

**Svenska Isländsk Fårhundklubben, Sweden**



# **Annual report for the year 2019**

**The 25<sup>th</sup> International seminar for  
the Icelandic Sheepdog  
24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> October 2020**



## Club information

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### Board members

Chairman:	Maria Hübinette
Vice Chairman:	Tomas Agdahl
Treasurer:	Tomas Agdahl
Secretary:	Marie Lundin
Committee member:	May Britt Sannerholt, Marie Lindström Marie Olsson Pia Elldalen
1. Substitute:	Sara Kumlin
2. Substitute:	Sofie Lund

### Committees

**Breeding responsible:** May Britt Sannerholt, e-mail: [avel@islandshunden.se](mailto:avel@islandshunden.se)

**Editor for the club magazine:** Sara Kumlin

**Web-master:** Pia Elldalen

**Herding responsible:** Marie Lindström

**Mentality responsible:** Marie Olsson

**Show Committee responsible:** Ingbritt Sannel

**Obedience and rally responsible:** Marie Lundin

**Agility responsible:** Sofie Lund

**Youth responsible:** Sara Kumlin / Sofie Lund

### Club members

	2019 31th December	2018 31th December	2017 31th December	2016 31th December	2015 31th December
<b>Members</b>	243	350	325	306	232
<b>New members this year</b>					

### Estimated number of Icelandic sheepdogs in Sweden

2019
1000

### Summary

*95 dogs registered 2019*

*Average litter size = 4,8*

*Average inbreeding = 1,0 %*

Svenska Kennelklubben (SKK) registered ninety-five (95) dogs last year. The number of registrations has increased in the past year and is now close to one hundred dogs. We need the figures to be around 100 registered dogs a year to be sure to keep the genetic variation. Among the registered dogs, 2019 were 91 Swedish born puppies out of 21 litters. The other four (4) dogs were imported from Iceland, Finland and The Netherlands.

Among the dogs used in breeding 2019 were 20 males and 21 females. Eleven (11) dogs were between 2 and 3 years and seven (7) were between 4 and 6 years or old.

The average litter size was 4,8 puppies/litter which we are quite satisfied with. 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.

### Dogs Global

The genetic variation in the current population needs to increase.

The use of new blood is still essential in practical breeding as well as international exchanges of dogs. It is important that the international cooperation continues within ISIC to secure the health of our breed.

### Health

The Icelandic Sheepdog is a 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 ofcourse, we follow what happen 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 124 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

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Litters	21	14	18	12	15
Puppies registered	95 (4)	78 (8)	75 (7)	63 (7)	76 (7)
Average size of litters	4,8	4,2	4,3	4,6	4,6
Average inbreeding %	1,0	0,6	2,4	1,1	1,1

### Imports

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Iceland	1	2	4	4	3
Norway		2			2
Denmark		1	2	1	
Germany		1			2
Finland	1			1	
Polen		1	2	2	
Schweiz		1			
The Netherlands	2				

#### Further comments:

During the last five years the most common country to import dogs from is Iceland followed by Poland, Norway and Denmark.

### 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	141
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	84
S34927/91	Iskristallens Spoi	1991	8	28	76
S28573/2004	Drengur	2004	9	41	76

## Statistics overview and comments, registrations

S34927/91	Skovridergaarden Landi	1993	6	21	65
S57106/91	Prickur	1991	4	14	58
S13282/2004	Vaskurs Flibbi Jakisson	2003	6	30	51
S51958/96	Fieldworks Keldur	1996	2	9	51

<b>Females</b>					
<b>Reg nr.</b>	<b>Name of the dog</b>	<b>Year of birth</b>	<b>No. of Litters</b>	<b>No. of Puppies</b>	<b>No of grandchildren</b>
S10371/96	Ullälvas Tibra	1995	4	20	104
S19115/2003	Wadsteinas Rita	2003	4	17	78
S50825/2000	Bjartmars Sunna	2000	2	10	77
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	56
S57216/92	Akka	1992	4	17	54
S32495/2002	Ásta	2002	4	17	54
S11789/2000	Fieldworks Stefnir	1999	2	9	51

### 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. The limit for the Sedish Icelandic Sheepdog population should be 50 grandchildren.

### Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
A	18	10	13	17	17
B	9	14	12	13	6
A+B	27	24	25	30	23
C	11	12	11	6	10
D	1	2	4	4	2
E			1		
C+D+E	12	14	16	10	12
In total	39	38	41	40	35

Skk Avelsdata

#### Further comments:

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

The figures shows 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 between 15-26 month of age.

The numbers of dogs with D and E hips are quite constant. During the last five years, it has been between 1-5 dogs/year. In real, the number of dogs is lower because some have been x-ray more than once. In real, it is only four dogs born 2015 – 2019. (Result D =3 and E=1)

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 certain 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	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Level 0	9	12	10	4	11
Level 1					
Level 2					
Level 3					
In total	9	12	10	4	11

#### Further comments:

It is not common to X-ray elbows in our breed. Therefore are the results few. Since 1990 – 2019 the total number of X-rayed dogs is 183. Only seven (7) of them have got remarks; five (5) dogs have got level 1, one has level 2 and 1 has level 3.

### Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Level 0	4	-	-	1	-
Level 1					
Level 2					

## Statistics overview and comments,health

<b>Level 3</b>					
<b>In total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

### Further comments:

The total numbers of x-rayed dogs is few. It is only seven (11) dogs and all of them are free. The first dog was diagnosed 2002.

## Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Unaffected signifies (free)</b>	44	34	25	34	27
<b>Hereditary Cataract</b>	3				
<b>Cornea Dystrophy</b>					
<b>Distichiasis</b>					1
<b>Others</b>	1		2	1	
<b>In total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>

### Further comments:

Last year there were 3 cases of hereditary cataract and one not hereditary. These were the first cases since 2012. There were also a case of pannus last year.

Since 2002 have six dogs been diagnosed with cataract. Two dogs with PPM, one with distichiasis, one with pannus and one with retinopathies.

Between 2002 and 2029 a total of 222 dogs have been eye examined least ones. It is less than one-fifth of the population. Although the results do not show serious problems we need more dogs to be eye examine 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

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>BEAR (Hearingdiseases)</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Heart diseases</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Kidney diseases</b>	-	-	-	-	-

## Statistics overview and comments,health

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**Further comments:**

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



## Mentality descriptions

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Descripted dogs MH</b>	4	5	1		
<b>Descripted dogs BPH</b>	6	9	35	4	7
<b>In total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

Skk Avelsdata

### Further comments:

The total numbers of Icelandic Sheepdogs which have taken part in **Mentalbeskrivning Hund (MH)** with a complete score sheet is by the end of 2019 124 dogs.

Last year 2019, four dogs participated in the description. Three dog with a complete score sheet and one dog was stopped by the owner.

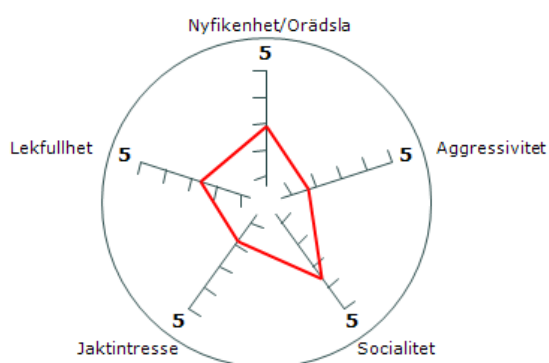
In 2012 the Swedish Kennel Club open up for all breeds to take part in the new behaviour and personality description, in Swedish called **Beteende och Personlighetsbeskrivning Hund (BPH)**. Two Icelandic Sheepdogs took part in the description with a complete score sheet the first year. Since 2012 have 87 dogs taken part in the description. Six dogs have refrained from shooting, the describer stopped one and one by the owner.

The total number of dogs that have completed BPH with a complete score sheet are 79 dogs.

The dogs that have taken part in BPH are still too few for any statistical survey. When we have 200 dogs, which including dogs from nearly all family groups, the Swedish kennel club will support us with a breed related analyse of the mentality in the breed.

For MH and the dogs between 12 – 24 months with a complete score sheet, the total numbers of dogs are 124. The average figures for these dogs are shown in an intensity scale below.

### Egenskapsvärden



— Medelvärde (ras, 124 st, 12-24 månader)

### Beskrivning

Nyfikenhet/Orädsla  
Aggressivitet  
Socialitet

### Medel

2,9  
1,7  
3,6

Jaktintresse	1,8
Lekfullhet	2,6

### 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 **1,7 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 **2,6 for playfulness** means that dogs in average do not play but shows interest.

## Working abilities (herding) descriptions

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Described dogs</b>	9	6	13	26	18
<b>Official abilities description</b>	9	6			
<b>Official Working test (HWT)</b>	1				
<b>In total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>

### Further comments:

All together 9 dogs took part in Svenska Kroppsvallarklubbens official herding abilities test. It was the second year we have the possibility to take part in an official herding ability test. Last year it was not possible to arrange an official herding ability test together with our annual dog show because there were no farm in the area where the test could take place.

The collective impression varying. A couple of dogs were not approved on the herding ability test but they pasted the social part. The other dogs showed good or very good abilities. Throughout, the dogs show nice attitude towards the sheep which is gratifying.

If a dog doesn't show interest at the time for the tests, it can be due to different things. You are allowed to repeat the test at another time to see if the dog shows more interest next time. If the dog has not shown an unpleasant manner towards the sheep, it is also often recommended to repeat the test by the aptitude tester.

All dogs that do a herding ability test are reported on SIFKs homepage under the tab activity – herding (aktivitet – vallning). The official results are also available on SKK's website.

## Shows

## Statistics overview and comments - shows, descriptions and events

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Number of shows</b>	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Number of dogs</b>	21	46	58	78	54
<b>In total (dogs)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>54</b>

### Further comments:

Our annual show was held at Lessebo, Småland and we had a long weekend (Thursday to Sunday) with different activities and club championships. We started with herding on Thursday and continue with more herding, obedience, rally and agility. On Sunday we had our annual club show.

The Swedish judge Tina Permo judge 21 dogs and she picked Diljas Bjarki Idunnsson, owned by Martina Persson, as BOB and as BOS Kolsholt Kilja owned Maria Hübinette.

Other events have been local meetings in many different parts of Sweden, and we have taken part in the two biggest international dog shows in Stockholm and Göteborg with breed information.

SIFK have a cooperation with SKK (Sveriges hundungdom), the organization for young people between 6-25 years old.

## Parents age when they debut in breeding

The parents age when they have their first litter. Litters born 2019

	0-6 month	7-12 month	13-18 month	19-24 month	2-3 year	4-6 year	7 year and older
Mother	0	0	0	0	8	2	0
Father	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Total			0	0	11	7	0

SKK:s avelsdata

### Further comments:

The total numbers of dogs used in breeding last year were 42 dogs. Eighteen (18) of them did their debut in breeding.

Seven dogs were between 4-6 years old, and eleven dogs were between 2-3 years old.

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

## Males and females used in breeding

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Litters	24	19	17	18	14	15	12	18	14	21
Females	24	19	17	18	14	15	12	18	14	21
Males	17	18	13	16	14	13	11	16	13	20

SKK:s Avelsdata

### Further comments:

During the years, females are more used than males in breeding so also this year. The year 2008 we reach the goal of keeping at least 20 males in breeding and this year we reached the goal again.

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 in the whole population low. To avoid hereditary diseases to show up it is important to use individuals low related to each other.

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.

### Dogs Global

Dogs Global is designed to avoid breed specific illnesses from happening by keeping the diversity in the breed as high as possible. The program is designed to facilitate healthy breeding of dog breeds. To distinguish between what animals to use, the program use the traffic-light colours to guide breeders in their selection of either dogs or bitches. Green are the preferred animals to be used in breeding. Yellow is the second best option. Orange are animals that should be used as a 'last resort'. Red are animals that have not only high Mean Kinship values, but are also already used in breeding a lot. Note that colours meant to guide breeders to animals that have most to offer for the diversity of the breed.

#### The genetic variation in the Swedish population.

Among the dogs in the current living population I have only chosen dogs which are available for breeding due to their age in accordance to the Swedish Kennel Club rules. I chosed dogs between 2 – 10 years old and for both males and females because females are not allowed in breeding after 10 years of age. Note that a bitch may not be mated if she has turned 7 years and have not been used in breeding earlier.

The total numbers of dogs at the age between 2 and 10 years are 679 dogs. Among them are 50 dogs one the green list, 27 males and 23 females. Only 3 of the bitches are used in breeding. One is on the limmit for beeing allowed for breeding due to her age. The other females are to old.

Even dogs imported to Sweden during the last ten years, except a few is not one the green list. To improve this we are in great need to find breeding dogs and breeding combinations that consist genetic variations outside Sweden.

*The number of dogs on the different lists*

List	Males	Females
Green	27	23
Yellow	73	71
Orange	232	241
Red	7	5

*Källa: Dogs Global*

## Appendix

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### Litters

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Litters</b>	25	24	23	23	17	24	19	17	18	14	15	12	18	14	21
<b>Puppies</b>	91(5)	119(4)	113(5)	120(7)	69(6)	123(7)	87(5)	53(2)	95(6)	67(2)	76(7)	63(7)	75(7)	78(8)	95(4)
<b>Average size of litters</b>	4,3	3,9	5	4,5	4	4,8	4,3	3,2	4,5	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,3	4,2	4,8
<b>Average inbreeding %</b>	2,7	1,2	1,7	2,3	1,6	2,1	1,5	1,3	1,7	2	1,1	1,1	2,4	0,6	1,0

### Imports

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Iceland</b>	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	6	1	3	4	4	2	1
<b>Norway</b>		2	2	4	1	4		1			2			2	
<b>Denmark</b>	2					1	2			1		1	2	1	
<b>Finland</b>					2							1			1
<b>Germany</b>					1						2			1	
<b>Poland</b>												2	2	1	
<b>Schweiz</b>														1	
<b>The Netherlands</b>															2

## Appendix

### Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A	20	11	23	15	31	15	15	10	10	14	17	17	13	10	18
B	5	11	19	7	16	7	7	10	8	9	6	13	12	14	9
A+B	25	22	42	22	47	22	22	20	18	23	23	30	25	24	27
C	6	12	13	7	13	2	7	7	15	5	10	6	11	12	11
D	4	3	5	1	2	6	3	2	3	3	2	4	4	2	1
E					1		3	1					1		
C+D+E	10	15	18	8	16	8	13	10	18	8	12	10	16	14	12
In total	35	37	60	30	63	30	35	30	36	31	35	40	41	38	39

### Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Level 0	5	8	11	6	15	8	8	3	5	6	11	4	10	12	9
Level 1					1				1	1					
Level 2					1										
Level 3										1					
In total	5	8	11	6	17	8	8	3	6	8	11	4	10	12	9

## Appendix

### Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Level 0	1	1								1		1			4
Level 1															
Level 2															
Level 3															
In total	1	1								1		1			4

### Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Unaffected signifies (free)	20	24	41	21	47	34	29	29	29	19	27	34	25	34	44
Hereditary Cataract			1					1							3
Cornea Distrophe							1								
Distichiatis											1				
PPM												1	2		
Pannus															1
Others	2	1	1		1	1	2			1					
In total	22	25	43	21	48	35	32	30	29	20	28	35	27	34	49

## Eye results

### Dogs with total cataract

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother
S14555/2000	Ullälvas Soti	M	Myrkvi	Ullälvas Sunna
S15030/93	Bessi	M	Tofta-Njall	Iskristallens Loa

### Dogs with cataract, partial cortex

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother	Remark
SE33745/2018	Balti	M	Fljota Bessi	Stina	Partial cortex, posterior pole cataract, Hereditary
SE55661/2016	Nóis Örk Jarl	M	Nóis Örk Gritt	Nóis Örk Hrina	Partiel cortex posterior, mild, Hereditary
SE55663/2016	Nóis Örk Julius	M	Nóis örk Gritt	Nóis Örk Hrina	Partial cortex posterior. Mild. Hereditary

### Dogs with cataract in the hinder central lens

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother	Remark
S19112/2003	Wadsteinas Rammi	M	Fjalla-Freki	Ullälvas Tibra	Moterate spread
S30093/2009	Isboda Gisli	M	Drengur	Isboda Hilda	
S57090/2008	Meester Ridge Arris	M	Drengur	Meester Ridge Huita	
S37473/2009	Ice tops Teitur	M	Ice tops Drengur	Naerleiken's Keila	

### Dogs with other partial cataracts

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother	Remark
S41351/2005	Isboda Blossi	F	Ullälvas Smari	Wadsteinas Trissa Litbrá	Moderate spread
S63756/92	Gydjans Freyja Fra Folkvangr	F	Slettvola's Tajo	Gydjans I. Urdur	
S51617/95	Gydjans Spori	M	Iskristallens Spoi	Gydjans Freyja Fra Folkvangr	
S10370/96	Ullälvas Titla	F	Timi	Ullälvas Tinna	

### Dogs with distichiasis

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother
SE53618/2014	Vestanvindur Dani Kátsson	M	Ástvinur Kátur Silfurgeisli	Losnabakken's Vilda Vikingsdottir

### Dogs with PPM

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother	Remark
SE15953/2015	Brytarspetzens Elska	F	Hilding	Brytarspetzens Milla Fjalarsdóttir	Iris-lens powerful
SE26622/2014	Nóis Örk Ida	F	Nóis Örk Erró	Wadsteinas Wina Viol	Iris – lens mild

### Dogs with Pannus

Regnr	Name	Sex	Father	Mother	Remark
SE20742/2013	Ellingslatts Sóti	M	Lizz-Bon's Gaski	Snuga	Pannus

## Imports



**Year: 2019**

**Male:**

SE44428/2019

Father: S37477/2009 Icetops Jörd

Mother: S62993/2009 Siv

**Country**

**Date of birth**

Finland

01-03-2012

**Female:**

SE15125/2019 Gersemi Of Shiela's Farm

Father: NHSB3055762 Vino v Rogici

Mother: NHSB2990585 Freyja Fra Isafold

The Netherlands 11-09-2018

SE17966/2019 Joy v Rogici

Father: NHSB30438 Uti v Rogici

Mother: NHSB3034273

The Netherlands 27-07-2018

SE23025/2019 Stokk-Sels Edda

Father: IS22110/16 Huldudals Hugo

Mother: IS19391/14 Stokk-Sels Skima

Iceland

08-11-2018