire's White Casper	m	(S. Walker, MN)
Sno-fire's Suzie	f	(P. Sansons, CO)
Sno-fire's Ice-Kep	f	(P. Scarafiotti, WA)
Sno-fire's Crystal	f	(S. Walker, MN)

Litter No. 3. Lady Hawk Litter Dec 4, 1986 3m, 1f [S82.1;A15.6;M2.3]
Grizzly of Sepp-Alta x Riv'ndell's Moka of Alta

Navarre of Sno-fire
Sno-fire's Bullet of Sepp-Alta m (D. Willett, UT; J. Clark, WY)
Isab eau of Sno-fire f

Litter No. 4. Alaska Litter Dec 7, 1987 1m, 6f [95.7]
Takima of Sepp-Alta x Micaela of Woodside

Sno-fire's Nyac of Sepp-Alta	m	(D. Willett, UT; P. Shane CO)
Sno-fire's Sitka of Sepp-Alta	f	(D. Willett, UT; Bombardieri, It)
Juneau of Sno-fire	f	(S. Walker, MN)
Yukon of Sno-fire	f	(Cheoux, France)
Togiak of Sno-fire	f	(P. Sansons, CO)

Litter No. 5. German Litter Apr 21, 1988 3m, 1f [S75.8;A9.3;M14.9]
Navarre of Sno-fire x Komet's Rabbit

Rudiger of Sno-fire	m	
Hans of Sno-fire	m	(S. Walker, MN)
Gretchen of Sno-fire	f	(D. Lane, WY)
Sno-fire's Fritz of Sepp-Alta	m	(Willett, UT; Klose, Germany)

Litter No. 6. Charlie's Angels Litter Nov 10, 1988 1m, 4f [S82.3; A15.6; Uelen's Ebony of Sepp-Alta x Rivendell's Moka of Alta M2.1]

Bosley of Sno-fire m
Sabrina of Sno-fire f (Egli, CO)
Sno-fire's Jill of Sepp-Alta f (Willett, UT; Hastings, CO)
Sno-fire's Kate of Sepp-Alta f (Willett, UT; Kimball, UT)
Sno-fire's Kelly of Sepp-Alta f (Willett, UT; Salazar, UT)

Litter No. 7. Irish Litter Mar 17, 1990 3m, 6f [S90.8; A7.8; M1.4]
Navarre of Sno-fire x Micaela of Woodside

Patrick of Sno-fire m
Shamrock of Sno-fire m
Dublin of Sno-fire m
Lucky of Sno-fire f
Banshee of Sno-fire f
Leprechaun of Sno-fire f
Clover of Sno-fire f
Irish of Sno-fire f

Litter No. 8. Mar 18, 1993 3m, 2f [99.3]
Narles of Sepp-Alta x Sno-fire's Candy Cane

Candy Cane is Polar of Sno-fire ex Takima Kodiak of Sepp-Alta.

**Pedigree of Sno-fire Litter No.2 98.0; born 3/1986
(Polar of Sno-fire & Sno-fire's Nanook of Seppalta were littermates of Kodiak.)**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents	
Boreal's X-calibre Of Sno-sepp 96.4 (Sire)	Zog Of Seppalta 99.60	Shango Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	
		XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	
	Boreal's Ta-toya 93.20			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
			Netuks Vulcan Of Manahtok 95.20	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
			Smo-ki-luk's Serya 91.25	Nenana Of Natomah 90.30
Kodiak Of Sno-fire 99.6 (Dam)	Ivan Of Seppalta 99.70	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Tolstoy Of Seppalta 94.70	
			Natomah's Kuskeeta 87.80	
			Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
	Micaelia Of Woodside 99.55		Seppineau's Oka Of Windigo 100.00	Malamak's Okleasik 100.00
				Adina Of Manahtok 100.00
			Atila Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40
			Mariah Of Woodside 99.40	Mokka Of Markovo 100.00
			Dynamakos Dokky Of Seppalta 99.10	
			Yankee Of Seppalta 99.75	

**Pedigree of Navarre Of Sno-fire 95.05; born 12/86
(Sno-fire's Litter No. 3)**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
Grizzly Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00
			Bryar's Queen 100.00
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65
	Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00
			Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00
		Frostfire Anisette 100.00	Malamak's Glacier 100.00
			Malamak's Jaunty 100.00
Riv'ndell's Moka Of Alta 90.70 (Dam)	Velikaya Wylie Of Kossa 86.70	Ak. Hustler Of Anadyr 88.65	XLD Ak. Nicolai 2 Of Anadyr 77.30
			Ak. Huslia Of Anadyr 100.00
		Kossa's Scottie Of Velikaya 84.75	Fido Of Kossa 79.50
			Nadya T-serkovna Of Kossa 90.00
	LD Tantoo Of Seppalta 94.70	Natomah's Kamik 89.40	Arctic Trail's Dusty 81.85
			Natomah's Kunikpok 95.90
		Rosie Of Markovo 100.00	Shango Of Seppala 100.00
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00

Pedigree of Komet's Rabbit 80.55
[S69.4; A3.1; I1.6; M25.9]

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents		
XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00		
			Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00		
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65		
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65		
		Ditko Of Seppala 100.00	Toto Of Seppala 100.00		
			SD Zaza Of Seppala 100.00		
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00		
			Duska Of Seppala 100.00		
		Tenaya Of Tanglewood 61.70 (Dam)	Tajo's Midnight Rider 82.80	Tobie 2 Of White Water Lake 94.14	Tobie Of White Water Lake 94.14
					Panda Of White Water Lake 94.14
Juno Of Igluk 71.50	Comanche 72.40				
	Elue 70.63				
Kaibab 81.00	Chad Of Kainino 77.30				
	Heidi Of Kainino 84.70				
Dove Of Tanglewood 40.50	Ling's Mashenka Vaysia 0.00			Ch. Dichodia's Bingo Silver Arrow 0.00	
				Amur's Su ling Senee Glazah 0.00	

Foundation Males:

Attila of Sepp-Alta [99.7]
 Quewolf of Sepp-Alta [99.6]
 Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
 Narly of Sepp-Alta [99.5]
 Lester of Sepp-Alta [96.2]

Foundation Females:

Whirlaway of Sepp-Alta [S94.8;I1.2;M4]
 Vanessa of Alta [S66.25;A31.25;M2.5]
 Riv'ndell's Moka of Alta [S64.8;A31.2;M4]
 Foxhaunt Diamond In The Rough [S60.5;I6.2;M33.3]

Pedigrees for the foundation males, who were all outside studs, can be constructed from the information in Chapters III and V, or in the case of Lester, on the previous page. A pedigree for Riv'ndell's Moka (Velikaya Wylie of Kossa x Tantoo of Sepp-Alta) is in the Sno-fire section.

Litter No. 1. A-Litter Mar 13, 1989 4m, 2f [S80;I3.1;M16.9]
 Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Foxhaunt Diamond In The Rough

Sepp-Lok's Ariok of Kimball m wt
 Sepp-Lok's Arooh of Alta m wt (Willett; S. Thew, NY)
 Sepp-Lok's Aragorn m gr, wt (J. Holdridge, CO)
 Sepp-Lok's Arista f sable, wt (J. Holdridge, CO)
 Sepp-Lok's Adriel f wt (J. Brienholt, UT)

Litter No. 2. B-Litter Sept. 16, 1989 2m, 3f [S97.25;I0.6;M2.15]
 Attila of Sepp-Alta x Whirlaway of Sepp-Alta

Sepp-Lok's Barak m blk, brn, wt
 Sepp-Lok's Boo of Sepp-Alta m pinto (Willett; C. Hames, Belg.)
 Sepp-Lok's Buena f pinto
 Sepp-Lok's Baba f blk, br, wt (J. Shoemaker, WA)
 Sepp-Lok's Brita f blk, br, wt (J. Holdridge, CO)

Litter No. 3. C-Litter Jul 8, 1990 3m, 2f [S97.2;I.6;M2.2]
 Quewolf of Sepp-Alta x Whirlaway of Sepp-Alta

Sepp-Lok's Cori m gr, wt
 Sepp-Lok's Chase m wt (P. Scarafiotti, WA)
 Sepp-Lok's Cowboy of Sepp-Alta m wt (Willett; Salazar, UT)
 Sepp-Lok's Chimera f wt
 Sepp-Lok's Chelsey f gr, wt

Litter No. 4. Jul 13, 1990 5m, 3f [S73.1;A15.6;I1.6;M9.7]
 Sepp-Lok's Ariok of Kimball x Vanessa of Alta

Caliban of Kimball m tan, wt
 Tazmania of Kimball f agouti
 Girl of Kimball f sable, wt (J. Shoemaker, WA)
 (The rest of this litter was sold as pets.)

Litter No. 5. D-Litter Dec 13, 1990 0m, 2f [S82.2; A15.6; M2.2]
Narly of Sepp-Alta x Riv'ndell's Moka of Alta

Sepp-Lok's Dishoun f gr, wt
Sepp-Lok's Dayna of Sepp-Alta f gr, wt (D. Willett, UT)

Litter No. 6. E-Litter May 8, 1991 2m, 4f [S95.5; I.6; M3.9]
Lester of Sepp-Alta x Whirlaway of Sepp-Alta

Sepp-Lok's Elijah m gr, wt
Sepp-Lok's Eska of Sepp-Aluk m wt (I. Shilinski, UT)
Sepp-Lok's Elise f gr, wt (A. Summan, Scotland)
Sepp-Lok's Ester f gr, wt
Sepp-Lok's Elsa f wt
Sepp-Lok's Elan f wt

Litter No. 7 F-Litter Oct 29, 1992 3m, 5f [98.4]
Narles of Sepp-Alta x Sepp-Lok's Buena

Sepp-Lok's Farly of Sepp-Alta m (D. Willett, UT)
Sepp-Lok's Flynn m
Sepp-Lok's Faroah m
Sepp-Lok's ~~Flyer~~ f
Sepp-Lok's Falcon f
Sepp-Lok's Flurry f
Sepp-Lok's Freya f
Sepp-Lok's Fantasy f

Litter No. 8 G-Litter Nov 1, 1992 4m, 2f [99.6]
Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Dilly of Sepp-Alta

Sepp-Lok's Gnarly of Sepp-Alta m (D. Willett, UT)
Sepp-Lok's Ghengis m
Sepp-Lok's Galahad m
Sepp-Lok's Garth of Sepp-Alta m (J. Tyndall, MI)
Sepp-Lok's Geneviev f
Sepp-Lok's Gazelle f

Litter No. 9 H-Litter 3m, 1f [91.8]
Kowdog of Sepp-Alta x Fawn of Sepp-Aluk

Sepp-Lok's Hart m
Sepp-Lok's Hale m
Sepp-Lok's Hawk m
Sepp-Lok's Hollie f

Litter No. 10 I-Litter 0m, 2f [S86.3; A7.8; I0.8; M5.1]
Sepp-Alta's Akoo x Tasmania of Kimball

Pedigree of Foxhaut's Diamond-in-the-rough 68.30
[S60.5; I6.2; M33.3]

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents		
Foxhaut's E.f.hutton 41.30 (Sire)	Foxhaut's Lion Point Gaston 58.50	Kelson's Le Voix Of Lion Point 85.40	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82		
			Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00		
		Belle Laika Parka 31.60	Igloo Pak's Gyp 38.55		
			Foxhaut's Seneca 24.70		
			CH Frosty Aire's Banner Boy 0.00		
	CH Foxhaut's Tokay 24.05	Foxhaut's Glacier Blu 23.40	Foxhaut's Kaytee 46.85		
			Foxhaut Zorka's Stormee 49.40		
		Foxhaut's Seneca 24.70	CH Foxhaut's Zorina 0.00		
			Banchee Of Seppalta 95.30 (Dam)	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Mikiuk Tuktu Tomyak 100.00
					Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
Shango Of Seppala 100.00					
Helen Of Markovo 100.00					
Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82					
Kodiak's Lily 91.15	LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9	Malamak's Inca 100.00			
		Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82			
	Kelson's Ginger 85.40	Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00			

Pedigree of LD Whirlaway Of Seppalta 95.20

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
LD Kodiak's Valois 94.80/ (Sire)	Kodiak's Iroquois 89.60	Kirkemo's Tebee 93.71	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
		Kelson's Ginger 85.40	Kimik's Tanya 93.60
	Verhelynn's Ruby Of Kodiak 100.00	Kahn Of Bru 100.00	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
		Lena Of Vixen 100.00	Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00
Boreal's Minnie Of Seppalta 96.50 (Dam)	Boreal's Eclipse 99.80	Zog Of Seppalta 99.60	Bru Of Seppala 100.00
		Togolaska Blackfoot 100.00	Gagnon's Vixen 100.00
	Boreal's Ta-toya 93.20	Netuks Vulcan Of Manahtok 95.20	Bru Of Seppala 100.00
		Smo-ki-luk's Serya 91.25	Gagnon's Vixen 100.00
			Shango Of Markovo 98.80
			XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4
		Markovo's Maraqa 100.00	
		Togolaska Zarina 100.00	
		Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00	
		Nenana Of Natomah 90.30	
		Tolstoy Of Seppalta 94.70	
		Natomah's Kuskeeta 87.80	

**Pedigree of Vanessa Of Alta 90.30; born 12/19/86
[S66.25; A31.25; M2.5]**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
Minsten Of Vargevass 81.50 (Sire)	pPeik 86.15	Ak. Tannik Of Anadyr 89.00	Tsar Of Seppala 3 100.00
			Ak. Lass Of Anadyr 78.00
	LD Blue Of Vargevass 76.80	Laika 83.30	Rip 66.60
			Bryar's Sindy 100.00
		Ak. Papik Of Anadyr 77.60	XLD Ak. Astro Of Anadyr 79.55
			Ak. Vixen 3 Of Anadyr 75.70
Dynamakos Ruby 99.10 (Dam)	Minto Of Seppineau 98.80	Narajak 76.00	Ak. Jet Pilot Of Anadyr 76.00
			Green Beret's Snowy Angara 76.00
	Zeita Of Markovo 99.40	Mikiuk Tuku Tornyak 100.00	Bryar's Silver 100.00
			Bryar's Queen 100.00
	Nera Of Markovo 98.80	Moka Of Sepsequel 97.65	XSD Malemak's Ego 97.65
			Ember Of Snow Myth 97.65
		Haakon Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
			Duska Of Seppala 100.00
		Mikiuk Tuku Tornyak 100.00	
		Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65	

Togwotee Pass Fred Seablom Elburn, IL 1978-92

Foundation Males:

Xepher of Sepp-Alta	[99.5]
Peter of Sepp-Alta	[99.5]
Astro of Sepp-Alta	[99.4]
Jayar of Alta	[S67.8;M7.2;Z25]

Foundation Females:

Tserko's Zinnia of Sepp-Alta	[93]
Spitfire of Alta	[S60.8;A8.8;I12.8;M17.6]

The most significant early Togwotee Pass breeding was Xepher x Spitfire, which produced Cirque, Cascade and Gala, whose pedigree can be found at the end of this section. The background on Astro (Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Dynamakos Ruby) can be found in Chapter V. For pedigrees of Zinnia and Peter, see the Shagal section. In 1992 Fred Seablom sold his 14 main dogs to Pat Hasting's Wildfire Kennels.

Litter No. 5. A-Litter Sept 14, 1985 2m, 3f [S80.4;M7.1;Z12.5]
Jayar of Alta x Tserko's Zinnia of Sepp-Alta

Awesome of Togwotee Pass	m	
Acorn Cracker of Togwotee Pass	m	(West)
Amuk of Togwotee Pass	f	(Lenz)
Ain't Misbehavin of Togwotee Pass	f	(McGinness)
Applejack of Togwotee Pass	f	(P. Ruhl)

Litter No. 6. B-Litter June 10, 1986 2m, 4f [S80.4;M7.1;Z12.5]
Jayar of Alta x Tserko's Zinnia of Sepp-Alta

Bushwhacker of Togwotee Pass	m	(Kilgren)
Barnstormer of Togwotee Pass	m	(Martin)
Blackberry of Togwotee Pass	f	
Bratwurst of Togwotee Pass	f	
Bamboozle of Togwotee Pass	f	(Linn)
Bruin of Togwotee Pass	f	(Mauldin)

Litter No. 7. F-Litter Oct 19, 1987 1m, 4f [S80.4;M7.1;Z12.5]
Jayar of Alta x Tserko's Zinnia of Sepp-Alta

Far Side of Togwotee Pass	m	(P. Ruhl)
Front Runner of Togwotee Pass	f	(Mann)
Fast Forward of Togwotee Pass	f	(Pink)
Fine Fix of Togwotee Pass	f	(Berg)
Fantasia of Togwotee Pass	f	(Woodworth)

Litter No. 8. H-Litter Dec 18, 1987 4m, 2f [S72;A2.2;I3.2;M8.1;Z12.5]
Jayar of Alta x Gala of Togwotee Pass

Hertz of Togwotee Pass	m	
Hagar of Togwotee Pass	m	(Tieman)
Hyde of Togwotee Pass	m	(P. Ruhl)
Hoback of Togwotee Pass	m	(P. Hastings)
Harmony of Togwotee Pass	f	(P. Hastings)
Honeycomb of Togwotee Pass	f	

Litter No. 9. J-Litter Dec 20, 1987 3m, 1f [S72;A2.2;I3.2;M8.1;Z12.5]
Jayar of Alta x Cascade of Togwotee Pass

Jarl of Togwotee Pass	m	(P.Hastings CO)
Jekyll of Togwotee Pass	m	(P.Hastings CO)
J.A.T.O. of Togwotee Pass	m	(P.Hastings CO)
Jasmine of Togwotee Pass	f	(P.Hastings CO)

Litter No. 10. K-Litter July 10, 1989 4m, 4f [S89.9;M3.85;Z6.25]
Astro of Sepp-Alta x Bratwurst of Togwotee Pass

Kilter of Togwotee Pass	m	
Keystone of Togwotee Pass	m	
Kabuki of Togwotee Pass	m	(Rance)
Kirsch of Togwotee Pass	m	(Lenz)
Kudos of Togwotee Pass	f	
Krugerrand of Togwotee Pass	f	(Obee)
Kolo of Togwotee Pass	f	(P.Hastings CO)
Krona of Togwotee Pass	f	(P.Hastings CO)

Litter No. 11. L-Litter Nov 14, 1990 4m, 3f [S85.95;A1.1;I1.6;M4.3;Z6.2]
Peter of Sepp-Alta x Harmony of Togwotee Pass

Laut of Togwotee Pass	m	
Logo of Togwotee Pass	m	(C.Ritter, WI)
Leif of Togwotee Pass	m	(P.Hastings, CO)
Lars of Togwotee Pass	m	(P.Hastings, CO)
On the Lam of Togwotee Pass	f	(P.Hastings, CO)
Lollipop of Togwotee Pass	f	(P.Hastings, CO)
Loop de lu of Togwotee Pass	f	(P.Hastings, CO)

Litter No. 12. N-Litter June 1, 1991 4m, 3f [S80.3;A2.2;I3.2;M8.1;Z6.2]
Cirque of Togwotee Pass x Bratwurst of Togwotee Pass

Norseman of Togwotee Pass	m	
Nifty of Togwotee Pass	m	
Niche of Togwotee Pass	m	
Nuke of Togwotee Pass	m	
Nova of Togwotee Pass	f	
Nocturne of Togwotee Pass	f	
Not So of Togwotee Pass	f	

**Pedigree of Togwotee Pass Litters A,B,F 83.2; born 1985-87
[S80.4; M7.1; Z12.5]**

Cosmos of Seppalta XLD and Tserko's Sunflower of Seppalta were littermates of Zinnia.

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
Jayar Of Alta 70.0 (Sire)	XLD Uelen's Ebony Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
		Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00
			Frostfire Anisette 100.00
			XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40
	Komet's Cinder 40.3	Komet's Allan Of Alta 80.55	Tenaya Of Tanglewood 61.70
			Unknown (Zero)
		Zero's Crystal Comet 0.00	Unknown (Zero)
			Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
Tserko's Zinnia Of Seppalta 96.4 (Dam)	Uelen's Ezra Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80
			Helen Of Markovo 100.00
		Mokka Of Markovo 100.00	Vanka Of Seppala 3 100.00
			Frostfire Anisette 100.00
			Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
	Kodiak's Layla 91.15	LD Aggo De Kramotik 96.9	Malamak's Inca 100.00
			Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
		Kelson's Ginger 85.40	Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00

**Pedigree of Cascade, Cirque & Gala Of Togwotee Pass 80.2; born 1980-81
[S80.2; A4.4; I6.4; M9]**

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents
Xepher Of Seppalta 99.40 (Sire)	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Shango Of Seppala 100.00
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
	Auna Of Markovo 99.40		Duska Of Seppala 100.00
		Shango Of Seppala 100.00	Ruffo Of Seppala 100.00
			Bilka Of Seppala 3 100.00
Spitfire Of Alta 60.8 (Dam)	Brush Bow's Bilkoff 90.6	Nera Of Markovo 98.80	Mikiuk Tuktu Tornyak 100.00
			Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
		Sno-white Of Little Alaska 94.10	Mustang Of Little Alaska 98.83
	Boyarka's Maggie Mae of Alta		Zippo Of Little Alaska 89.40
		Natomah's Sarsi 87.15	Natomah's Timi 83.75
			Tsesarka Of Natomah 90.55
	Tadluk's Leonov	Tadluk's Erik	
	Alaskan's Maggie of Anadyr	Laska of Anadyr	
		Alaskan's Chigger of Anadyr	
		Alaskan's Natchi of Anadyr	

Yukon River Pete Scariafiotti Graham, WA 1985+

Foundation Males:

Ivan of Sepp-Alta [99.7]
Jubal of Spirit Wind [99.6]

Foundation Females:

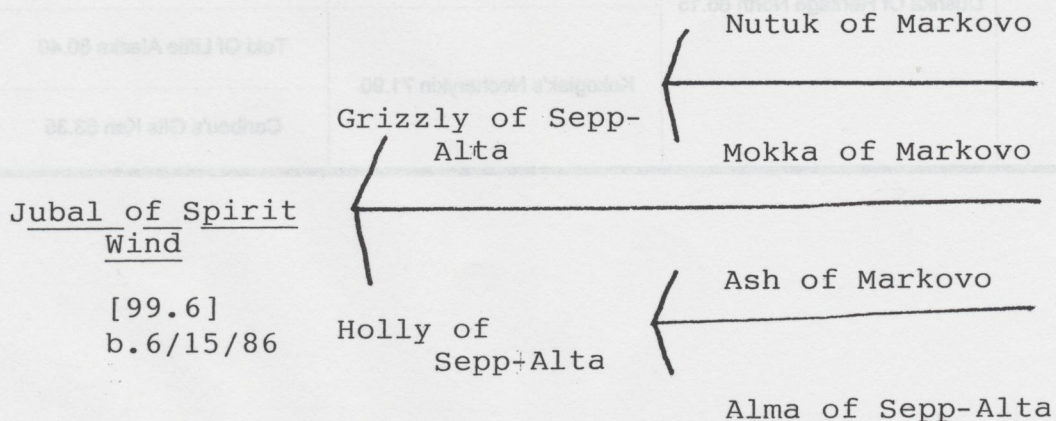
River View's Chetek of Sepp-Alta [99.3]
Sno-fire's Icekep [98]
Nina of Heritage North [S62.8;A25;I5.6;M6.6]
Spiritwind's Annabel Lee [S59.6;M38.3;I2.1]

Litter No. 1. Dec 4, 1990 3m, 4f [S81.2;A12.5;I2.8;M3.5]
Jubal of Spirit Wind x Nina of Heritage North

Yukon River's Balto m
Yukon River's Shango m
Yukon River's Motor m (Robinson)
Yukon River's Jazz f
Yukon River's Holly f
Yukon River's Echo f (Decker)

Litter No. 2. May 26, 1991 2m, 6f [S79.6;M19.4;I1.0]
Jubal of Spirit Wind x Spiritwind's Annabel Lee

Yukon River's Astro m
Yukon River's Cisco m
Yukon River's Ajo f
Yukon River's Sedona f
Yukon River's Gyro f
Yukon River's Apache f
Yukon River's Naco f
Yukon River's Decca f



Pedigree of Nina Of Heritage North 86.25; born 12/1/82
[S62.8; A25; M6.6; I5.6]

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents	
Cobaka Cahg Nicholas 86.35 (Sire)	Ak. Blu Of Anadyr 94.90	Tserko Of Seppala 3 100.00	Rolo Of Seppala 100.00	
		Ak. U-chee Of Anadyr 89.75	Kama Of Seppala 2 100.00	
			Wabask Of Seppala 100.00	
			Ak. Cheeakio 2 Of Anadyr 79.50	
			XLD Ak. Nicolai Of Anadyr 73.70	
	Ak. Chalamar Of Anadyr 77.80	XLD Ak. Astro Of Anadyr 79.55	Ak. Bon-bon Of Anadyr 85.40	
		Ak. Chevelle Of Anadyr 76.00	XLD Ak. Nicolai Of Anadyr 73.70	
			Tyndrum's Chanel Five 78.30	
			Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	
			Xaros Of Markovo 99.40	
Leda Of Heritage North 86.15 (Dam)	Kingeak Of Heritage North 86.15	Kokogiak's Necherykin 71.90	Helen Of Markovo 100.00	
			Toki Of Little Alaska 80.40	
			Caribou's Gits Kan 63.35	
			Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	
		Dushka Of Heritage North 86.15	Xaros Of Markovo 99.40	Helen Of Markovo 100.00
	Toki Of Little Alaska 80.40			
	Kokogiak's Necherykin 71.90			Caribou's Gits Kan 63.35

Pedigree of Spirit Wind's Annabel Lee 63.4

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GrandParents		
Falstaff Of Spirit Wind 97.50 (Sire)	LD Dimitri Of Seppalta 95.50	XSD Uelen's Duffy Of Seppalta 99.70	XLD Uelen's Beowulf Of Seppalta 99.40		
		Smo-ki-luk's Serya 91.25	Mokka Of Markovo 100.00		
			Tolstoy Of Seppalta 94.70		
			Natomah's Kuskeeta 87.80		
		Holly Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80	
	Alma Of Seppalta 99.70		Robin Of Markovo 100.00		
			XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40		
	Nickie Red Leonard 29.25 (Dam)		Foxhaunt's Lion Point Gaston 58.50	Kelson's Le Voix Of Lion Point 85.40	Spook Of White Water Lake 93.82
				Belle Laika Parka 31.60	Wobiska's Chippy Of Roka 77.00
		Igloo Pak's Gyp 38.55			
Sheeba Xvi 0.00		Kertoany of Wilderness Trace	Foxhaunt's Seneca 24.70		
			Nagalah of Wilderness Trace		
	Pacer of Wilderness Trace	Ukcha of Wilderness Trace			
		Sasha of Midnight Sun			
			Batu of Wilderness Trace		

Wapello

Janice & Sean Martin

Kilrie, Scotland 1990+

Foundation Males:

Yank of Sepp-Alta [99.6]

Alyosha of Sepp-Alta [99.4]

Foundation Female:

Wyphurst's Cassiopeia of Wapello [S59.2;M20.3;A18.8;I1.7]

Backgrounds on Alyosha (Hercules of Sepp-Alta x Dynamakos Ruby) and Yank (Uelen's Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Hazel of Sepp-Alta) can be found in Chapters III-V.

Litter No. 1. A-Litter July, 1991 2m,3f [S79.3;M10.5;A9.4;I0.8]

Alyosha of Sepp-Alta x Wyphurst's Cassiopeia of Wapello

Wapello's Axel	m	bl,br,wt
Wapello's Ashanak	m	gr,tan, wt
Wapello's Animah	f	wt
Wapello's Adeenah	f	bl,wt
Wapello's Aliona	f	bl,wt

Pedigree of LD Wyphurst's Cassiopeia Of Wapello 76.1
[S59.2; M20.3; A18.8;I1.7]

Parents	GrandParents	G-GrandParents	G-G-GParents
SD Nutuk Of Seppalta 99.50 (Sire)	XSD Hercules Of Seppalta 99.55	XSD Ash Of Markovo	Nutok Of Markovo 98.80
			Robin Of Markovo 100.00
		Alma Of Seppalta 99.70	XSD Uelen's Baron Of Seppalta 99.40
			Mokka Of Markovo 100.00
			Shango Of Seppala 100.00
	XLD Uelen's Ali 99.4	Surgut Of Markovo 98.80	Lyl Of Sepsequel 97.65
			Ditko Of Seppala 100.00
		Helen Of Markovo 100.00	Duska Of Seppala 100.00
			Bain's Northern Kymric 85.85
			Snow Mist's Grey Ghost 82.30
Whirley Weasel Of Alka-shan 52.70 (Dam)	Alashak's Beowulf 66.13		Zippi Of Kokogiak 78.70
			Klondike's K'Jonathan 74.99
		Alashak's Anne-bell 49.97	Anka Vom Alvajarvi 23.90
			Janos Of Gydan 57.40
			Quinnriver's Miria 0.00
	Happyess Of Alka-shan 38.25	Kamatschatka Borax 28.70	Matanuska's Chenuk Taku 65.70
			Kara Of Chippoorwill 29.90
		Arctic Melodie Of Alka-shan 47.80	

Wildfire Patty Hastings Estes Park, CO 1987+

Foundation Males:

Polar of Sno-fire [99.6]
Rocky of Alta [72.8]

Foundation Females:

Teela of Sepp-Alta [98.3]
Vanessa of Alta [S66.25;A31.25;M2.5]

Pedigrees for Polar (Ivan of Sepp-Alta x Micaela of Woodside),
Vanessa (Minsten av Vargevass x Dynamakos Ruby) and Teela (Uelen's
Beowulf of Sepp-Alta x Candia of Sepp-Alta) are in the Sno-fire
section, Sepp-Lok section and Chapter V, respectively.

Litter No. 1. A-Litter Aug.23,1988 4m,3f [85.6]
Rocky of Alta x Teela of Sepp-Alta

Amadeus of Wildfire m wt,gr
Ajax of Wildfire m wt,gr
Archie of Wildfire m wt,gr
Alberta of Wildfire f wt,gr
Atalanta of Wildfire f gr,wt
Wildfire's Amazing Grace f wt,gr

Litter No. 2. C-Litter Feb18,1989 3m,3f [S82.9;A15.6;M1.5]
Polar of Sno-fire x Vanessa of Alta

Wildfire's Cheechako m gr,wt
Chopin of Wildfire m yellow,wt
Carley of Wildfire f gr,wt
Cheena of Wildfire f gr,wt
Christine of Wildfire f gr,wt

Litter No. 3. D-Litter Mar 6,1991 3m,2f [S84.3;A7.8;M7.9]
Amadeus of Wildfire x Carley of Wildfire

Wildfire's Deacon m br,wt
Wildfire's Decker m wh,gr
Draco of Wildfire m wh,gr
Wildfire's Dazzle f wh,gr
Dixie of Wildfire f wh,gr

VII. FEEDING & TRAINING

How many times have you heard: "I trained wrong this year," or, "I made a mistake in my feed?" Even when everything seems to go right one season, the next season arrives, something needs to be changed, and suddenly the dogs aren't performing like expected. Training and feeding are an ongoing challenge. What we will relate here are a few general rules that have served us well over about 20 years of mushing.

Our food mixture generally consists of about two-thirds meat to one-third commercial dry dog food by weight, plus fat, vitamins, calcium, salt and a little fish meal. The exact ratio of meat to dry dog food depends upon how much water is in the meat. The 2 to 1 ratio is for well watered-down meat which is probably the rule these days. We always use a reasonably high quality dry dog food, which doesn't have to be expensive but does have to have its main ingredient meat-based. During the summer we may replace up to one-half the dry food with a cheaper brand, and during the racing season we try to use only top of the line brands for the racing team. Switching brands during the racing season does not seem to create a problem as long as the switch is to a brand of equal or higher quality of a similar type. Sometimes this is unavoidable on the race circuit because of availability and because part of the prizes is often dog food.

Nutritionists say that a dog's digestive system is like a computer. Once programmed to a particular food mixture, only that mixture is totally utilizable. And it takes several months for dogs to change their food program. Thus, once a working combination of meat, dog food and fat is arrived at hopefully in the early fall, that combination should be kept reasonably fixed for the total racing and training season.

We favor red meat (beef or horse) over white meat (fowl) for two reasons. First, there is evidence that red meat takes longer to digest and, therefore, is utilized over a longer period. This appears to be an advantage for endurance. Second, good beef is easier to find than good chicken. It is hard to recognize good chicken because many suppliers have gotten smart. They fine grind everything so that the buyer cannot easily tell if it is beaks, necks, backs and combs or the whole chicken. Even whole chickens can vary greatly in quality.

If our meat doesn't include ground up bone, we supplement with dicalcium phosphorous (bone meal). Since meat itself contains no calcium and very little phosphorous, the ideal calcium-phosphorous ratio (1.6/1.0) is not upset by the addition of dicalcium phosphorous or bone meal. Special canine vitamin and mineral mixtures to supplement beef is made by Tri-Ag Supply of Harvard, Illinois. Although the commercial dog food in the diet may be

well fortified with vitamins and minerals when it is produced, considerable deterioration can occur by the time we consumers actually feed the stuff.

Our last supplement is a little bit of fish meal, about 1 to 1½ cups for every 8 dogs. Besides being extremely high in protein, fish meal supposedly contains some special enzyme useful to dogs. Feeding a little fish meal is insurance against protein deficiency, which can occur in super active Siberian Huskies. However, one should take care not to feed too much, or diarrhea will result. Also, it takes most dogs awhile to adapt to fish meal, and so it should be gradually introduced.

Controlling the amount of fat in the diet is always a challenge. Too much fat and dogs lying idle in a comfortable, warm dogbox day after day suddenly look like the proverbial couch potato. Too little fat and there goes their endurance. During the race season, there should be always a little fat in the diet if for no other reason than to keep the dogs accustomed to it for when they will really need it. If it is hot and the dogs appear to be putting on too much weight, cut back on the food amount, but leave some fat in the mixture.

Most kinds of fat - chicken, beef, lard, mutton, oils - do the job provided sufficient fatty acids (in particular, linolic acid) are present. Lard, corn oil, sunflower oil and wheat germ oil are all high in linolic acid and should constitute some of the fat diet. However, the bulk of the fat should be of an animal source. Beef fat is good because it has a high melting point, and therefore, it stays with the dog longer and is probably preferable for endurance. For the same reason it is easier to feed. However, beef fat is low in linolic acid and should be used in conjunction with an oil.

If one feeds a premium dog food that is already 20 to 30% fat, care should be taken to not supplement with too much fat. The amount of fat supplement depends very much upon the climate and type of racing done.

These days there is considerable literature on the do's and don't's of training. Also, a variety of races from sprint to continuous long distance events exist. Each has its own special requirements with respect to how to best prepare for them. We will limit our comments here to some generalities that have served us well.

One of our main principals is to avoid training extremes, by which we mean do not do too much of any one thing. This translates into mixing hard pulling and speed running throughout the fall training period with perhaps a bit more freighting at the beginning and a little more speed running at the end.

We train in the fall and late spring with a 350 model ATV, only running the engine on extreme climbs, the sort of hills that generally do not exist outside of a major mountainous terrain

such as the Rocky Mountains. When feasible we prefer to help the dogs running alongside the ATV rather than using the motor. Because our terrain has lengthy climbs and equal lengthy downhills, every ATV run naturally allows for some tough pulling and some fast downhills. If our terrain was relatively flat or had only moderate hills, I'm confident we would do it differently. The point is that everybody has his own unique situation and therefore has to determine his own best training routine perhaps by simple trial and error. Nothing beats what works!

Our sled training begins any time between the middle of October and the middle of December depending upon when the first snows come. Again we mix up the routine and the size of the teams. We like to train on trails that climb steadily going out, and so makes the dogs work. Then, on the way back, the dogs are required to run full out because the trail slopes down. This routine of hard work followed by flat out running with no possibility of slowing down except at the will of the driver is an extreme test for deciding which dogs have the ability to make it. In order to develop a complete, well-controlled, hard running team, however, this mountain training needs to be mixed with at least an equal amount of flat land running.

In conclusion, I think that one of our best training gimmicks happens when we don't train. We are lucky to have about 10 to 15 acres complete with gullies, pond and mountain side fenced. Almost every day of the year that the dogs are at home, they get a few hours of free running together in compatible groups. This keeps the dogs in good shape and maintains reasonable muscle tone year around.