



## BREED ANCESTRY



## GENETIC STATS

Predicted adult weight: **54 lbs**

Genetic age: **42 human years**

Based on the date of birth you provided

## TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-80837762

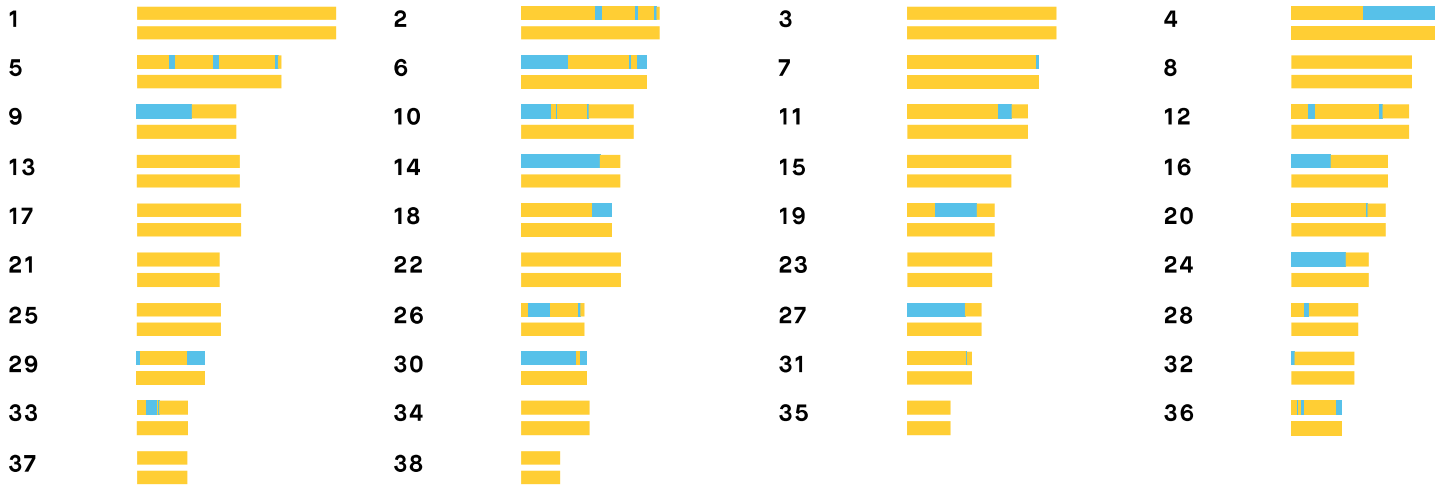
Swab number: 31210452906498

## BREED ANCESTRY BY CHROMOSOME

Our advanced test identifies from where Nobuharu GO inherited every part of the chromosome pairs in his genome.

Breed colors:

Shikoku Shiba Inu





## SHIKOKU



### Fun Fact

Shikokus are described as having "good judgement," which is certainly an unusual description for a dog.

The Shikoku is a small dog that resembles a wolf. Named after the island of Shikoku in its native Japan, Shikokus are a part of a group of dogs called "primitive" breeds because of their traceable ancient origins. While all dogs are ancient in that they stem from the same wolves, primitive breeds are unique in that they have retained the same characteristics for thousands of years. Shikokus are described as the "middle ground" between the small Shiba Inu and the much larger Akita Inu. They were bred to hunt medium sized game, such as deer, and were well loved in Japan for thousands of years. Shikokus are not as popular outside of Japan as Shibas or Akitas, but they are well worth the effort if prospective owners are interested in this type of dog. They are definitely unique in the dog world. They are similar in temperament to other Japanese breeds, being very intelligent, somewhat aloof, strongly independent, and almost cat like in their behavior. They are an attractive and clean-cut looking breed that look a little bit like foxes. Shikokus, despite being bred as hunting dogs for thousands of years, actually adapt quite well to apartment living. They need a lot of physical activity and can't be cooped up all day, but they are also very happy curling up at their owners' feet to relax. They also would do well in a suburban or rural home, especially if that home includes a yard where they can run. They do well with other dogs but are not always great with children—it will depend largely on the individual dog and children involved. Shikokus are easy to train, though, so with proper socialization and mature children they should do well. As with all dogs, Shikokus require a good diet and proper care to stay healthy. Unlike some other breeds, however, Shikokus have delicate constitutions and must be exceptionally well cared for or they may develop illnesses. Because of this tendency, finding a reliable and reputable Shikokus breeder is extremely important. Prospective owners should choose breeders who do health testing and keep healthy Shikokus.



## SHIBA INU



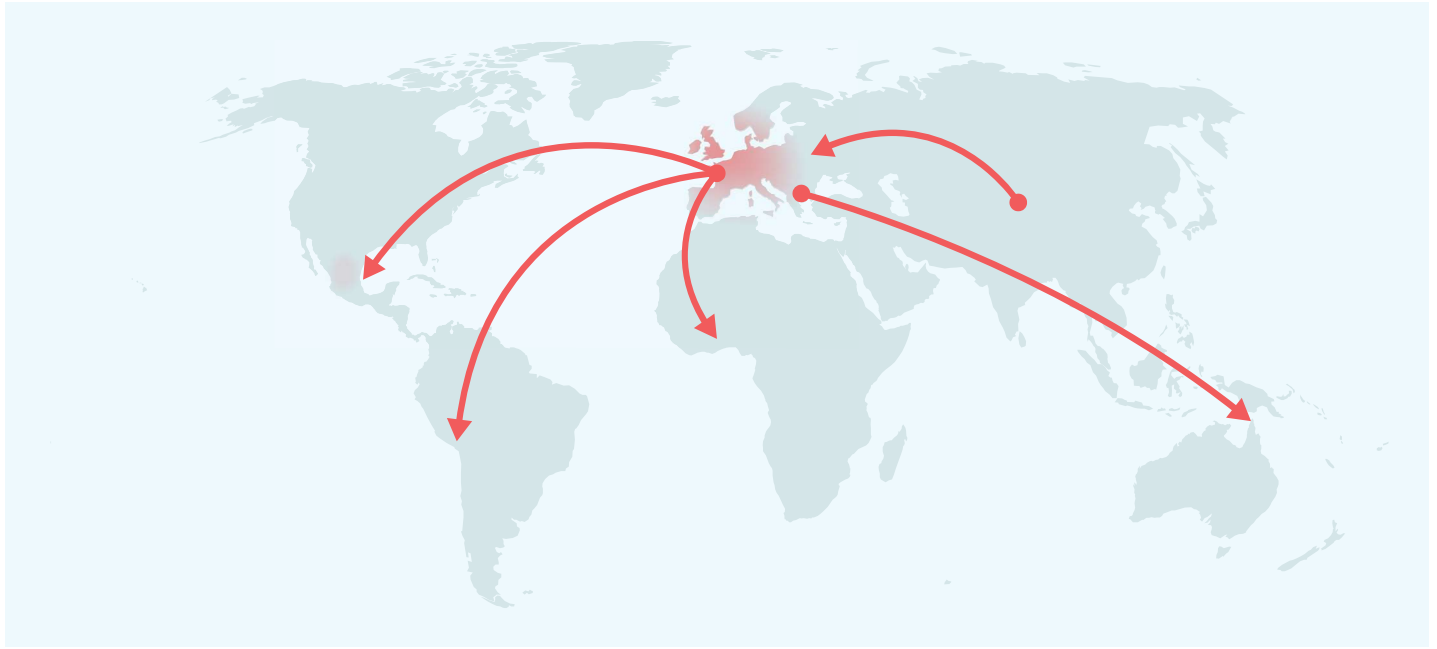
### Fun Fact

A litter of Shiba Inus born in 2008 had a webcam looking at their pen live-streamed online. In a few weeks, millions of people had watched them a combined 377 years.

The Shiba Inu is an ancient Japanese hunting dog that was brought back from the brink of extinction after World War II and then exploded in popularity after becoming one of the first dogs popularized on the internet. Shiba Inu, meaning brushwood dog in Japanese, is the smallest of the Japanese hunting breeds. According to official breed standard, Shibas possess "a spirited boldness, a good nature, and an unaffected forthrightness, which together yield dignity and natural beauty." They tend to need little grooming as they keep themselves clean, licking their warm double-coat of fur like a cat. While Shibas have been bred in Japan for centuries, the disruption and starvation of WWII combined with a distemper outbreak nearly resulted in the breed's extinction. In 1947, three bloodlines of Shiba were saved and used to bring the breed back from the brink. The Japanese formally recognized a Shiba breed standard in 1934, and the Shiba became a National Monument of Japan in 1936. The first Shiba was brought to America in 1954 by an American military family and was first recognized by the AKC in 1992. Shibas have a strong personality and some have dog aggression, so owners need to invest time and energy into their training. The internet age brought a huge increase in interest in Shibas in the USA. The doge meme is just one example of a Shiba that went viral (videos of the dog behind the meme have been viewed 88 million times). Instagram's most famous dog, Maru Taro, is also a Shiba.



## MATERNAL LINE



Through Nobuharu GO's mitochondrial DNA we can trace his mother's ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that his ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

### HAPLOGROUP: A1b

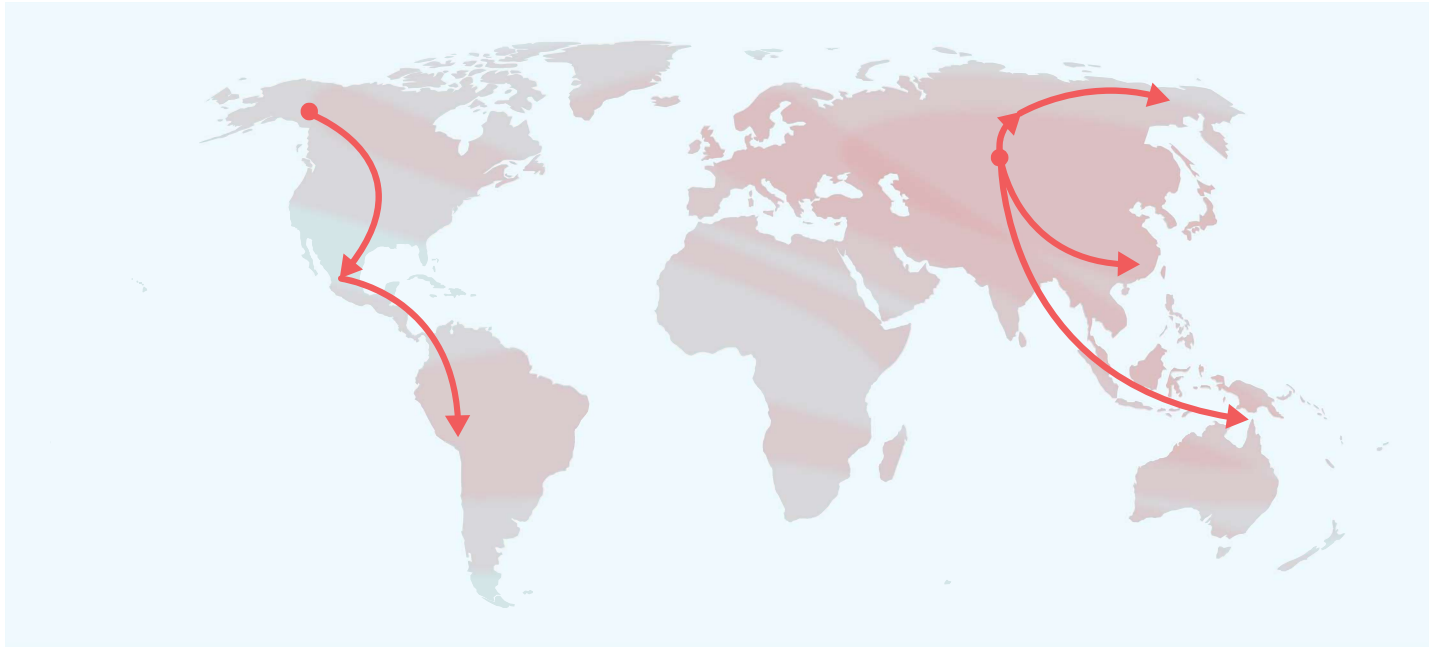
This female lineage was very likely one of the original lineages in the wolves that were first domesticated into dogs in Central Asia about 15,000 years ago. Since then, the lineage has been very successful and travelled the globe! Dogs from this group are found in ancient Bronze Age fossils in the Middle East and southern Europe. By the end of the Bronze Age, it became exceedingly common in Europe. These dogs later became many of the dogs that started some of today's most popular breeds, like German Shepherds, Pugs, Whippets, English Sheepdogs and Miniature Schnauzers. During the period of European colonization, the lineage became even more widespread as European dogs followed their owners to far-flung places like South America and Oceania. It's now found in many popular breeds as well as village dogs across the world!

### HAPLOTYPE: A361/409/611

Part of the A1b haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in German Shepherd Dogs, Poodles, and Shiloh Shepherds.



## PATERNAL LINE



Through Nobuharu GO's Y chromosome we can trace his father's ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that his ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

### HAPLOGROUP: C

C is a relatively rare paternal lineage. The dog populations which bear C are a disparate bunch. The Akita and Shiba Inu are Japanese breeds, the former of which seems to have roots in the Jomon population of hunter-gatherers which were present in the islands of Japan before the ancestors of the modern Japanese arrived. The New Guinea Singing Dog, Samoyed, and Alaska Malamute are all disparate breeds that also represent the C lineage. One village dog from Peru also bore this lineage. This wide distribution and diversity suggest C is not a recently expanded lineage. It likely represents a canid lineage which diversified sometime around the Last Glacial Maximum, when the dogs of Siberia and Oceania split off and went their separate ways.

### HAPLOTYPE: H5b

Part of the C haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most commonly in Shiba Inus.