

Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben – Sweden



Annual report for the year 2012

**The 18th International seminar for
The Icelandic Sheepdog
Copenhagen 25th-27th October 2013**



Club information

Board members

Chairman: Ingbritt Sannel

Vice Chairman: Elisabet Idefelt

Treasurer: Johanna Beijer

Secretary: Susanne Rosén

Committee member: May Britt Sannerholt

1. Substitute: Nina Hellström

2. Substitute: Mi Lilja

Committees

Breeding responsible: May Britt Sannerholt, e-mail: avel@islandshunden.se

Editor for the club magazine: Johanna Beijer

Herding responsible: Louise Westerberg

Mentality responsible: Susanne Rosén

Show Committee responsible: Ingbritt Sannel

Club members

	2012 31 th December	2011 31 th December	2010 31 th December	2009 31 th December	2008 31 th December
Members	262	304	382	439	509
New members this year					

Others

Official address:

SIF, c/o Susanne Rosén, Stensvik Viared, 50494 Borås

Summary

53 dogs registered 2012

Average litter size = 3,2

Average inbreeding = 1,3 %

Average generation interval = 5,1 years

Utilized effective populations size (Ne)= 300, Available (Ne)= 62

Mating types = 345 litters less related than cousins

Fifty three dogs were registered by Svenska Kennelklubben (SKK) last year. That is very few dog registered. It is the lowest numbers of dog since 1998. Among the total number of registered dogs 2012 were 51 puppies out of 17 litters. The other two (2) dogs were imports from other countries. The imported dogs came from Iceland and Norway.

Among the dogs used in breeding 2012 were 13 males and 17 females. Every one of them were between 2 – 6 years of age.

The average litter size was 3,2 puppies/litter which is a result we wish to become higher. Year 2007 we had a result of 5 puppies/litter. A result that we only have reached once. Knowing that 5 puppies/litter is possible to reach, it is our goal to reach that level again.

The average inbreeding calculated on five generation is as low as 1,3 %. This result is below SIFK's recommendation which is 2,5 %.

The effective population size for the period 2008-2012 is: The utilized Ne = 300 and the available Ne = 62 animals. Together with an average generation interval of 5,1 years we are very satisfied with the result of the breeders work. It is a very positive result but..... The use of new blood is still essential in practical breeding as well as international exchanges of dogs.

Health

The Icelandic Sheepdog is a very healthy breed. As far as we know from official results and from SIFKs' members there are no signals telling us about diseases to be aware of. The kind of diseases that shows up in the breed is what is normal in a dog breed as well as in a population of humans.

SIFK will still keep an eye on the HD situation together with the results from eye examinations and of cause we follow what happens in the other countries as well.

SIFK's main goal is to keep the genetic variation wide. The effect of a wide genetic variation is to keep the risk for serious diseases to be spread in the whole population low and hopefully we still will be able to look up on the breed from a healthy point of view also in the future.

Mentality

There are 120 dogs between 12 – 24 months of age with a complete score sheet from mental description.

In average the intensity scale shows that the dogs do not play but show interest.

They show less activity in all kinds of play.

The intensity scale for curiosity/fearlessness shows that dogs in average walk up to the unknown thing/functionary when their owner stands beside.

The intensity scale for sociability shows that dogs in average accept contact and walk away without engagement with an unknown person.

The intensity scale for aggressiveness shows that dogs in average do not show any aggressively or maybe one or two aggressive threats in the beginning.

Litters

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Litters	17	19	24	17	23
Puppies registered	53	87	123	69	120
Average size of litters	3,2	4,3	4,8	4,0	4,5
Average inbreeding %	1,3	1,5	2,1	1,6	2,3

Imports

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Iceland	1	3	2	2	3
Norway	1		4	1	4
Denmark		2	1		
Finland				2	
Germany				1	

Further comments:

Most of the dogs imported to Sweden are exported from Norway and Iceland. Iceland is the home country of the breed and it has always been interesting to look for good dogs there. The first dogs came from Norway where they had breed had been bred for some years already. It has always been easy to cross the border between the two countries and it has always been breeders in both countries that have been cooperating around the breed.

Statistics overview and comments, registrations

Stud dogs

Who have reached – or are close – to the “ISIC breeding limit”

Males					
Reg nr.	Name of the dog	Year of birth	No. of Litters	No. of Puppies	No of grandchildren
S38696/99	Icetops Keipur	1999	9	45	127
S54928/94	Yrar-Garpur	1994	9	34	108
S29301/2001	Gunnar Fra Gull Lyklinum	2001	4	12	84
S37675/2000	Pretty-Prud's Keli	2000	5	19	78
S34927/91	Iskristallen Spoi	1991	8	28	76
DK07814/93	Skovridergaardens Landi	1993	6	21	65
S57106/91	Prickur	1991	4	14	58
S33051/96	Baldi	1996	8	31	49
S45761/97	Kersins-Tappi	1997	7	28	47
S13282/2004	Vaskurs Flibbi Jakisson	2004	6	30	44
S14012/96	Bjartmars Hrönn	1996	8	30	44
N07093/97	Skreppeng's Gryssli	1997	6	21	36
S28573/2004	Drengur	2004	9	41	22

Females					
Reg nr.	Name of the dog	Year of birth	No. of Litters	No. of Puppies	No of grandchildren
S10371/96	Ullälvas Tibra	1995	4	20	104
S50825/2000	Bjartmars Sunna	2000	2	10	71
S44533/94	Pretty-Prud's Ekkja	1994	4	12	58
S25345/94	Ullälvas Sota	1994	4	15	56
S39207/94	Heartseeker's Björk	1994	2	7	54
S32495/2002	Áasta	2002	4	17	48
S42252/2001	Gimgölets Nibba	2001	3	21	48

Further comments:

Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben (SIFK) breeding limit is five (5) litters or 25 puppies. For grandchildren the breed limit is about the double numbers of puppies. For the Icelandic sheepdog population in Sweden it should be around 50 grandchildren.

Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
A	10	15	15	31	15
B	10	7	7	16	7
A+B	20	22	22	47	22
C	7	7	2	13	7
D	2	3	6	2	1
E	1	3		1	
C+D+E	10	13	8	16	8
In total	30	35	30	63	30

Further comments:

Method – FCI's (Fédération Internationale Cynologique) rules for x-ray.

The figures show the result of the total number of dogs which are x-rayed year by year. The average age of a dog when owners X-ray their Icelandic sheepdogs in Sweden is about 21 – 25 months of age.

The numbers of dogs with D and E hips are quite constant. In the period of the last five years it has been between 1 – 6 dogs/year. We had an increase in 2010 with 6 dogs with the remark D and there were 3 dogs with the remark E year 2011.

SIFK's recommendation is that the hip dysplasia situation should be known for dogs used in breeding. There are two reasons for that. One is to statistically confirm the results and the second is that Svenska Kennelklubbens (SKK) breeding policy says: "It could never be recommended to mate two serious (D and E) dysplasi."

Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Level 0	3	8	8	15	6
Level 1				1	
Level 2				1	
Level 3					
In total	3	8	8	17	6

Further comments:

It is not very common to X-ray elbows in our breed. Therefore there are not many ED results in the Swedish Icelandic Sheepdog population. During the years 1990 – 2012 the total number of X-ray dogs is 133. Only five of them have got remarks; four dogs have got grade 1 and one has got grade 2.

Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Level 0				3	0
Level 1					
Level 2					
Level 3					
In total	0	0	0	3	0

Further comments:

Some years ago SKK decided to make all results from patella luxation official for all breeds. Only four dogs are diagnosed and all are free.

The first Icelandic Sheepdog which was diagnosed was registered 2002 and number two was registered 2005.

Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Unaffected signifiers (free)	29	32	34	47	21
Hereditary Cataract	1				
Cornea Distrophe		1			
Distichiatis					
Others (see below)		2	1	1	
In total	30	35	35	48	21

Other hereditary eye diseases:
Cataract in the hinder area of the central lens
Cataract others.

Further comments:

About 25% of all registered dogs since 1990 have done an eye examination.
Last year one dog got the remark, hereditary cataract. The dog's name, Elmo Av Ylveli is born in Norway

Two dogs registered 2011, one 2010 and one 2009 have got the remark (cataract in the hinder central lens). The total number of dogs with remarks is listed in appendix.

We need more dogs to be eye examine though the results do not show any health problem. The numbers of dogs yearly examined are too few to guarantee a healthy situation in the breed.

SIFK's recommendation is that all dogs used in breeding should be eye examine before mating.

Health, optional testing

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
BEAR (Hearingdiseases)					
Heart diseases					
Kidney diseases					

Further comments:

There aren't any official results recognized by the Swedish Kennel Club for the breed.

Mentality descriptions

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Descripted dogs MH	9	13	3	22	9
Descripted Dogs BPH	2				
In total	11	13	3	22	9

Further comments: 9 MH and 2 BPH

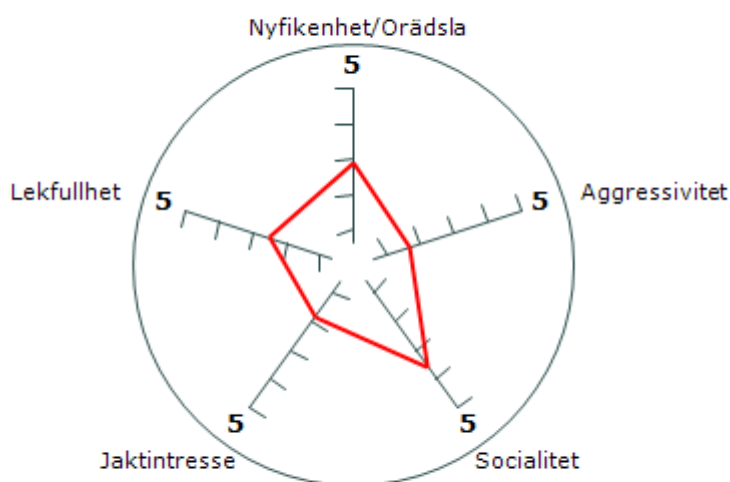
The total numbers of Icelandic Sheepdogs which have taken part in Mentalbeskrivning Hund (MH) with a complete score sheet is by the end of 2012, 199 dogs.

Last year, 2012, nine (9) dogs participated and all except one fulfill the description.

Last year The Swedish Kennel Club open up for all breeds to take part in the new behavior and personality description in dogs, in Swedish called Beteende och Personlighetsbeskrivning Hund (BPH). Two Icelandic Sheepdogs took part in the description with a complete score sheet.

If we see to the group of dogs between 12 – 24 months with a complete score sheet at MH, the total numbers of dogs is 120. The average figures for these dogs are shown in an intensity scale above.

Egenskapsvärden



— Medelvärde (ras, 120 st, 12-24 månader)

The average figures for these dogs on the intensity scale 1 - 5 are:

Deskription	Average
Curiosity /fearlessness (Nyfikenhet/Orädsla)	2,9
Aggressiveness (Aggressivitet)	1,8
Sociability (Socialitet)	3,6
Chase- proneness (Jaktintresse)	1,8
Playfulness (Lekfullhet)	2,5

The average figures means:

With an average of **2,9 for curiosity/fearlessness** means that dogs in average walk up to the unknown thing/functionary when their owner stands beside.

With an average of **1,8 for aggressiveness** means that dogs in average do not show any aggressively or one or two aggressive threats in the beginning.

With an average of **3,6 for sociability** means that dogs in average accept contact and walk away without engagement with an unknown person.

With an average of **1,8 for chase-proneness** means that dogs in average do not start or they start but stopped.

With an average of **2,5 for playfulness** means that dogs in average do not play but shows interest.

Working abilities (herding) descriptions

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Descripted dogs	12	19	17	32	12
In total	12	19	17	32	12

Further comments:

Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben (SIFK) arranged one herding descriptions last year. ? dogs were evaluated on sheep.

Shows

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Number of shows	1		1		
Number of dogs	64		32		
In total (dogs)	64		32		

Further comments:

Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben's yearly clubshow were held at Dalsjöfors, Borås August the 12th.

Events

During 2012 we had a meeting for all members in May about laws concerning dogs and breeding and also about insurance for dogs and breeders. We got very interesting and useful information.

In September we arranged an activity day in Dalsjöfors, Göran Hallberger lectured about anatomy and the participants also had the opportunity to practice Rally obedience and how to show their dog at shows.

Our clubshow was also held in Dalsjöfors with 64 participating dogs. We had a very nice day with visitors also from Denmark, Finland and Germany. The show was held on a Sunday but quite a few members met on Saturday evening for a good meal and "dogtalk".

In December we presented the breed during "Stockholms hundmässan 2012" both in an exhibition case and in a special presentation of a few breeds where we had the opportunity to show one male and one bitch and talk a little about the breed in front of a large audience.

Effective population size

Goals/Other Comments e.g. Lathunden; PerErik Sundgren

Recommended effective population size/breeding base is > (more than) 100 and not < (less than) 50.

An effective population size of about 150 – 200 is large enough to stop heavy losses of genetic variation.

Utilized Breeding Base shows how the dogs actually have been used in breeding.

Available Breeding Base tells us what is possible to reach with a different way to use the dogs in breeding and with the same dogs available in the same period.

The calculated effective population size has more opportunities (Available). The figure of available breeding base = 62 dogs tells us what is possible to reach.

With the figure (Utilized breeding base = 300) it does not say anything about the number of breeding animals actually used in breeding. It tells only that the increase of inbreeding in the entire population in Sweden was less than in a randomly mating idealized population of 500 individuals equally distributed on two sexes.

High values for N_e can sometimes show up in small populations. It happens when the progenies' inbreeding is slightly higher or maybe lower than their parents' generation.

The efficient population size in Sweden has slowly become better but it is still below the recommended level.

Statistics overview and comments, shows, descriptions and events

Utilized and available effective populations size of the Swedish population 1998 – 2012
(N_e = effective populations size or breeding base)

Period	No. of litters	No. of dogs	Utilized (N_e)	Available (N_e)	Inbreeding %
2008-2012	129	464	300	62	1,8
2003-2007	188	762	55	71	3,1
1998-2002	215	787	96	53	4,3

Mating types

Mating types (2003-2012)	1	2	3	4
No. Of litters	345	69	33	6
Inbreeding %	2	8,7	15,7	29,5
Average littersize	4,1	4,1	3,8	4,2

Type I = parents less related than cousins ($F_x < 6,25\%$)

Type II = parents related as cousins but less than half sibs ($F_x = 6,25 - 12,24\%$)

Type III = parents related as half sibs but less than full sibs ($F_x = 12,5 - 24,99\%$)

Type IV = parents are related as full sib or parents to progeny ($F_x \geq 25\%$)

Further comments:

Mating types include all Swedish registered second and third litter in the database (LatHunden).

The average value calculated on less than 30 litters couldn't not be looked up on as representative for the breed and isn't show a reliable picture of the connection between inbreeding and fertility.

A scientific study shows that parents closer related than 12,5% results in a higher risk of different inbreeding problems in the offspring.

Generation interval

Dr. Per-Erik Sundgren says "Change in genetic, and thus loss of genetic variation, can only take place between successive generations. Thus the rate of change over time is dependent on the generation interval, the number of years between the first litter of the parents and the average age of their progenies when they produce their first litters."

Statistics overview and comments, shows, descriptions and events

Calculated on a ten years period (2003 – 2012) the average generation interval was:

Father to sons = 1932 days = 5,3 years

Father to daughters = 1809 days = 5 years

Mother to sons = 1923 days = 5,1 years

Mother to daughters = 1843 days = 5,1 years

The total average generation interval for parents to progenies for the period is = 1877 days = 5,1 years The recommended average generation interval is 5 years.

It is recommended that the average generation interval is a subject to keep an eye on because too strong selection and rapid generation turnover may cause a serious threat to the health and viability of the breed.

Parents age when they debut in breeding

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2012**.

	0 - 6 Months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	8
Father	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	7
Total	0	0	1	0	5	7	2	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2011**.

	0 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 år years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	13
Father	0	0	1	0	4	6	1	12
Total	0	0	1	0	11	12	1	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2010**.

	0 - 6 years	7 - 12 years	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	14
Father	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	8
Total	0	0	1	1	10	9	1	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2009**.

	0 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 year	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	8
Father	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Total	0	0	1	0	6	5	0	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2008**.

	0 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	11
Father	0	1	0	1	3	7	0	12
Total	0	1	0	1	10	11	0	

Further comments:

The total numbers of dogs used in breeding last year were 30 dogs. Twelve (15) of them did their debut in breeding. One of them was a young bith between 13 -18 months of age.

During the last five years there have been six (6) dogs used in breeding which have been less than 24 months old.

The ISIC and SIFK recommendation is that dogs (males and females) are avoiding from breeding before the age of 24 months.

Males and females used in breeding

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Litters	18	24	19	20	22	25	24	23	23	17	16	19	17
Bitches	18	23	19	19	21	24	24	23	23	17	16	19	17
Males	17	20	13	17	17	22	18	21	22	14	11	18	13

During the years more females than males have been used in breeding. The years 2005, 2007 and 2008 we reach the goal of keeping at least 20 males in breeding. This is an important goal to reach and it is really something we have to be aware of in the future.

Increase of genetic variation

It is necessary to increase genetic variation in the breed. The effect of keeping genetic variation wide is to keep the risk for serious diseases to be spread in the whole population low. If a hereditary disease should show up it is important to use individuals which is low related to each other and hopefully lacks the defect gene.

For that purpose we need to use as many dogs as possible in breeding and at least have as many males as females in breeding at the same time. To lower the risk from lost of genes should at least twenty males and 3-5 females per male be used in breeding at the same time.

Appendix

Litters

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Litters	21	18	17	18	24	19	20	22	25	24	23	23	17	24	19	17
Puppies	86	57	69	70	97	104	77	94(3)	91(5)	119(4)	113(5)	120(7)	69(6)	123(7)	87(5)	53(2)
Average size of litters	3,6	3,6	3,9	3,8	4	4,3	4	4,1	4,3	3,9	5	4,5	4	4,8	4,3	3,2
Average inbreeding %	4,9	5,6	5,1	2,7	3,2	3,7	4,3	5,4	2,7	1,2	1,7	2,3	1,6	2,1	1,5	1,3

Imports

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Iceland						2			3	2	3	3	2	2	3	1
Norway						3	3	1		2	2	4	1	4		1
Denmark								1	2					1	2	
Finland								1					2			
Germany													1			

Appendix

Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A				20	13	13	18	31	20	11	23	15	31	15	15	10
B				6	8	7	15	16	5	11	19	7	16	7	7	10
A+B	17	25	33	26	21	20	33	47	25	22	42	22	47	22	22	20
C	3	6	5	5	5	8	9	4	6	12	13	7	13	2	7	7
D	1	1		3		4	3	2	4	3	5	1	2	6	3	2
E		1		2		2		1					1		3	1
C+D+E	4	8	5	10	5	14	12	7	10	15	18	8	16	8	13	10
In total	21	33	38	36	26	34	45	54	35	37	60	30	63	30	35	30

Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Level 0	2	1	4	4	2	4	10	17	5	8	11	6	15	8	8	3
Level 1		1											1			
Level 2													1			
Level 3																
In total	2	2	4	4	2	4	10	17	5	8	11	6	17	8	8	3

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Appendix

Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Level 0						1			1	1						
Level 1																
Level 2																
Level 3																
In total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unaffected signifies (free)	20	22	19	11	10	26	34	28	20	24	41	21	47	34	29	29
Hereditary Cataract					1						1					1
Cornea Distrophe															1	
Distichiatis																
Others	1	1				1	2	1	2	1	1		1	1	2	
In total	21	23	19	11	11	27	36	29	22	25	43	21	48	35	32	30

