

# ISIC

## Seminar on breeding with Icelandic sheepdog

Denmark October 27 – 28, 2006



[www.genetica.se](http://www.genetica.se)

# Registered dogs and their inbreeding

YEAR OF BIRTH	NUMBERS	INBREEDING %	GENERATIONS IN PEDIGREE
1990	228	13,8	4,7
1991	317	10,3	4,6
1992	320	8,3	4,7
1993	281	7,5	4,7
1994	410	7,3	4,7
1995	417	6,4	4,7
1996	397	6,1	4,7
1997	449	5,1	4,8
1998	360	5,0	4,5
1999	537	3,6	3,8
2000	482	2,8	3,8
2001	482	2,6	3,8
2002	323	2,1	3,8
2003	402	1,5	3,7
2004	456	1,7	3,8
2005	527	1,6	3,6
2006	116	3,7	4,1
<b>TOTAL/AVERAGES</b>	<b>7372</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>4,3</b>

IN ALL 72 DOGS WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE TABLE SINCE IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THEIR INBREEDING.



# Breeding statistics for Icelandic sheepdog INT



From 1996 until 2005

## ALL REGISTRERED

Total =	4484	i %
Males =	2292	51,1
Females =	2192	48,9
Breeding Males =	203	8,9
Breeding females =	315	14,4
Litter size =	3,8	

Year	No.	Inbreeding %	Litter size
------	-----	--------------	-------------

1996	397	6,2	3,6
1997	451	5,1	3,8
1998	360	5,1	3,7
1999	537	3,6	4,0
2000	484	2,9	4,0
2001	507	2,6	3,8
2002	329	2,1	3,5
2003	421	1,6	3,8
2004	471	1,8	3,8
2005	527	1,7	3,9
<b>M</b>	<b>448,4</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,8</b>

Generations in pedigree = 4



## BREEDING WITH DOGS BORN IN PERIOD

	Males	Females
Mean age at 1st litter =	1113	1148
Lowest age at 1st litter =	-27	159
1st litter before 1 year =	7	7
1st litter before 1 year =	48	56
Average no. of progenies =	10,2	7,4
Largest no. of progenies =	59	32
Own inbreeding % =	4	3,6



## Breeding use of "Matadors"

Recommended no. pups =	35
Rec. max. no. pups =	88
Largest no. pups =	100
Largest no. grandchildren =	255
"Matadors" no. =	3
"Matadors" % =	0,8
Matadors pups in % =	4
Matadors grandchildren % =	12

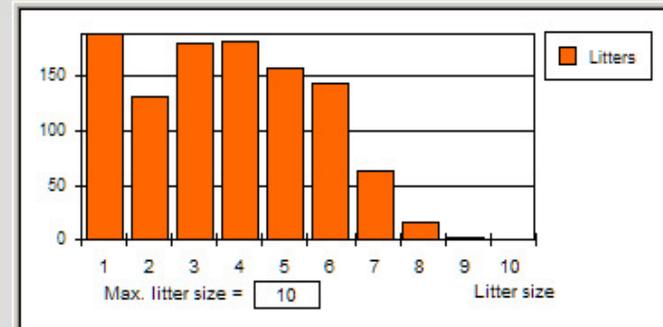
Show Matadors



## GENERATION INTERVAL

	Days	Years
Father to sons =	1550	4,2
Father to daughters =	1431	3,9
Mother to sons =	1412	3,9
Mother to daughters =	1354	3,7
Parents to progeny =	1437	3,9

## FERTILITY AND INBREEDING



FEMALES, reproductive age mean & average = 3,1 / 8,4 years

The estimate includes all litters in the data base.

	Mating type			
	1	2	3	4
No. litters	1345	404	343	150
Inbreeding %	1,7	9,1	16,8	30,7
Litter size	3,5	3,5	3,4	2,8

OBS! mean values based on less than 30 litters cannot be representative for a breed and will this not present a reliable figure on interaction between inbreeding and fertility.

OBS ! the analysis includes all dogs with birth date! At low number of dogs some values may be unrealistic.

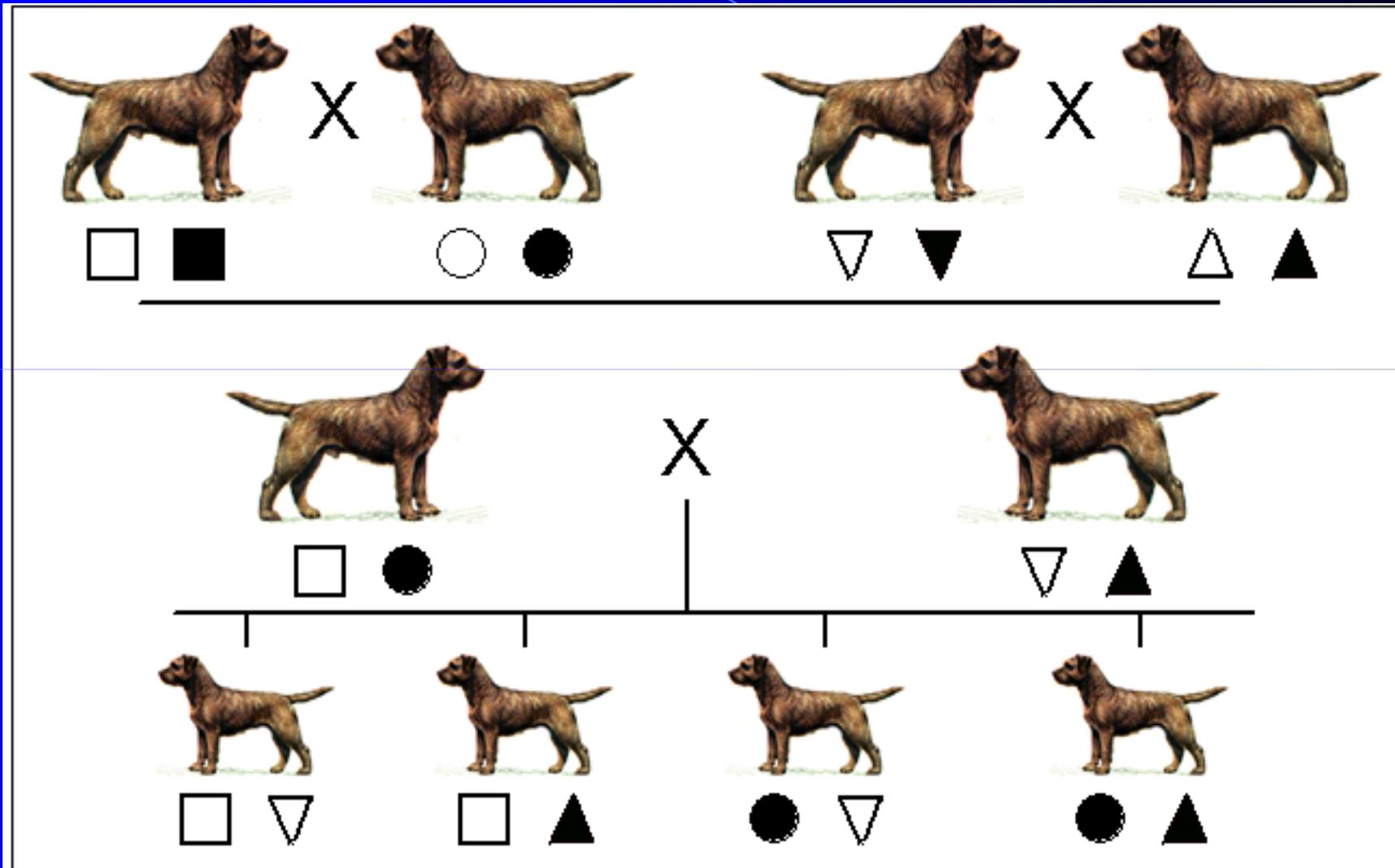


# Every structure need continuous support



**Selective breeding is necessary  
to maintain physical and  
mental qualities in dogs**

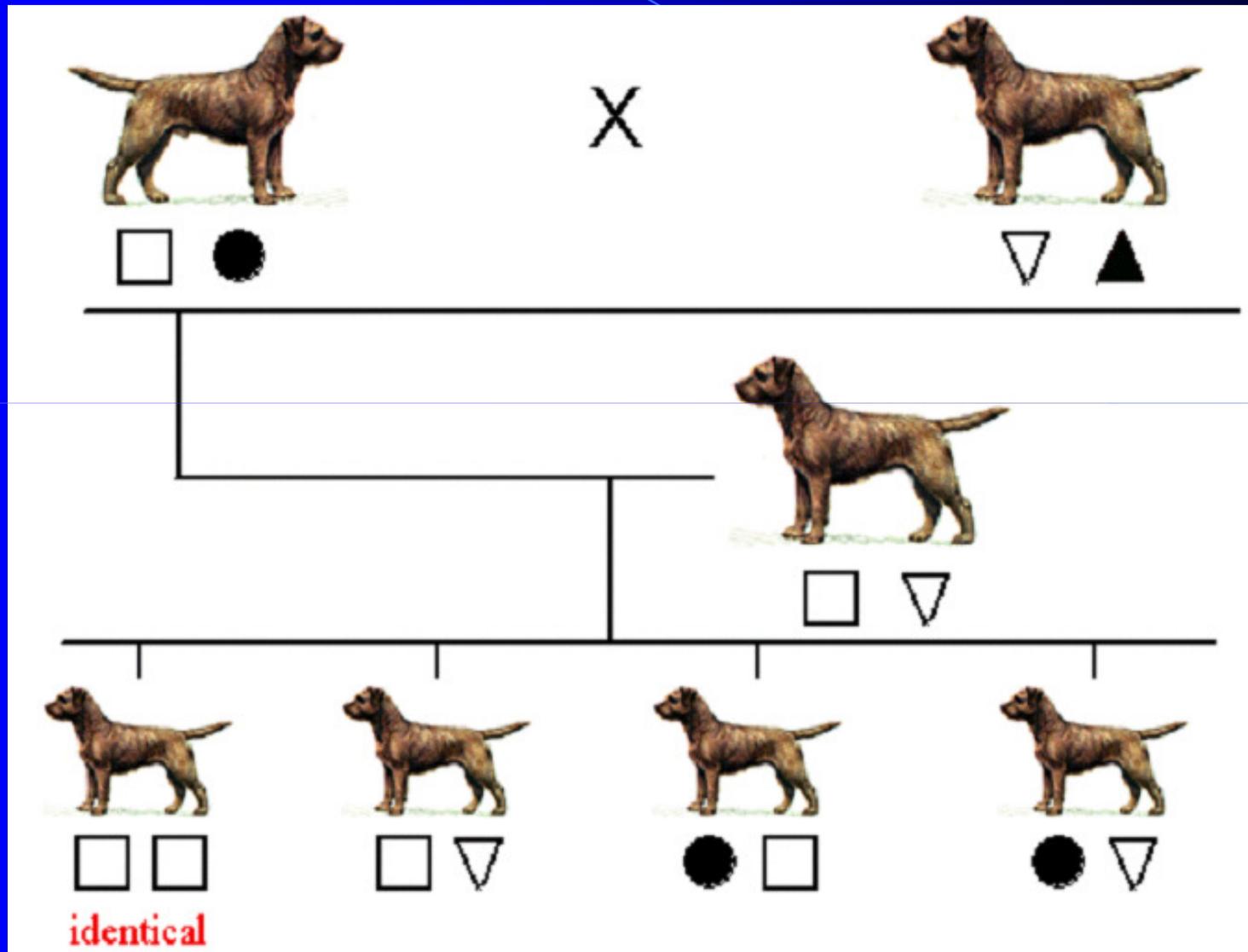
# Simple inheritance, one gene pair



# Relationship

Related to	Degree of relationship
Grandparents	25,0 %
Aunts and uncles	25,0 %
Parents (only exact value)	50,0 %
Full sibs	50,0 %
Half sibs	25,0 %
Cousines	12,5 %

# Inbreeding – effect in one gene pair



# Definitions

- **Relationship** = the proportion of genes from a common source (are identical) in **two** individuals.
- **Degree of inbreeding** = the proportion of gene pairs within **one** individual which carries identical duplicates as a consequence of related mating.

# The idealized population

Maximizes preservation of genetic variation

- Equal numbers of males and females
- Random mating

## The effective population ( $N_e$ )

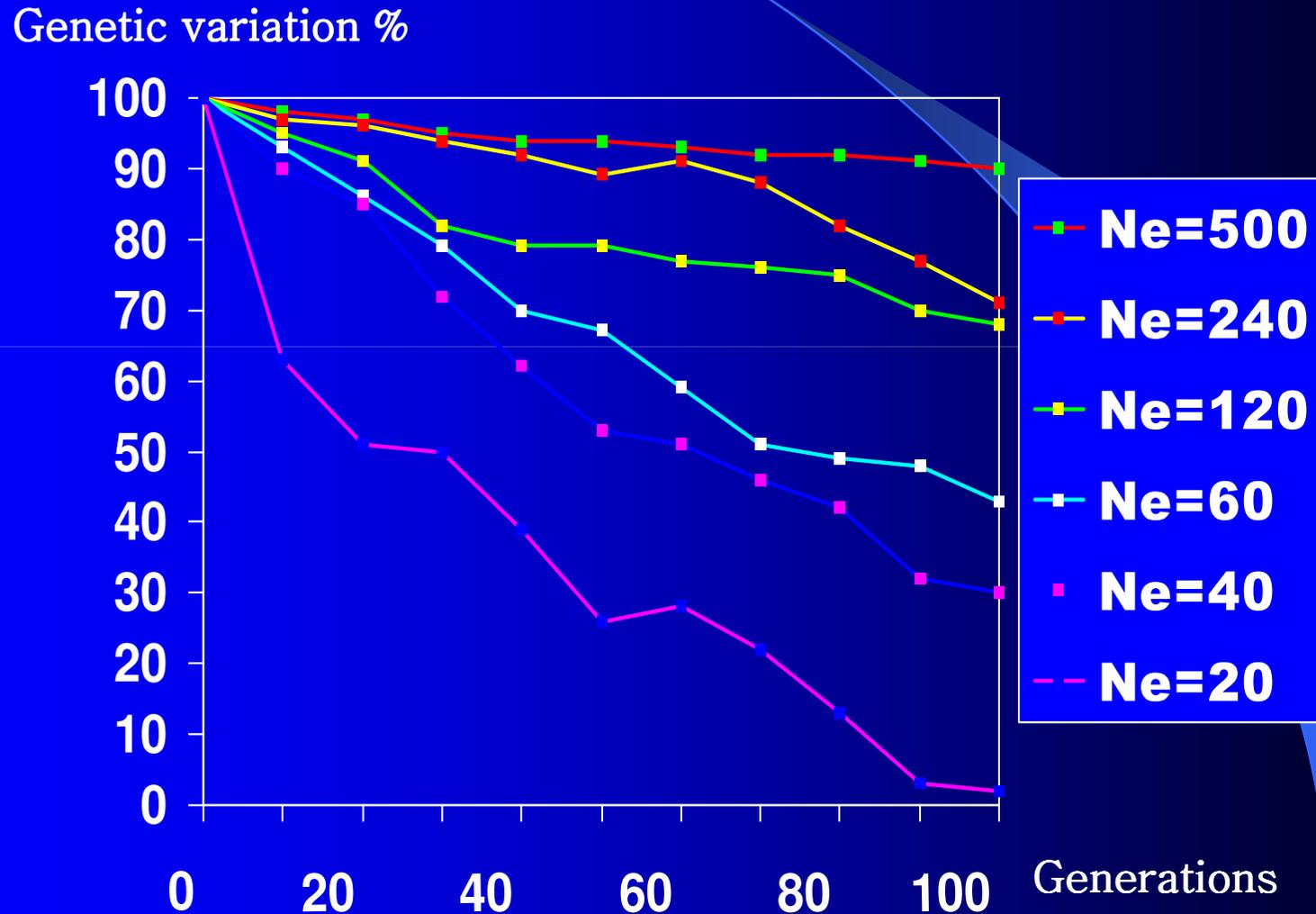
- The number of individuals that, with equal numbers of males and females mated at random, would cause the same increase in inbreeding as found in the actual population studied.

# Effective population ( $N_e$ )

effective breeding base

	Females	5	10	20	50
Males					
1		3,3	3,6	3,8	3,9
2		5,7	6,7	7,3	7,7
5		10,0	13,3	16,0	18,2
10		13,3	20,0	26,7	33,3

# Loss of genetic variation at varying effective population size ( $N_e$ )



# Which are the effects of inbreeding ?

**Inbreeding is a method that will rapidly standardize body conformation**

**Inbreeding also causes :**

- **Reduced body size**
- **Increased frequencies of inherited defects and diseases, including tumours**
- **Increased susceptibility to infectious diseases**
- **Decrease in fertility**

# Effective population size definitions

- **Utilized** = as breeders have used their animals for breeding the last 5 generations.
- **Available** = what might be achieved after 2 generations of random mating based on the present population of breeding animals.

( random mating, no incest-mating )

# Effective population size

## Icelandic sheepdog

Period	No. of litters	No. Of dogs	Utilized Ne	Available Ne
1981 - 1985	161	511	9	31
1986 – 1990	321	957	9	64
1991 - 1995	513	1745	37	117
1996 - 2000	583	2225	>500	159
2001 - 2006	505	1897	>500	156



# Effektiv Avelsbas ( Ne )



Isländsk Fårhund, S

Beräkningen omfattar totalt 94 kullar med 381 hundar.

Beräknad enbart på S-registrerade hundar.

Rasen har 94 kullar med 381 hundar under perioden 2001-10-27 - 2006-10-26

Utnyttjad avelsbas = 31

När värdet för avelsbasen har uppnått 500 innebär det att inavelsgraden endera inte ökar eller att den minskar från föräldragenerationen till avkommans generation.

Tillgänglig avelsbas = 50

## Hanhundars användning och inverkan på Avelsbasen

Rasens genomsnittliga inavel : 4,2 %    Maximalt rekommenderat valpantal : 19    Rekommenderat valpantal : 7

Inavel % visar hanens inavel med rasens tikar och den relativa förändringen i % jämfört med rasmedelvärdet för inavel.

RegNr	Namn	StamDjup	Inavel (F) %	Ändring F %	Kullar	Valpar	Barnbarn	Datum	Avel
IS08549/05	Arnarstada Snati	4,9	2,1	-56	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S43324/2004	Astvinur EldskAri	4,9	2,6	-44	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S43323/2004	Astvinur Eldur	4,9	2,6	-44	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S43325/2004	Astvinur Eyvindur	4,9	2,6	-44	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S45761/97	Kersins-Tappi	5	2,6	-38	9	37	98	2006-10-26	Avråd!
IS04036/96	Kersins-Snati	4,9	3,4	-27	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
IS04038/96	Kersins-Tinni	4,9	3,4	-27	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
IS03339/94	Tryggur	4,9	3,4	-27	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!

Uteslut hundar ur beräkningar

Visa Lista för radering av Hanar

Nytt Slutdatum för beräkning

2006-10-26

- Alla kullar  
 Svenskfödda

Starta ny beräkning av Avelsbas

Reducerad beräkning



Klicka på hunden för analys av hanar. Markera därefter hanhundar på listan och klicka sedan OK !

**OBS! Avelsbasen MÅSTE vara beräknad för aktuell tidsperiod för att analysen av en hanes inverkan på avelsbasen skall kunna beräknas !!!**

Sortera Hanar

Namn

RegNr



## Effektiv Avelsbas ( Ne )



Isländsk Fårhund, S

Beräkningen omfattar totalt 179 kullar med 705 hundar.

Beräknad på samtliga hundar i databasen.

Rasen har  kullar med  hundar under perioden  -

Utnyttjad avelsbas =

När värdet för avelsbasen har uppnått 500 innebär det att inavelsgraden endera inte ökar eller att den minskar från föräldragenerationen till avkommans generation.

Tillgänglig avelsbas =

### Hanhundars användning och inverkan på Avelsbasen

Rasens genomsnittliga inavel :  %    Maximalt rekommenderat valpantal :     Rekommenderat valpantal :

Inavel % visar hanens inavel med rasens tikar och den relativa förändringen i % jämfört med rasmedelvärdet för inavel.

RegNr	Namn	StamDjup	Inavel (F) %	Ändring F %	Kullar	Valpar	Barnbarn	Datum	Avel
IS08549/05	Arnarstada Snati	4,9	2,1	-56	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !
S43324/2004	Astvinur EldskAri	4,9	2,6	-44	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !
S43323/2004	Astvinur Eldur	4,9	2,6	-44	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !
S43325/2004	Astvinur Eyvindur	4,9	2,6	-44	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !
S45761/97	Kersins-Tappi	4,9	3,4	-27	9	37	98	2006-10-26	Avråd !
IS04036/96	Kersins-Snati	4,9	3,4	-27	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !
IS04038/96	Kersins-Tinni	4,9	3,4	-27	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !
IS03339/94	Tryggur	4,9	3,4	-27	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK !



Uteslut hundar ur beräkningar

Visa Lista för radering av Hanar

Nytt Slutdatum för beräkning

Alla kullar  
 Svenskfödda

Starta ny beräkning av Avelsbas

Reducerad beräkning



Klicka på hunden för analys av hanar. Markera därefter hanhundar på listan och klicka sedan OK !

**OBS! Avelsbasen MÅSTE vara beräknad för aktuell tidsperiod för att analysen av en hanes inverkan på avelsbasen skall kunna beräknas !!!**

Sortera Hanar

Namn

RegNr



# Effektiv Avelsbas ( Ne )



Icelandic sheepdog INT

Beräkningen omfattar totalt 504 kullar med 1892 hundar.

Beräknad på samtliga hundar i databasen.

Rasen har 504 kullar med 1892 hundar under perioden 2001-10-27 - 2006-10-26

Utnyttjad avelsbas = 500

När värdet för avelsbasen har uppnått 500 innebär det att inavelsgraden endera inte ökar eller att den minskar från föräldragenerationen till avkommans generation.

Tillgänglig avelsbas = 171

## Hanhundars användning och inverkan på Avelsbasen

Rasens genomsnittliga inavel : 2,9 %    Maximalt rekommenderat valpantal : 94    Rekommenderat valpantal : 37

Inavel % visar hanens inavel med rasens tikar och den relativa förändringen i % jämfört med rasmedelvärdet för inavel.

RegNr	Namn	StamDjup	Inavel (F) %	Ändring F %	Kullar	Valpar	Barnbarn	Datum	Avel
S43744/2004	Gimgölets Prammi	4,8	1	-65	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S43745/2004	Gimgölets Prins	4,8	1	-65	2	3	1	2006-10-26	OK!
S46614/2004	Menjarinn Rögnir	4,8	1	-65	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S46615/2004	Menjarinn Rekkur	4,8	1	-65	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S45761/97	Kersins-Tappi	4,8	1,4	-50	13	38	82	2006-10-26	OK!
S25082/96	Gimgölets Floki	4,8	1,4	-50	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S25083/96	Gimgölets Fölvi	4,8	1,4	-50	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!
S26189/96	l'te'ge's Isak	4,8	1,4	-50	0	0	0	2006-10-26	OK!



Uteslut hundar ur beräkningar

Visa Lista för radering av Hanar

Nytt Slutdatum för beräkning

2006-10-26

Alla kullar  
 Svenskfödda

Starta ny beräkning av Avelsbas

Reducerad beräkning



Klicka på hunden för analys av hanar. Markera därefter hanhundar på listan och klicka sedan OK!

**OBS! Avelsbasen MÅSTE vara beräknad för aktuell tidsperiod för att analysen av en hanes inverkan på avelsbasen skall kunna beräknas !!!**

Sortera Hanar

Namn

RegNr

# Mating type

- **Mating with varying degree of relationship :**
- **Type 1 = less related than cousins**
- **Type 2 = related as cousins and comparable**
- **Type 3 = related as half sibs and comparable**
- **Type 4 = related as full sibs or parent to progeny**

# Mating type & litter size

	Mating types			
Raser	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Icelandic sheepdog	4.3	4.1	3,8	3,7
Dobermann	6.7	6.2	6,2	4,2
Finish hound	5.9	4.9	4,7	3,9
Golden retr.	6.6	6.5	5,8	5,3
Jämthund	5.8	5.4	4,8	3,9
Labrador	6.1	5.8	5,5	4,8
German sheph.	5.7	5.6	5,6	4,2
Västgötaspets	4.2	4.0	3,1	3,2
Average	5.7	5.3	4.9	4,1

# Kvalitativ nedärvning

- Egenskaper som klassificeras enbart genom att se eller känna
- Nedärvs med få anlagspar
- Tydlig arvsgång
- Exempel:
- Färg, hårlag, många defekter

# Quantitative Inheritance

- Characters that have to be measured or judged
- Several gene pairs involved
- No clear pattern of inheritance
- Heritability – used as measurement of inheritance

## Examples:

Body size, HD, Performance, Mentality, Fertility mfl.

# What is Heritability ?

- Selection as based in differences
- To get effect of selection the trait has to show inherited differences
- **Heritability** describes *the proportion of the difference* between parental performance and breed average one may recover in progeny performance

# Heritability 1

- Defined as
- *The proportion of the difference* between parental performance and breed average one may recover in progeny performance

**h<sup>2</sup> = heritability**

# Heritability 2

$$h^2 = \frac{\text{Inherited difference}}{\text{Inherited difference} + \text{Environment}}$$

# Selection Difference

- Defined as :
- **The difference between animals selected for breeding and the breed average**
- **SD** = selection difference

# Selection Response

- **Selection Effect (SR)**

Calculated from:

- **$SR = h^2 \times SD$**

- **Selection effect = Heritability x selection difference**

# Example

- Breed average for  
**shoulder height = 50 cm**
- Average among dogs selected for breeding  
**= 55 cm**
- Selection difference =  $55 - 50 = 5$  cm
- Heritability ( $h^2$ ) = 80 % (0,80)
- **Selection response =  $0,80 \times 5 = 4$  cm**

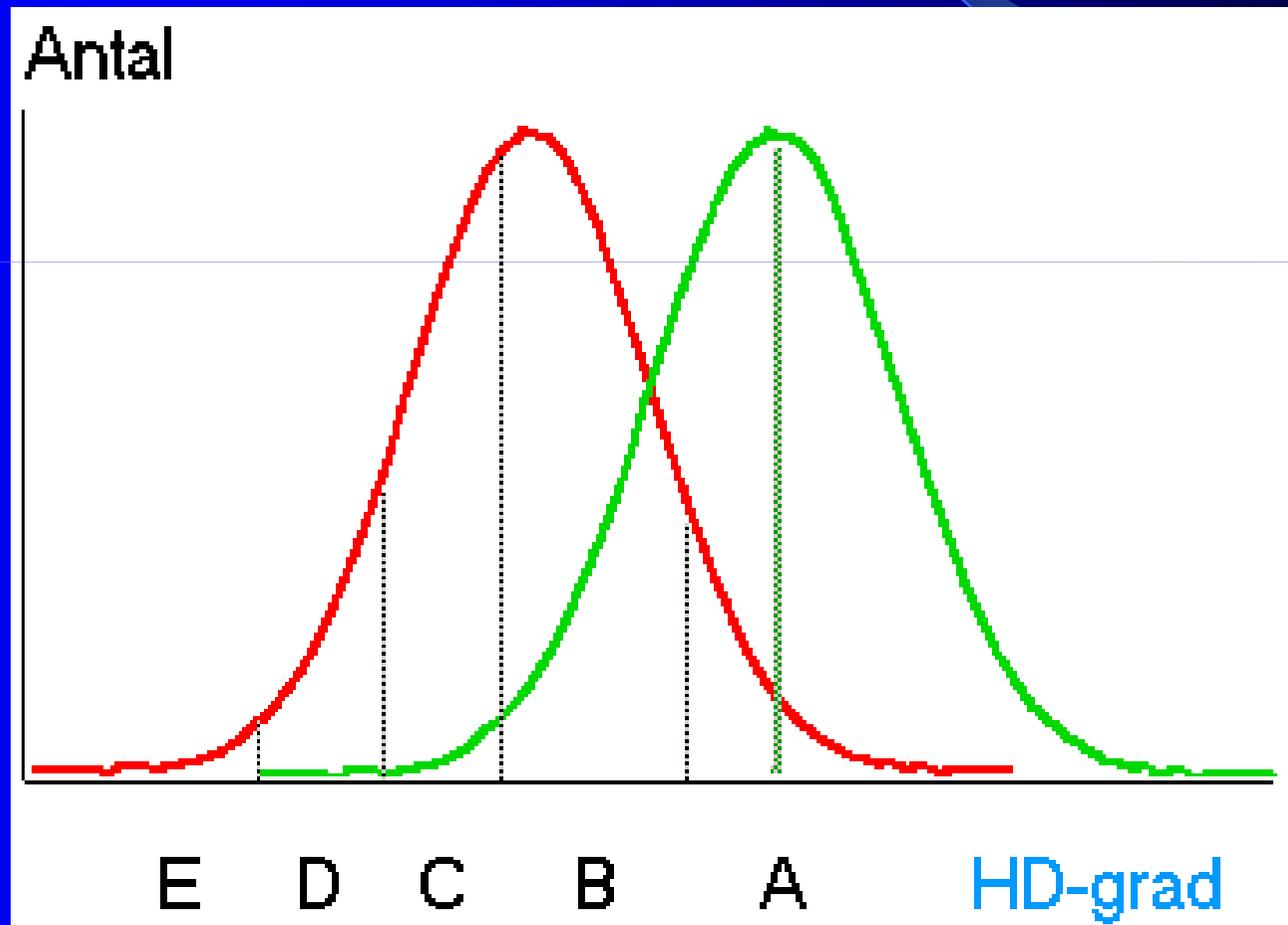
# Säkerhet vid avelsurval grundat på olika information

Information om	Ärftlighetsgrad		
	10 %	30 %	60 %
Föräldrar	5	15	30
Föräldrar + far- & morföräldrar	8	18	36
Egna prov	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>
5 avkommor	11	29	46
10 avkommor	20	45	64
30 avkommor	43	71	85
50 avkommor	56	81	90

# Breeding and non breeding dogs

- **Non breeding dogs = The dog itself has to perform satisfactory**
- **Breeding dog = The progenies have to perform satisfactory**

# Progenies are distributed symmetrically around parental average



# **Analysis of Swedish field data on Dog Hip Dysplasia and Behaviour**

4th International Working Dog Breeding Conference  
Melbourne 2005

**”It is vainly to do with more  
what can be done with less.”**

W. Occam, 1285-1349

# Selection against Hip Dysplasia (HD)

- Selection by use of indexes (BLUP)
- Simple selection on HD-status of the dogs and their close relatives

# Use of Indexes (BLUP)

- Most efficient when heritability is low
- Introduces complicated statistics and genetics
- Based on assumptions about polygenic inheritance.
- Might lead to faulty selection if major genes are involved
- Not easily understood by most breeders
- **Not needed for efficient selection against HD!**

# Simple Selection against Hip Dysplasia

1. Litters after selected dogs free from HD with at least three litter mates x-rayed, all free from HD, as their parents.
2. As in paragraph 1 but either father or mother free from HD. No requirements on HD-status of mating partner.
3. All x-rayed dogs in the database
4. Litters after all parents not included in paragraph 1 & 2.
5. Litters with both parents from litters where at least one dog and one of the grandparents were affected by HD. No requirements on HD-status of the parents themselves.
6. Litters with father or mother affected by HD as at least one of the litter mates of the affected parent and one of the grandparents.

## Frequency of HD in litters after parents selected according to their own HD-status and HD-status of close relatives

HD status of Parents	German shepherd		Rottweiler	
	No.	HD %	No.	HD %
Group 1	484	13.2	332	10.8
Group 2	10838	21.6	4049	15.6
Group 3	89726	26.5	15338	16.9
Group 4	76189	28.1	10629	17.8
Group 5	10542	31.0	958	23.8
Group 6	1354	41.6	54	33.3



# General breeding problems

- To few dogs tested to make selection effective, especially with traits of low heritability
- To increase testing volume an army suitability test was transformed into a standardized field test in 1989
- Basic idea to describe – not to evaluate behaviour

# Scoring system of the field test

- Dogs are subjected to a number of standardized subtests
- On each subtest the reactions of the dog are scored on a scale from **1** to **5**
- A score of **1** indicates a **low intensity** of reaction to the subtest
- A score of **5** indicates a **high intensity** of reaction to the subtest

# The 10 subtests

- Social contact
- Play 1
- Chase
- Passiv situation
- Distance play
- Sudden appearance
- Metallic noise
- Ghosts
- Play 2
- Gun shot

# Social contact 1



# Social contact, handling



# Social contact, cooperation



# Distant play 2



# Play 1, interest



# Play 1, tug of war



# Play 1, grabbing



# Play 1, grabbing



# Chase 1



# Chase 2



# Chase 3



# Passive situation



# Distant play 1



# Distance play 2



# Distance play 3



# Sudden appearance 1



# Sudden appearance 2



# Metallic noise 1



# Metallic noise 2



# Ghosts 1



# Ghosts 2



# Ghosts 3



# Play second time 1



# Play second time 2



# Gunshot



# Inheritance of personality

Personality trait	German shepherd	Rottweiler
	5964 dogs	4589 dogs
Playfulness	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Chase-proneness	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.12</b>
Curiosity-fearlessness	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Sociability	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Aggressiveness	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.25</b>

# DMA-spider diagrams 1 & 2

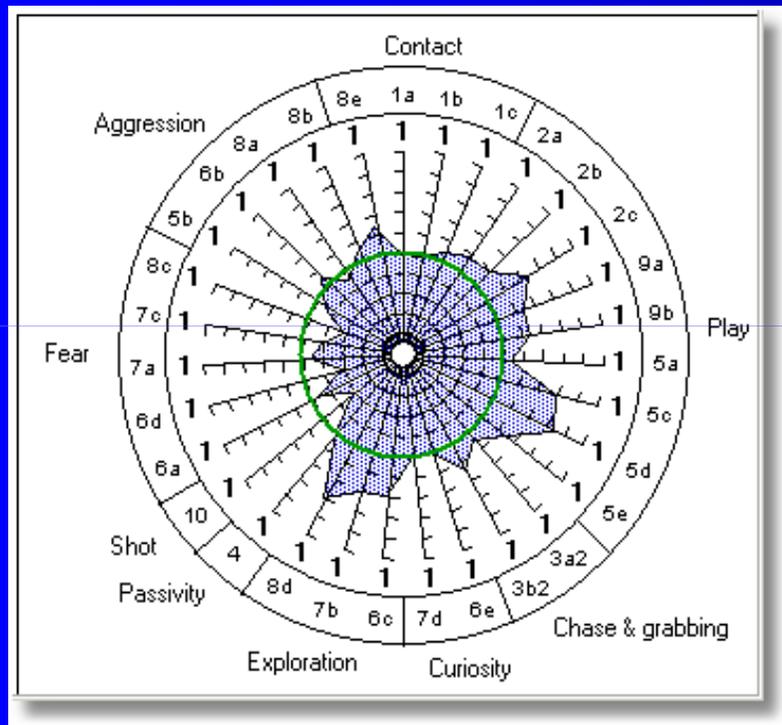


Figure 1. German shepherd  
7100 dogs

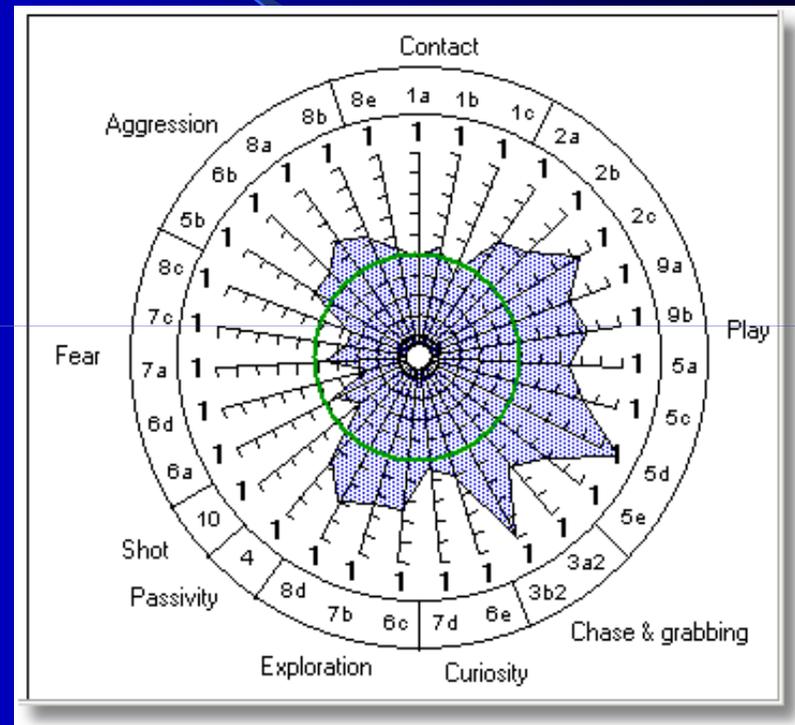


Figure 1. Malinois  
485 dogs

# DMA-spider diagrams 3 & 4

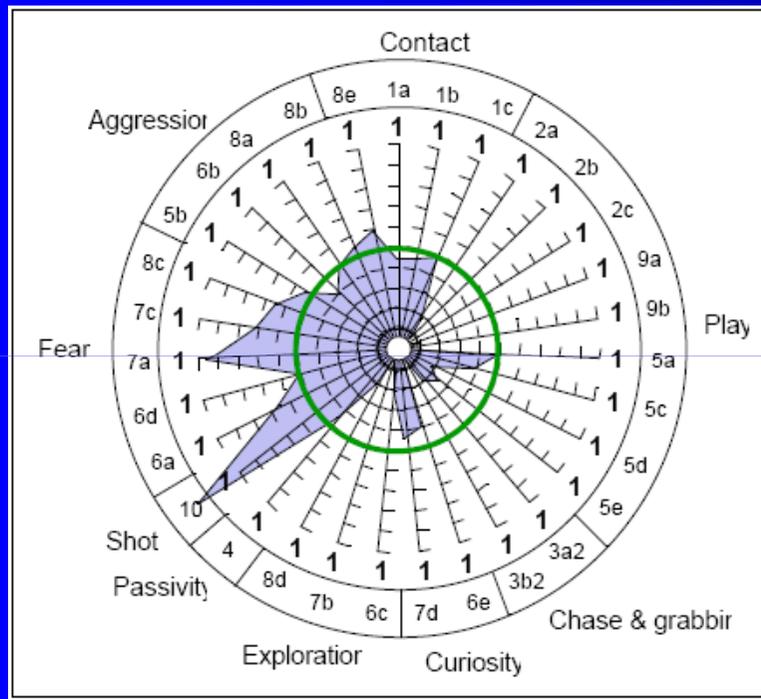


Figure 3. Icelandic sheepdog  
104 dogs

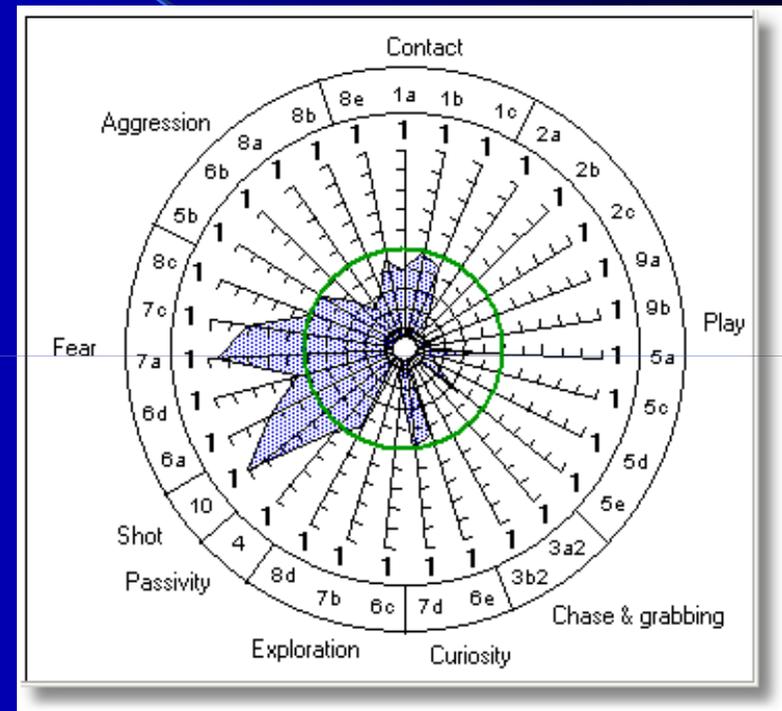


Figure 4. Collie  
1038 dogs

# DMA-spider diagrams 5 & 6

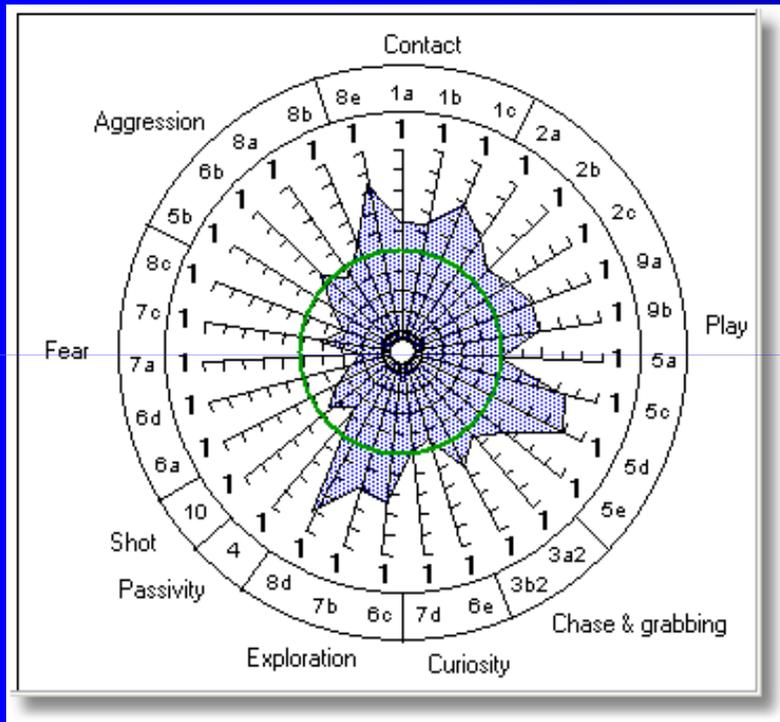


Figure 5. Flat coated retriever  
609 dogs

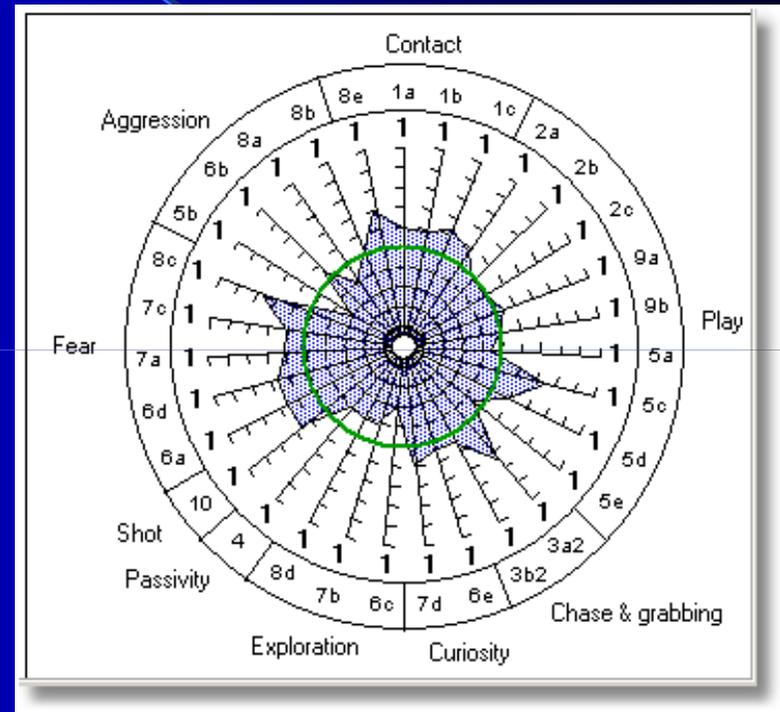


Figure 6. Golden retriever  
1000 dogs

# Merits of breeding dogs

Comparison between golden and flat coated retrievers

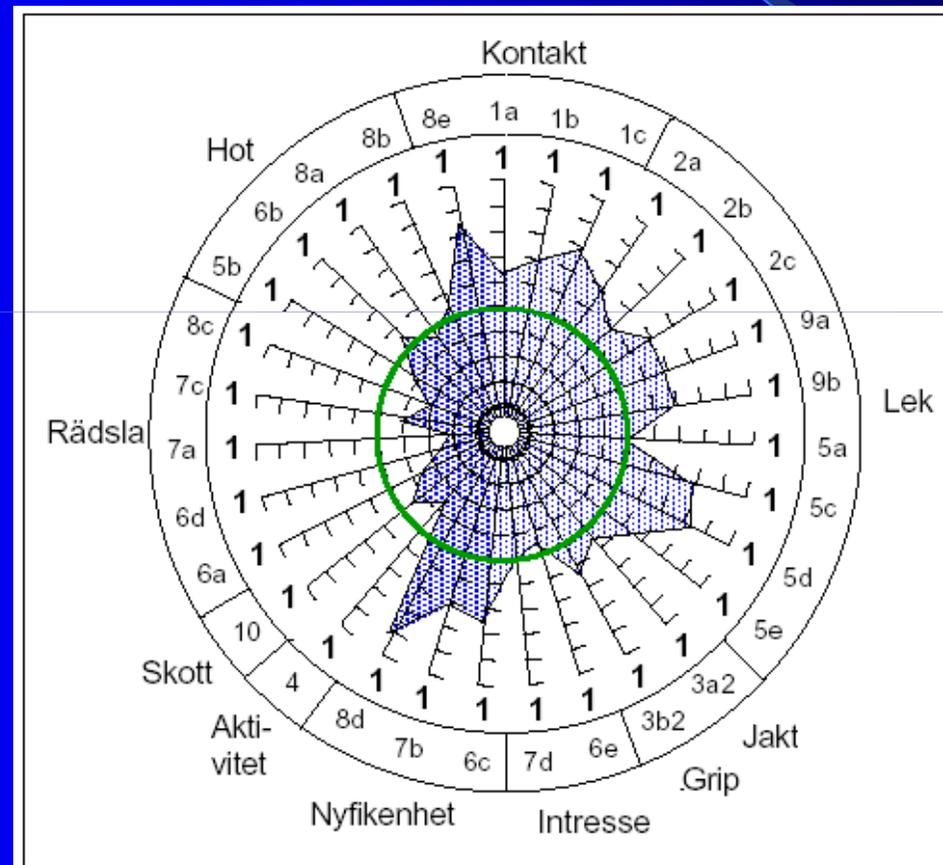


# Further development of DMA

- Instruction movie to reduce differences due to judges
- Testing has to be performed within a rather narrow age interval
- Reduce the number of subtests

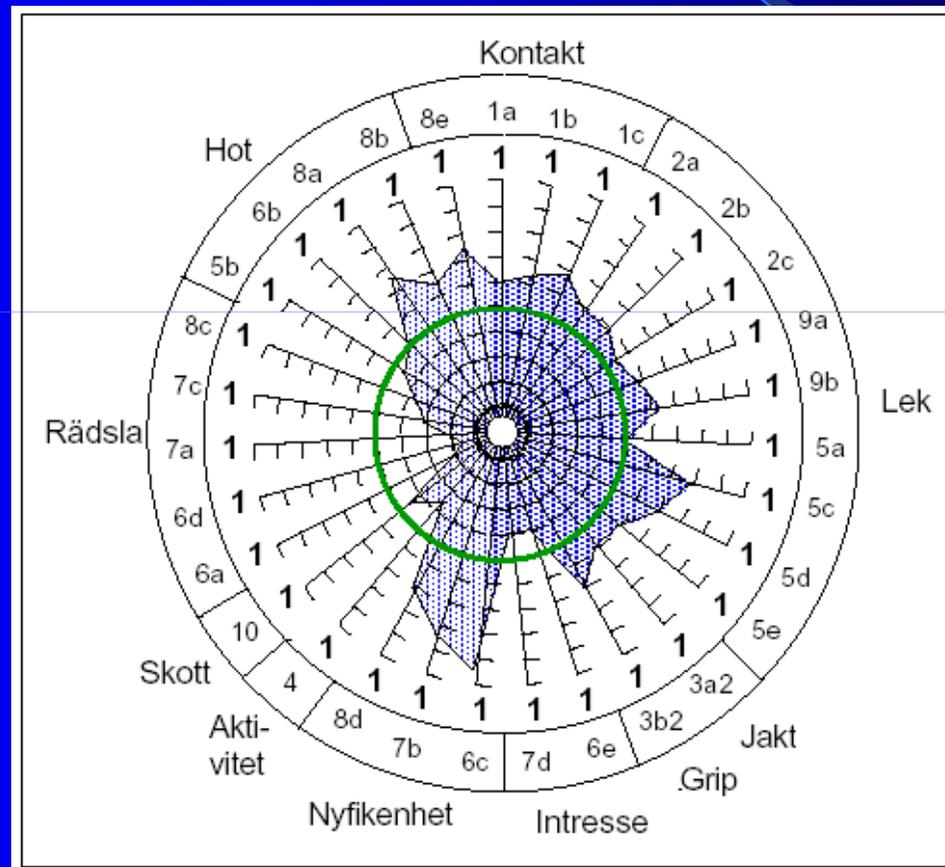
# Flat coated retriever

561 dogs



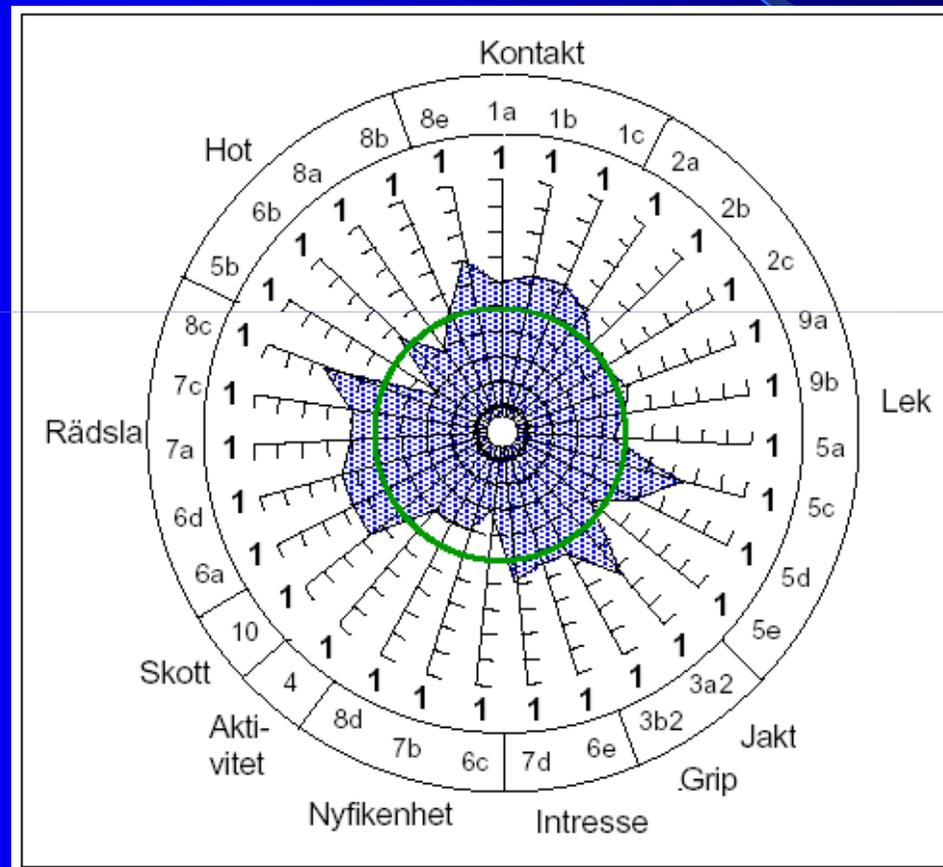
# Labrador retriever

576 dogs



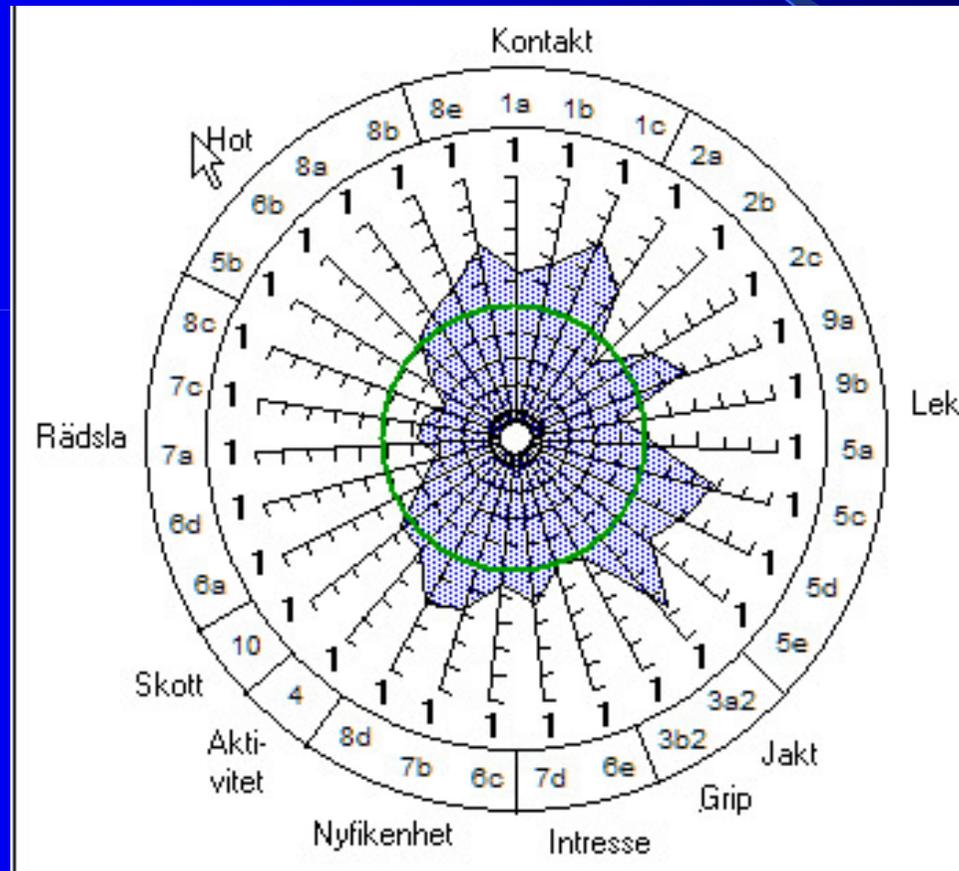
# Golden retriever

898 dogs



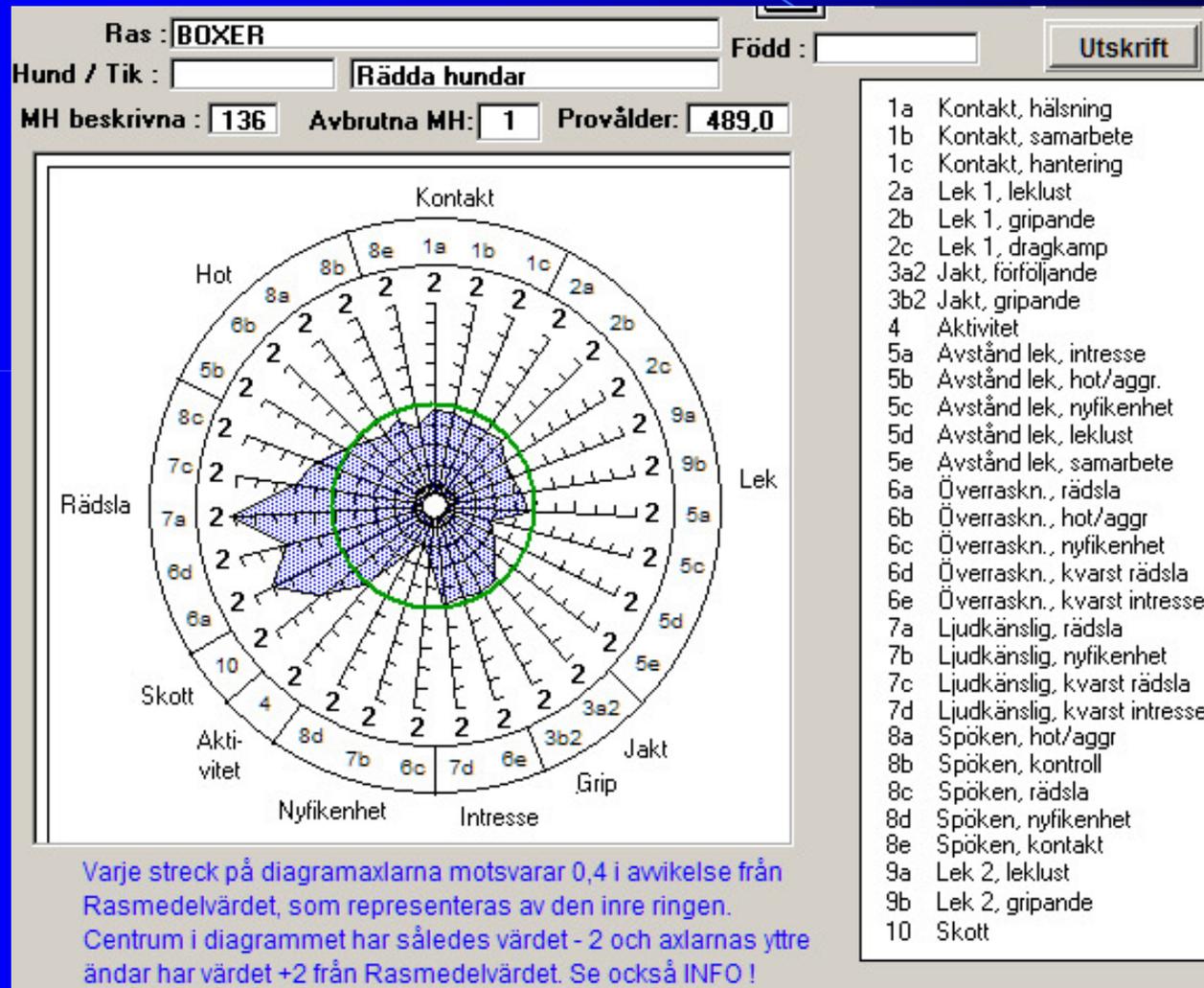
# Boxer

## 2015 dogs



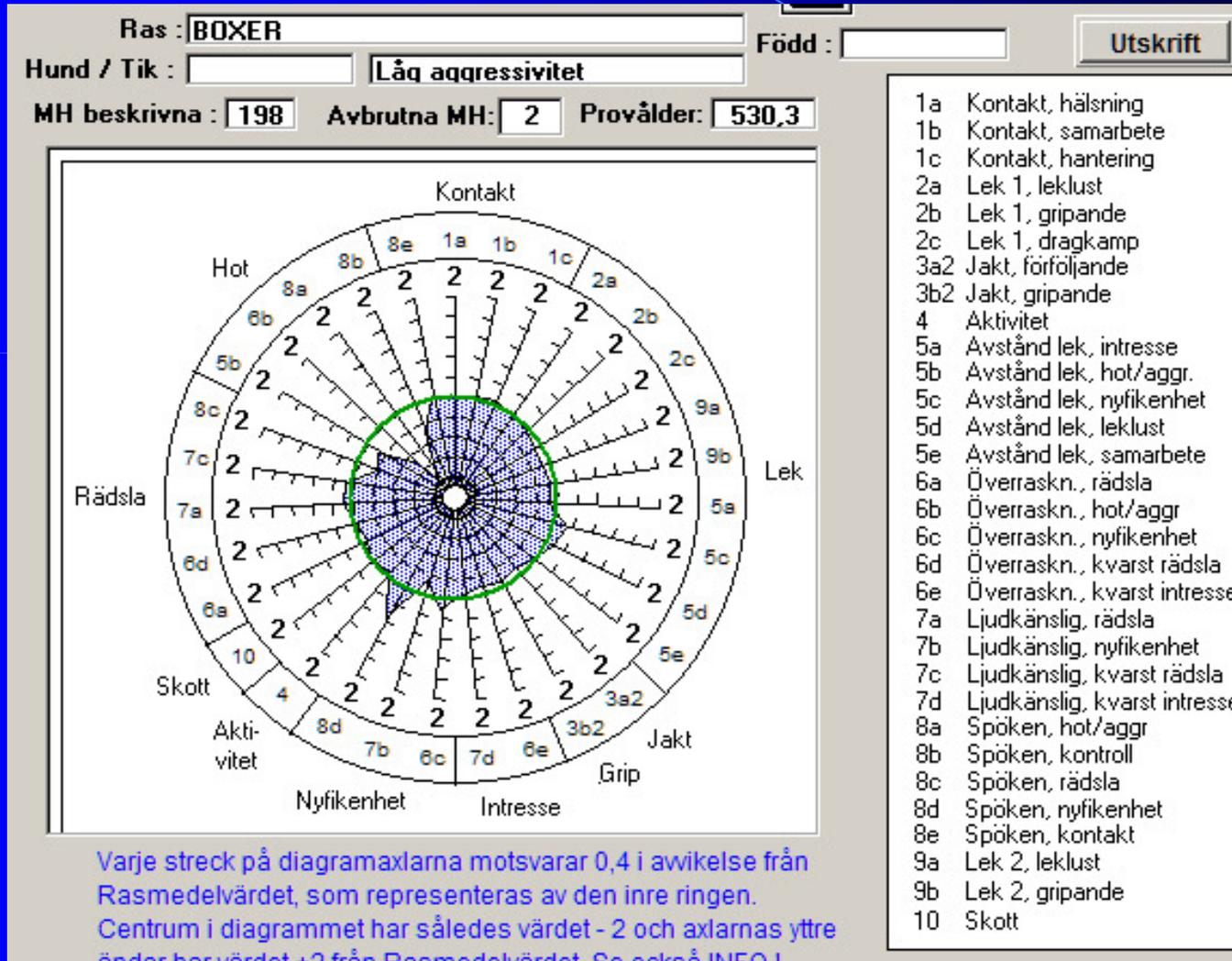
# Boxer

## 136 fearful dogs



# Boxer

## 198 dogs, low aggressivity



Avel med  
**Isländsk fårhund**



Genetica

# Registreringar åren 1984 - 1997

## Isländsk fårhund

År	Kullar	Hundar		År	Kullar	Hundar
1984	30	92		1991	71	268
1985	39	127		1992	74	282
1986	45	146		1993	65	246
1987	58	183		1994	91	373
1988	49	182		1995	86	396
1989	53	161		1996	75	341
1990	56	209		1997	90	396

# Registreringar åren 1984 - 1997

## Lagotto Romagnolo

År	Hundar	Inavel %	År	Hundar	Inavel %
1995	3	0,0	2000	127	2,4
1996	9	1,0	2001	215	3,3
1997	9	0,0	2002	236	2,2
1998	32	2,1	2003	323	2,6
1999	67	2,5	2004	285	2,4
	–	–		1306	2,2

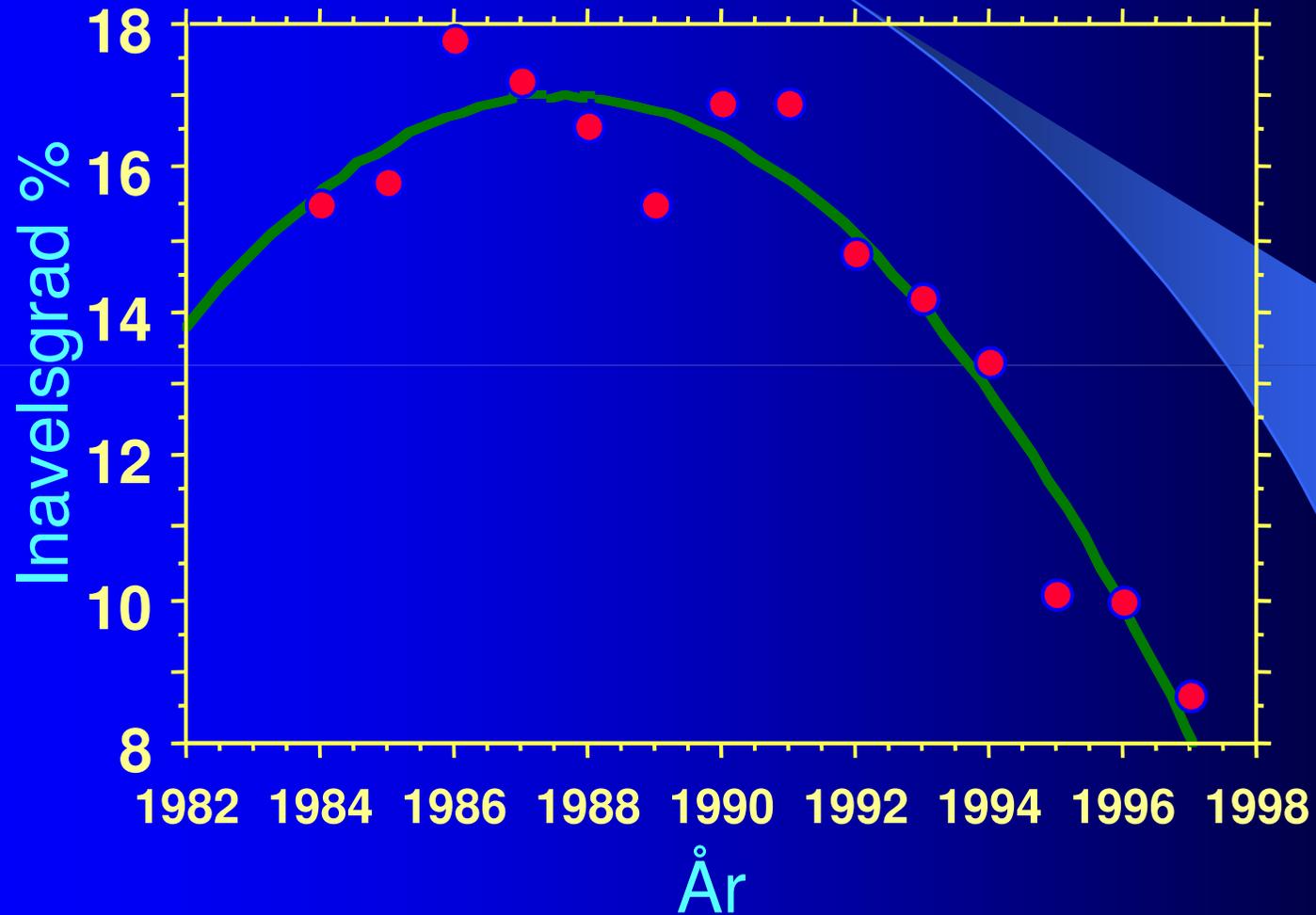
Tillkommer 288 hundar utan uppgift om registreringsår

# Inavel åren 1984 – 1997

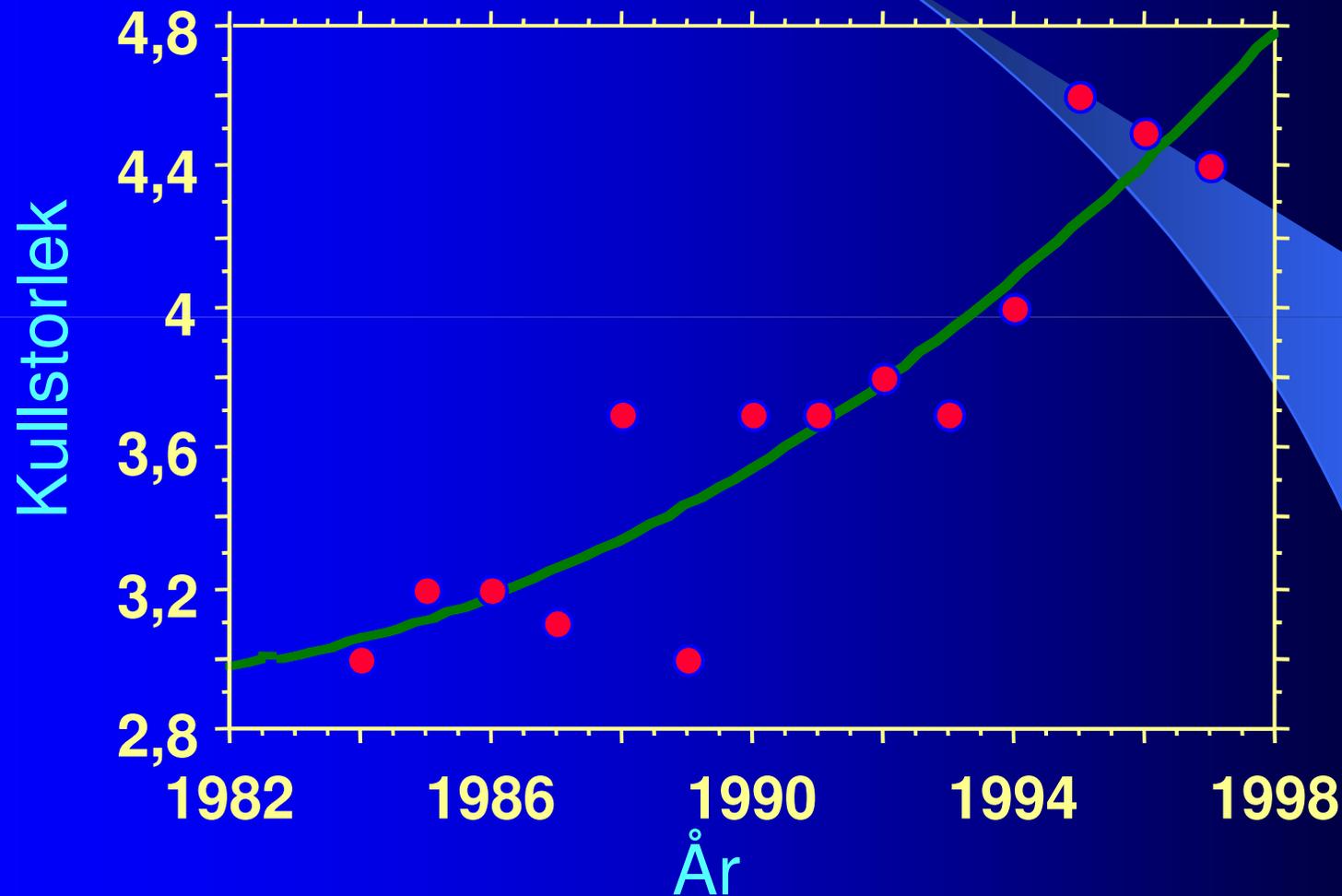
## Isländsk fårhund

År	Kull- storlek	Inavels- grad %		År	Kull- storlek	Inavels - grad %
1984	3,0	15,5		1991	3,7	16,9
1985	3,2	15,8		1992	3,8	14,8
1986	3,2	17,8		1993	3,7	14,2
1987	3,1	17,2		1994	4,0	13,3
1988	3,7	16,6		1995	4,6	10,1
1989	3,0	15,5		1996	4,5	10,0
1990	3,7	16,9		1997	4,4	8,7

# Inavelsgradens förändring Isländsk fårhund

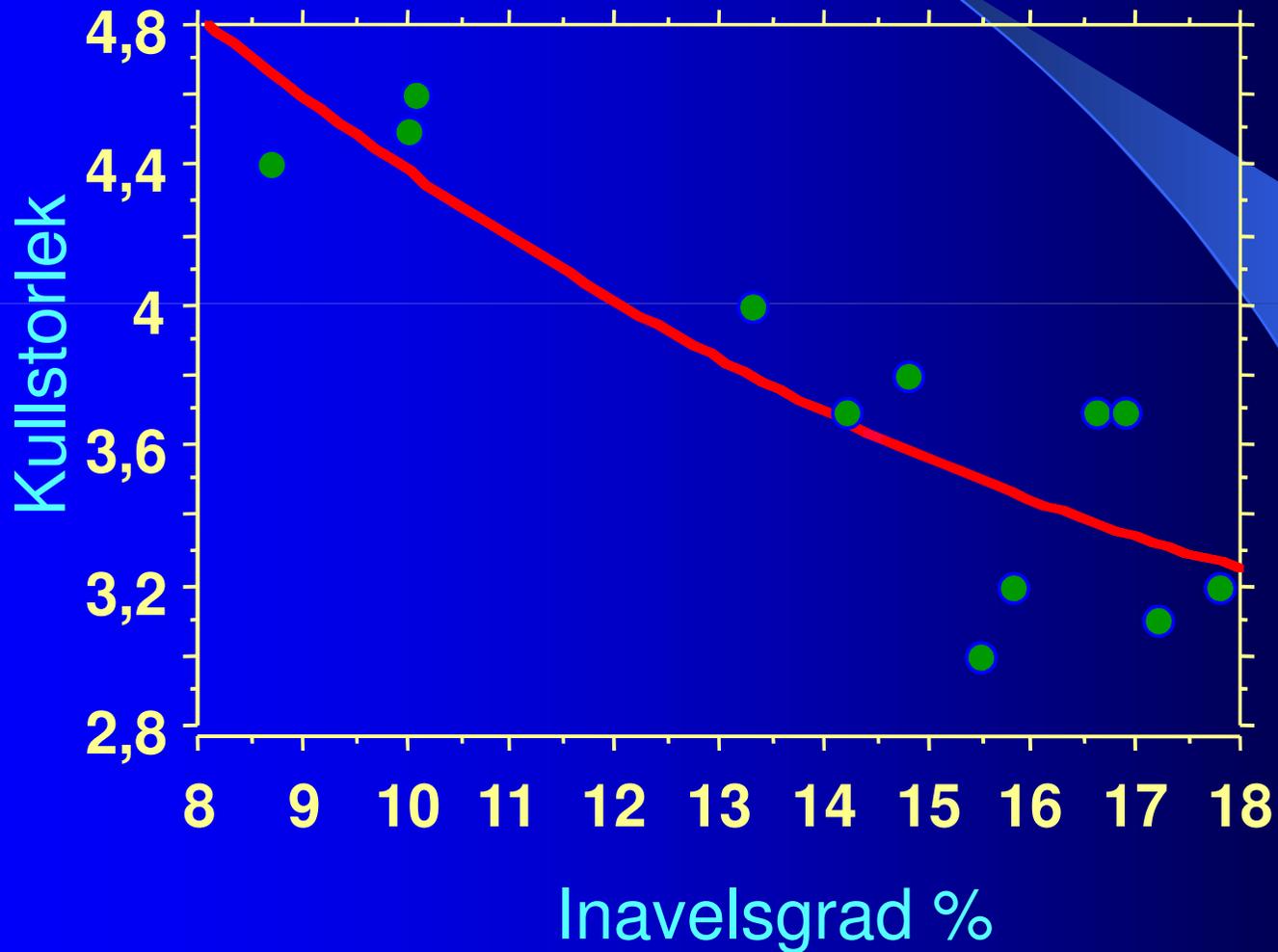


# Kullstorlekens förändring Isländsk fårhund



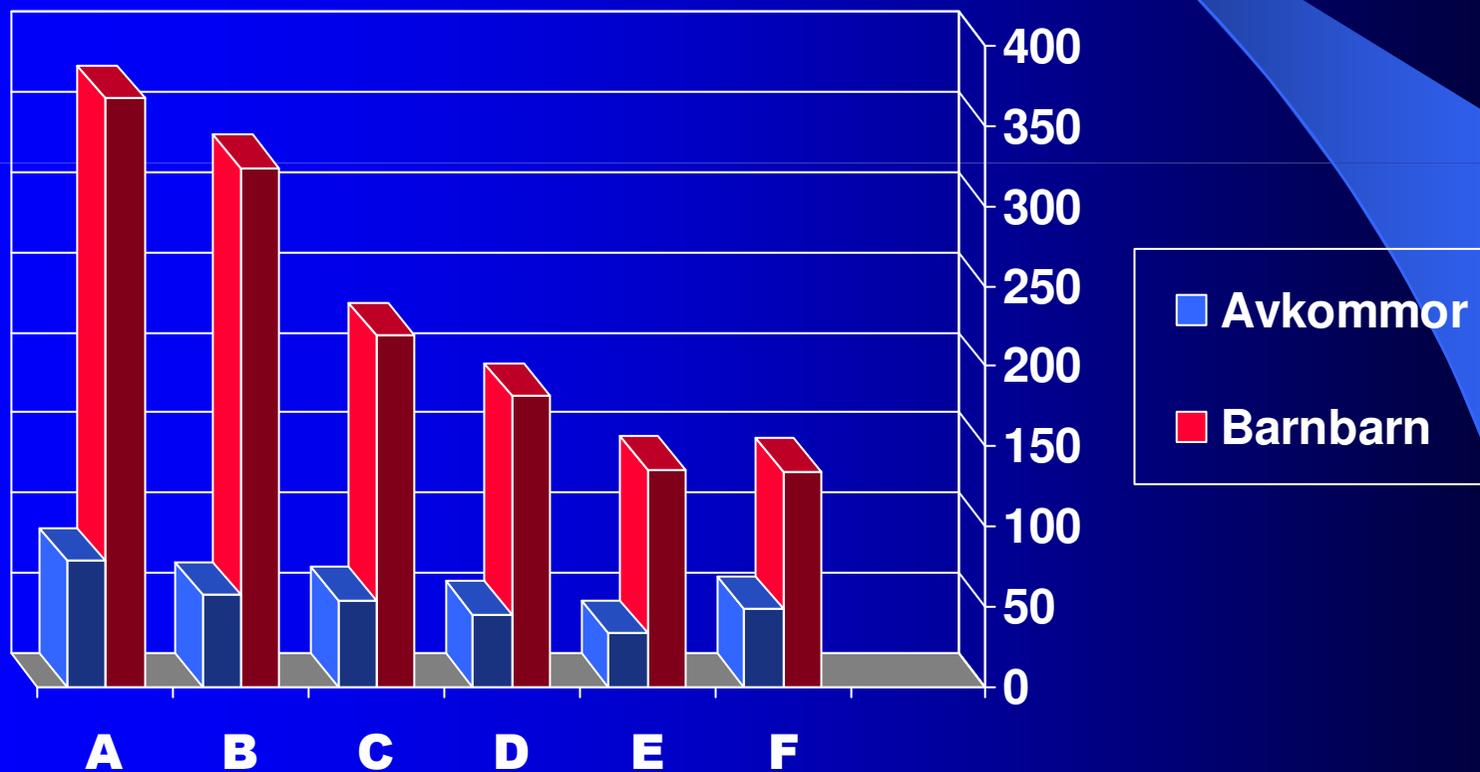
# Inavelns inverkan på kullstorlek

## Isländsk fårhund



# Andragenerationsproblemet

## Isländsk fårhund



Avel med  
**Isländsk fårhund**

***SLUT !***