Svenska Isländsk Fårhundklubben, Sweden

Annual report for the year

2023

The 29 th International seminar for the Icelandic Sheepdog
Frederiksund, Denmark
25th - 27th October 2024

Board members

Chairman:	Carina Jöers
Vice Chairman:	Johan Henriksson
Treasurer:	Pia Fungby
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Committees

Breeding responsible: May Britt Sannerholt, e-mail: avel@islandshunden.se
Editor for the club magazine: Marie Lindström and Pia Elldalen
Web-master: Johan Henriksson

Herding responsible: Marie Lindström
Mentality responsible: Marie Lundin

Show responsible: Marie Lindström and May Britt Sannerholt
Agility responsible: Vacant

Club shop: Vacant
Youth responsible: Jenny Hellman

Club members

	2023 31th December	**2022** 31th December	**2021** 31th December	**2020** 31th December	**2019** 31th December
Members	239	249	214	328	243
New members this year					

Summary

121 dogs registered: 2023.
Number of litters: 24
Average litter size = 4,8
Increase of inbreeding = 0,9 %, 5 generations
Average inbreeding, Dogs Global = Not calculated for 2023
Mean Kinship = 22,42%

The Swedish Kennel club (SKK) registered 121 dogs, 113 puppies out of 24 litters and eight imported dogs from Iceland, Denmark and Germany.
A total of 21 males and 24 females were used in breeding. 9 males and 15 females did breed debut.
The average litter size was 4,8 puppies/litter.

Inbreeding

Dogs Global has been updated through 2023.
In Dogs Global you can find information about **116 dogs born 2023** out of 24 litters. These progenies have 24 mothers and 21 fathers. Among all 45 dogs used for breeding, all of them had coefficients inbreeding worse than cousin mating and 7 had inbreeding values corresponding to full sib mating or higher with the worst case inbred to 27,5%.

If we compared this to the inbreeding value calculated on 5 generations in SKK's breeding program Avelsdata, the inbreeding value is not calculated for 27 of these 45 dogs. Most often, the reason is that information is missing in the pedigree. The inbreeding value for these dogs will then be 0,0%. For the other 18 parents the inbreeding values are between 0,2 – 3,5%.
Unfortunately, the inbreeding value of either the dog itself or for a planned litter calculated on five generations is not enough information to help us to reduce the risk for loss genetic diversity. We need to use the inbreeding values calculated back to the founders to find individuals with low inbreeding values, less than the populations average inbreeding.
If we do not take this seriously, the inbreeding values will continue to increase and make it even more difficult for breeders to find unrelated combinations.

Inbreeding is a measure of loss of genetic diversity in a population. What is measured is the relative number of gene pairs in the progeny getting identical genes from father and mother due to common ancestors on both sides of the pedigree. For each pair of genes which gets such identical genes another gene is lost, and hence inbreeding causes loss of genetic diversity. The loss of genetic diversity is a result of long-term strong inbreeding eventually so large that the survival of an entire population may threatened.
Inbreeding coefficients never tells the entire truth about the real inbreeding of an animal. All calculations of inbreeding have to start at some point in the past. At that point inbreeding as always is set to zero. Thus, inbreeding coefficients only tell us how much of the genetic diversity that were present at the starting point for the calculation has since then been lost. If we need to know the real amount of inbreeding, or homozygosity, of a breed it is necessary to analyze DNA.

The diversity needs to be increased in the population and for that, computer programs with possibilities for inbreeding calculations on all generations back to the founders are needed. The use of new blood is still essential as well as international exchanges of dogs. The difficulty is to know which individuals contribute to increased diversity.

Matadors
Based on our recommendation no male dog during his lifetime shall be allowed to sire more than 5% of the puppies in his lifetime.
In 2023 four males were grandfathers to 56,03% of the puppies produced this year. One male was grandfather to 15,52% of the puppies. These four males are responsible as grandfathers for over 10% of the puppies produced 2023 which is not satisfactory

Matadors are individuals which have been overused in breeding. Overuse leads to the fact that in later generations it becomes difficult to choose breeding animals for mating because they often have the same dogs in the pedigree. In numerically small breeds, it takes even less time to end up in such a dead end. Matador breeding should be avoided.

Health

The insurance company Agria Breed Statistics, Agria Breed Profile for Icelandic Sheepdog

Common causes of veterinary care incidents 2016–2021.
The number of veterinary visits for Icelandic sheepdogs is compared with how common the diagnosis is for the "All breeds" group. All breeds are aggregated statistics of all breeds. It is based on the dogs that visited the vet and used their pet insurance during the years 2016 – 2021. The different categories in the statistics are only shown if more than 8 dogs have been diagnosed and additionally used the insurance.
The most common reason for veterinary visits is problems with stomach and intestinal symptoms such as vomiting and diarrhea. Second most common are problems from teeth and then follows pain from the musculoskeletal system. Compared to “All breeds”, the frequency of visits is somewhat lower for complaints from stomach and intestinal symptoms and pain from the musculoskeletal system. However, the frequency of visits in the comparison is higher for complaints from teeth. Icelandic Sheepdogs are also at a slightly higher risk compared to “All breeds” of dental problems.
In the statistics, general causes there is a collection group called endocrine diseases. It is a group of diseases that affect the body's hormone-producing glands such as the thyroid, adrenal glands, pancreas, pituitary gland and gonads. Errors in metabolism are also included. For Icelandic sheepdogs, inflammation of the pancreas stands out, where the breed, even though the number of individuals is not high, runs a higher risk of being affected compared to all breeds.
Rare diagnoses are ear infections and back pain. These diagnoses are less common in Icelandic sheepdogs than in all breeds.

Injuries
Common injuries are skin, fracture and bone injuries. It is also more common for Icelandic sheepdogs and mainly males to be bitten by snakes and insects than the comparison group.

SIFK needs to find out why it is so common to have problems with gastrointestinal symptoms such as vomiting and diarrhea. What could be behind it? Suffice it to say it's because the dogs easily eat everything they come across? Hardly not, when it leads to use the pet insurance, the problems are so strong that you need to think more broadly to bring about a change.
Regarding inflammation of the pancreas, the club has not yet previously received any report regarding this.

Hereditary cataract

Two dogs were diagnosed with hereditary cataract. Cataract, partial cortex posterior, moderate and cataract partial anterior cortex, moderate.
From 2015 and onwards we have seen an increase in numbers of cases of hereditary cataract compared to the years between 2000 and 2014 when only one case of non-hereditary cataract was reported.

SIFK will continue to keep an eye on HD, eye examinations and gather information about cryptorchism.
SIFK’s main goal is to keep the loss of genetic diversity low. The effect of increased diversity decreases the risk for serious diseases to be spread in the entire population.

Mentality

There are 218 dogs with a complete score sheet from **Mental Description Dog (MH)** and 178 from **Behaviour and Personality Assessment in Dogs (BPH).**
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 an unknown thing/functionary when dogs have their owner standing beside them.
The intensity scale for sociability shows that dogs in average accept contact from an unknown person and walk away with the person without engagement.

Working abilities, herding

By the end of 2023, the club has 78 dogs with an official herding test Natural Herding Aptitude Test Traditional Style, NHAT. Twenty of these dogs were tested in 2023. SIFK's herding committee has arranged training days, workshops, courses and a lecture on herding with Icelandic sheepdogs.

Estimated number of Icelandic sheepdogs in (your country)

2023
1 200

Litters

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Litters	21	21	31	21	21
Puppies registrated	121 (8)	96 (4)	135 (4)	103 (4)	95 (4)
Average size of litters	4,8	4,2	4,6	4,3	4,8
Increase of inbreeding % 5 generations	0,9	1,0	1,4	1,0	1,0
Average inbreeding % Dogs Global	-	23,45	23,89	23,59	23,81
General Mean Kinship %	22,42	22,50	22,64	22,55	22,59

Imports

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Iceland	4	1	2	2	1
Norway				1	
Denmark	2	1	1		
Germany	1				
Finland					1
Poland					
Schweiz					1
France		1			
The Netherlands		1		1	2

Further comments:
Numbers within brackets indicate the number of imports.
We look with satisfaction at the number of registrations staying around 100 and preferably a bit more. By keeping a minimum of 100, it helps to reduce the risk of losing genetic variation. A minimum of 100 increases the possibility that there will be individuals to choose from for breeding also for the next generation.
The use of new blood is essential in the Swedish population as well as international exchanges of dogs. Many dogs are already closely related and therefore the population needs individuals for breeding that are less related to the dogs that already exist. The difficulty is to know which individuals are less inbreed than the average inbreeding level in our population and to get these “important” individuals into breeding.

In addition to this year's imports, four litters are a result of matings abroad, two in Denmark and two in The Netherlands except for the imports reported above.

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**
S34927/91	Iskristallens Spoi	1991	**8**	**28**	**76**
S57106/91	Prickur	1991	4	14	**58**
DK07814/93	Skovridergaardens Landi	1993	**6**	21	**65**
IS03190/94	Yrar-Garpur	1994	**9**	**34**	**108**
S14012/96	Bjartmars Hrönn	1996	**9**	**34**	**56**
S56336/97	Ullälvas Smari	1997	**10**	**38**	**97**
S38696/99	Icetops Keipur	1999	**10**	**45**	**170**
S38697/99	Icetops Samur	1999	**9**	22	**69**
S37675/2000	Pretty-Prud's Keli	2000	**5**	19	**102**
S56239/2001	Ulvdalens Narfi	2001	**5**	24	**89**
NHSB2174997	Gunnar Fra Gull Lyklinum	2001	4	17	**84**
S30208/2003	Fieldworks Raumur	2003	**7**	**26**	21
S13282/2004	Vaskur Flibbi Jakisson	2003	**6**	**30**	**72**
S28573/2004	Drengur	2004	**12**	**53**	**139**
S41491/2004	Mon Gårds Jarpi	2004	4	20	**66**
S43475/2005	Meester Ridge Gisle Viking	2005	**8**	**31**	**63**
S63495/2005	Ástvinur Fjalar	2005	**6**	18	**58**
S20276/2006	Tellusdream Askur	2006	**8**	**40**	**108**
S27328/2008	Ástvinur Hamdir	2008	**5**	22	**65**
SE54777/2010	Vestanvindur Atli Orrasson	2010	2	7	**61**
SE48577/2010	Konungsbergets Arnsteinn Vikingson	2010	**5**	21	**59**
SE36003/2010	Tellusdream Frosti	2010	**9**	**29**	**49**
SE37606/2012	Ástvinur Kátur Silfurgeisli	2012	**5**	20	**98**
SE32873/2013	Sveahestars Vinur	2013	**7**	**36**	28
SE20738/2013	Tellusdream Islakkur	2013	**8**	**28**	**85**
SE53026/2014	Thor	2014	**5**	23	17
IS20383/15	Kolsholts Strengur Vinarsson	2014	**6**	**31**	**66**
SE16911/2016	Istindras Eifur	2016	**6**	**37**	24
PKR.V-24789	Digur Kopieccy Poland	2017	**6**	**25**	4
PKR.V-25743	Eldur Strengurson Kopieccy Poland	2017	**5**	24	18
SE20193/2019	Vestanvindur Hrauni Tindsson	2019	**6**	**38**	?

Females					
Reg nr.	**Name of the dog**	**Year of birth**	**No. of Litters**	**No. of Puppies**	**No of grandchildren**
S57216/92	Akka	1992	4	17	**78**
S44533/94	Pretty-Prud's Ekkja	1994	4	12	**66**
S25345/94	Ullälvas Sota	1994	4	15	**104**
S39207/94	Heartseeker's Björk	1994	2	7	**56**
S10371/96	Ullälvas Tibra	1995	4	20	**115**
S48570/97	Ullälvas Sokka	1997	4	18	**72**
IS04812/98	Skessu-Salka	1997	2	6	**75**
S11789/2000	Fieldworks Stefnir	1999	2	9	**51**
S50825/2000	Bjarmars Sunna	2000	2	10	**89**

S53359/2001	Wadsteinas Snotra Tibrádottir	2001	2	10	**69**
S32495/2002	Ásta	2002	4	17	**65**
S19115/2003	Wadsteinas Rita	2003	4	17	**93**
NO31908/10	Losnabakken's Vilda Vikingsdottir	2009	2	13	**86**
SE33992/2015	Vestanvindur Eyja Viljadottir	2015	**5**	**26**	**53**

Further comments:
The dogs above are all dogs that exceed or lose to the limit of SIFK's recommendations regarding either the number of offspring or grandchildren or both.
Numbers within brackets indicate the number of offsprings born outside Sweden.
SIFK's breeding limit is five (5) litters or 25 offsprings and for grandchildren the limit is the double numbers of offsprings – 50 grandchildren.

Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
A	13	17	14	16	18
B	13	19	15	13	9
A+B	**26**	**36**	**29**	**29**	**27**
C	8	11	14	10	11
D	1	3	4	1	1
E	1				
C+D+E	**10**	**14**	**18**	**11**	**12**
In total	**36**	**50**	**47**	**40**	**39**

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. During the last ten years the average age for dogs being X-rayed is about 22 months of age.
There were two dogs with remarks 2023, one with D-hips and one with E-hips. Both dogs are imported to Sweden from Iceland.
The number of dogs with D and E has decreased since 2015. Dogs with D-hips, born 2015 - 2023 are in total 10 and 1 with E-hips compare to the period of 2000-2014 when the remarks with D-hips were 44 and E-hips 5 dogs.

SIFK's recommendation is that the hip dysplasia situation should be known for dogs used in breeding, but it is also important to X-ray as many dogs as possible, from diffrent families, to better follow the situation in the population. This is to get statistically reliable results.
SIFK's recommends that dogs with A- or B-hips are used in breeding.
Dogs with C-hips are allowed to be used in breeding. SIFK has decided to make this opening so that important genetic variation in the breed will not be lost. When breeding with C-hips, the other should preferably have A-hips.

Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Level 0	19	13	16	10	9
Level 1			1		
Level 2					
Level 3					
In total	**19**	**13**	**17**	**10**	**9**

Further comments:
It is not common to X-ray elbows but the club receives some results every year. Between 1990 – 2023 the total number of X-rayed dogs is 242. Only ten of them have got remarks; 7 dogs with level 1, 1 with level 2 and 2 with level 3.

Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Level 0	0	3	0	0	4
Level 1					
Level 2					
Level 3					
In total	0	3	0	0	4

Further comments:
There are just a few dogs, eleven X-rayed for patella and none affected.
The first dog was diagnosed in 2002.

Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Unaffected signifies (free)	24	49	38	30	44
Hereditary Cataract	2			1	3
Other Cataracts		1			
Cornea Distrophe					
Distichiatis					
Others (see below)			3	2	1
In total	26	50	41	33	48

Other hereditary eye diseases:
No other remarks have been reported for 2023.

Further comments:
Two dog was diagnosed with hereditary cataract. Cataract, partial cortex posterior, moderate and cataract partial anterior cortex, moderate.
From 2015 and onwards we have seen an increase in the number of cases of hereditary cataract compared to the years between 2000 and 2014 when only one case of non-hereditary cataract was reported.

For dogs born 2015 - 2023, has 11 cases of cataract been diagnosed; 1 case of unknown genetic significance, 1 non-hereditary cataract, 1 case cannot currently be assessed and 4 with hereditary cataract.

This is something to keep an eye on in the future. We need more dogs, even dogs which should not be breed from, to be eye examined to guarantee a healthy situation in the population.

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

Health, optional testing

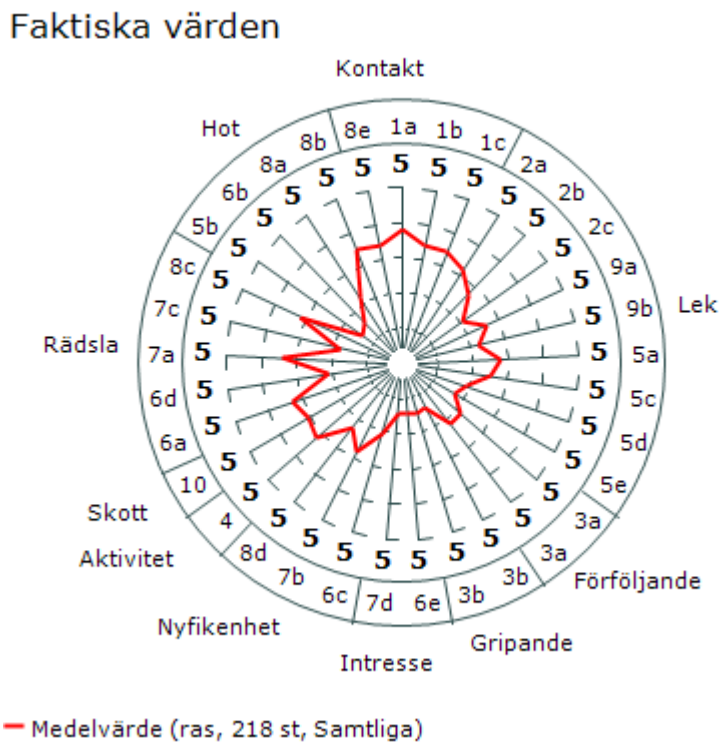
Total numbers of dogs examined	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
BEAR (Hearingdiseases)					
Heart diseases					
Kidney diseases					

Further comments:
We have no official diseases published.

Mentality descriptions

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Descripted dogs MH	1	5	5	1	4
Descripted dogs BPH	27	20	20	27	6
In total	**28**	**25**	**25**	**28**	**10**

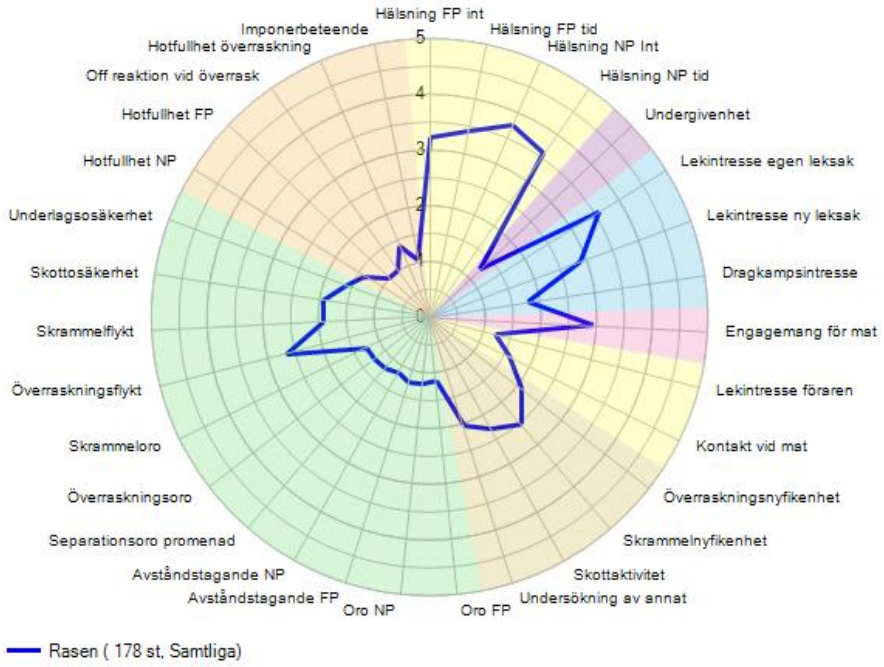
Further comments:
The total number of dogs with a complete score sheet in **Mental-Description Dog (MH)** is by the end of 2023, 218 dogs.
MH is mental description of dogs, not a testing system to find out which dogs perform well or less well. The intention is to describe reaction at standardized test situations. The descriptions are transformed into a scale of scored ranking from 1 to 5, where 1 is a low intensity behaviour and 5 a high intensity. It is not that a higher score is better than a low score, it all depends upon what type of reaction is studied and the goal of breeding in our case Icelandic sheepdog.
Below is a spider diagram which shows the average of all dogs at each testing situation. In general, the dogs show an excess of reactions to sharp noise. It also shows a less degree of investigating behaviour, and they are also less active in all sorts of play.



The total number of dogs taken part in **Behaviour and Personality Assessment in Dogs (BPH)** is by the end of 2023, 178 dogs.
BPH is also a mental description of dogs, not a testing system to find out which dogs perform well or less well. The intention is to describe reaction at standardized test situations. The descriptions are transformed into a scale of scored ranking from 1 to 5, where 1 is a low intensity behaviour and 5 a high intensity. It is not that a higher score is better than a low score, it all depends upon what type of reaction is studied and the goal of breeding in our case Icelandic sheepdog.

The test situations are a bit different from the situations in MH but the general reactions in behaviour of dogs is almost the same, like aggression, fear, curiosity, playfulness and sociality.

The number of dogs is too low for a statistical survey. We must reach a limit of 200 dogs before the Swedish Kennel Club supports us with a breed related mentality analyse.



Working abilities (herding) descriptions

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Descripted dogs					9
Official herding test (NHAT)	20	24	13	6	9
Official Working test (HWT)	0	3	3	4	2
In total	**20**	**24**	**13**	**6**	**9**

Further comments:
A total of 20 dogs were officially tested 2023 on (Natural Herding Aptitude Test Traditional Style, NHAT).
During the year, the herding committee held three NHAT tests at Måtensby farm and at Viks farm as well as one and a half day of training at Fäboda farm. During the autumn, Cecilia Persson held a course at Krokstorp farm outside Gothenburg.
Otherwise, members have also taken part in private training.

In collaboration with the Finnish club, three days of training were held in June with Riika Kivirinta and Cecilia Persson as instructors on Åland, Finland and an official working test and herding aptitude test traditional style also on Åland in August.

In connection with SIFK's members' weekend in August, the herding committee arranged an official herding aptitude test and two days with workshops/courses and a lecture for the club's members with Riika Kivirinta. Riika, who also “judges” the dogs on our official test, has together with her dog Gelga's Glaeisir achieved the title of Finnish herding champion in traditional style. The first Icelandic sheepdog with this honourable title all times.

The official results can be found on SKK's website, *Hunddata*.

Shows

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of shows	1	1	1	0	1
Number of dogs	30	29	6	0	21
In total (dogs)	**30**	**29**	**6**	**0**	**21**

Further comments:
SIFK's annual breed special was held this year at Norrtälje Working Dog Club in Norrtälje. Thirty dogs were registered for the dog show, but three dogs were hindered to come for various reasons. Our judge was Hans-Åke Sperne.
Hans-Åke appointed SE UCH, NO UCH, FI UCH, SE V-16 Stefsstell's Lord Leikur as BOB for the day and SE UCH Minu Engla Viska-Draumey as BOS.
The day’s best veteran was NORD UCH Svenska Engårdens Idunn and the best breeding group was Kennel Diljas.
The dog show also resulted in one new Swedish champion SE UCH, C.J.B. FI UCH, FI VallH-CH, EE UCH Gelga’s Glaesir.

Appendix

Litters

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Litters	17	24	19	17	18	14	15	12	18	14	21	21	31	21	24
Puppies	69(6)	123(7)	87(5)	53(2)	95(6)	67(2)	76(7)	63(7)	75(7)	78(8)	95(4)	103(4)	135(3)	96(4)	121(8)
Average size of litters	4	4,8	4,3	3,2	4,5	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,3	4,2	4,8	4,3	4,6	4,2	4,8
Increase of inbreeding % 5 generations	1,6	2,1	1,5	1,3	1,7	2,0	1,1	1,1	2,4	0,6	1,0	1,0	1,4	1,0	0,9
Average inbreeding % Dogs Global								24,32	25,22	22,74	23,81	23,59	23,89	23,45	
General Mean Kinship %								22,65	22,79	22,52	22,59	22,55	22,64	22,50	22,41

Imports

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Iceland	2	2	3	1	6	1	3	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	4
Norway	1	4		1			2			2		1			
Denmark		1	2			1		1	2	1			1	1	2
Finland	2							1			1				
Germany	1						2			1					1
Poland								2	2	1					
Schweiz										1					
The Netherlands											2	1		1	
France														1	

Hip Dysplasia (HD), Year of birth.

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
A	9	18	9	5	17	14	17	4	17	11	14	11	24	4	5
B	3	11	9	6	9	4	13	10	10	9	11	14	20	7	2
A+B	**12**	**29**	**18**	**11**	**26**	**18**	**30**	**14**	**27**	**20**	**25**	**25**	**44**	**11**	**7**
C	5	7	9	7	6	6	8	10	3	8	6	13	11	7	1
D	2	1	3	2	5	4	1		2		2	2	1	1	1
E							1								
C+D+E	**7**	**8**	**12**	**9**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**15**	**12**	**8**	**2**
In total	**19**	**37**	**30**	**20**	**37**	**28**	**40**	**24**	**32**	**28**	**33**	**40**	**56**	**19**	**9**

Elbow dysplasia (ED), Year of birth.

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Level 0	5	4	5	3	7	9	6	11	9	7	7	14	24	9	2
Level 1		1	1								1				1
Level 2															
Level 3				1										1	
In total	**5**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**9**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**8**	**14**	**24**	**10**	**3**

Patella luxation, Year of birth

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Level 0						2	1			2	1	1	1		
Level 1															
Level 2															
Level 3															
In total						2	1			2	1	1	1		

Eye examinations, Year of birth

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unaffected signifies (free)	3	24	19	13	30	20	27	19	27	24	19	36	41	12	4
Hereditary Cataract								2	1	3			3		
Other Cataracts					1					1					
Cornea Distrophe															
Distichiatis						1									
Others		1			1	2	1			1	1				
In total	3	25	19	13	32	23	28	21	28	29	20	36	44	12	4

Mentality descriptions, Year of birth

Total number of descripted dogs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Described dogs (MH)	3	13	7	7	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	-
Described dogs (BPH)	0	6	6	6	12	12	17	15	12	13	12	18	37	8	1
In total	**3**	**19**	**13**	**13**	**13**	**12**	**19**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**13**	**20**	**40**	**8**	**1**

Working abilities (herding) descriptions

Total number of descripted dogs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Herding description	32	17	19	12	0	19	18	26	13	6	9				
Official herding test (NHAT)										6	9	6	13	24	20
Official Working test (HWT)											2	4	3	3	0
In total	**32**	**17**	**19**	**12**	**0**	**19**	**18**	**26**	**13**	**12**	**20**	**10**	**16**	**27**	**20**

Eye results:

Dogs with hereditary cataract 2023

Reg.nr.	Name	Sex	Father	Mother	Remark
SE67940/2021	Sangilak Gamma Kirosdóttir	F	Racystar Artali	Dalla Drauma Kopieccy Poland	Cataract partial anterior cortex, moderate. Hereditary Cataract partial posterior, moderate. Hereditary
SE50602/2018	Hreystis Helga Laxadottir	F	Litgeisli Frej Laxi	Hreystis Tindra	Cataract partial cortex, mild. Hereditary

Imports

Year 2023 **Country** **Date of birth**

Female

SE12439/2023 Steinunn's Viska — Germany — 10-07-2022
Father: VDHDCNIH0107315 Fjör Fra Fridarstödum
Mother: VDHDCNIH=141318 Steinunn's Gréta

SE14111/2023 Barkalot Fenja Agga Viggadottír — Denmark — 28-08-2022
Father: DK07688/2014 Aldur
Mother: DK09350/2019 Barkalot Vigga Birta Jódis Svaladót

SE43145/2023 Hnifsdals Lena — Iceland — 28-03-2022
Father: IS22110/16 Huldudals Hugo
Mother: IS27520/20 Hnifsdals Aza

SE46311/2023 Marthedal Prinsessa Vigdís — Denmark — 14-10-2022
Father: DK20081/2020 Toftedal Hrífandí Valtyr
Mother: DK15257/2016 Marthedal Jalda Kibba

Hanar:

SE32223/2023 Fagrahvamms Flóki — Iceland — 16-05-2020
Father: IS21764/16 Sunnusteins Einir
Mother: IS20302/15 Fagrahvamms Ásynja

SE43146/2023 Stefsstells Ruben — Iceland — 12-04-2023
Father: IS25514/19 Reykjavalla Sproti
Mother: IS22245/16 Stefsstells Melia

SE44408/2023 Lindigards Heikir — Iceland — 06-01-2023
Father: IS19110/14 Gerplu Hrafntýr
Mother: IS31239/21 Lína Langsokkur