

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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34 VICTORIASTRAAT
WINDSOR PARK
KRAAIFONTEIN
7570



Kennel Number: 683719



Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs)

Litter size and conformation traits are influenced by many genes, with every gene making a small contribution to the expression of the trait. These traits are, however, also influenced by physiological and physical environmental factors, for example the age and sex of the animal, the feeding and management the animal received and year x season effects. It is therefore not possible to know what the animal's genetic potential for the trait is by merely using the measurement.

With BLUP (*Best Linear Unbiased Prediction*) methodology an animal's genetic potential is predicted by making use of the genetic parameters (heritabilities and genetic correlations) of the breed, pedigree information, as well as the measurements of the animal as deviation from the average of the animals that were measured with the animal. Adjustments are made for differences in sex, age, classifier, management and year x season effects to ensure that fair comparisons are made amongst the animals. These predictions are called **EBVs (Estimated Breeding Values)** which indicates the animal's genetic potential for the specific trait and predicts the type of progeny that the animal will breed.

Pedigree information determines the genetic level at which the animal enters the genetic evaluation, it links the information of all relatives together and it is used to determine the genetic ranking of the breed. For young animals that were not yet measured, mid-parent EBVs are estimated, which are the average of the EBVs of the sire and dam. These breeding values are still inaccurate and can change a lot when more information (measurements) is included in subsequent genetic evaluations.

Breeding values therefore enables a breeder to compare his/her animals genetically to one another, as well as to all other animals of the breed. This Report gives a summary of the genetic levels of the active males and females of the relevant breeder in comparison to that of the breed for linearly classified traits and litter size. The genetic change that occurred over time can also easily be seen.

Breeding Value Indices (EBVi)

For easy interpretation, EBVs are standardised and expressed relative to the average (100) of the active animals of the breed, using 12 as standard deviation (SD). This means that an EBV of 100 is equal to the active average of the breed, and more or less 50% of the animals will have EBVi's of between 90 and 110, which indicates an average animal. Only 0.5% of the EBVi's will be lower than 64 and 0.5% will be higher than 136. Higher EBVi's indicate better genetic potential for the trait.

Accuracy

EBVs are published with an **accuracy value (%)**, which indicates how much info was available for the estimation of the EBV and with how much trust it can therefore be applied. Factors that influence the accuracy include heritability, completeness and correctness of pedigree information, number of own and measured relatives and the size of the group in which the animal was measured. When an accuracy of 85% and more is reached, the EBV should not change significantly with the inclusion of more information in subsequent genetic evaluations.

Kennel and Breed Averages: The different traits' averages of the breeder's active animals are compared to those of the breed in the Kennel and Breed Average Graphs and Tables. The breeder can therefore easily see for which traits the animals are above or below the average of the breed.

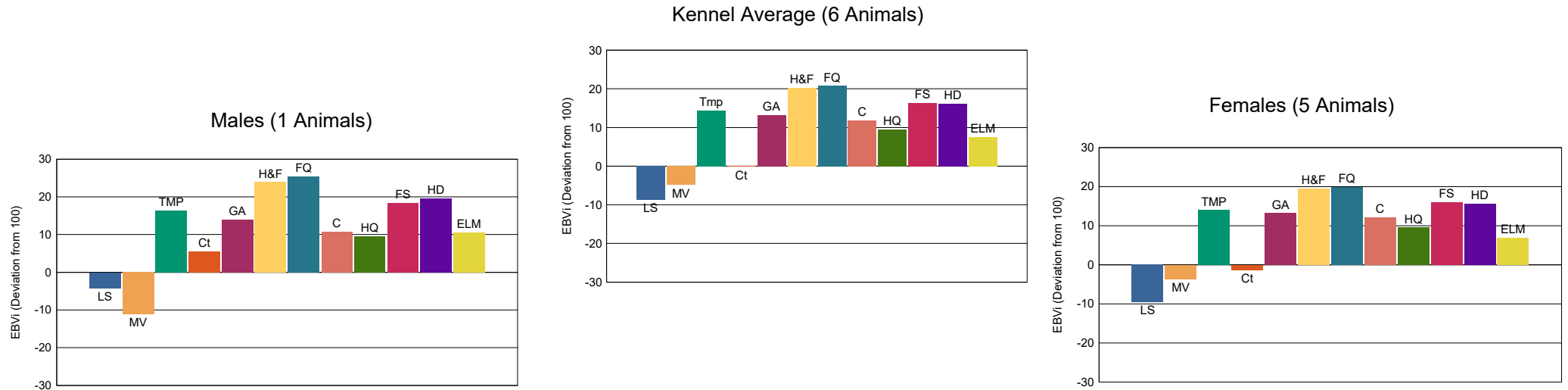
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

Inbreeding: Inbreeding is the mating of related animals and is widely viewed as being harmful. The danger of inbreeding lies there in that it can gradually decrease fertility and survivability – a phenomenon known as inbreeding depression. It can cause lower conception rates, more abortions, more stillborn and weak offspring and a higher susceptibility to diseases. Indications in dogs include a low litter size as well as problems relative to fertility, such as invisible heat, behavioural problems when mating and low sperm quality. Overall, reduced litter size most likely reflects inbreeding depression in several traits, both physiological and behavioural, as well as a high frequency of non-viable embryos due to lethal alleles. Generally, the effects of inbreeding can become noticeable at a value of 6.25%, therefore it is generally recommended that individuals should have inbreeding coefficients of less than 6.25%. Breeders should therefore avoid matings causing inbreeding of more than 6.25% in the progeny. The theoretical maximum inbreeding coefficient is 50%. However, it should be noted that not all inbred animals show signs of inbreeding depression.

The data used in this evaluation was obtained from LOGIX from linear classifications that were done by the Breeder Society. All possible attempts have been made to present the information correctly. SA Stud Book does not accept responsibility for the use and interpretation of the information presented on animals in this publication.

Genetic Levels

Kennel Average relative to Breed Average, where Breed Average is indicated as 0



Average Breeding Value Indices (EBVi) where Breed Average = 100

Trait	All Animals	Males	Females
Litter size (LS)	91	96	90
Movement (Mv)	95	89	96
Temperament (Tmp)	114	116	114
Coat (Ct)	100	106	99
General Appearance	113	114	113
Head & Face (H&F)	120	124	119
Front Quarter (FQ)	121	125	120
Centre (C)	112	111	112
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	110	110
Final Score (FS)	116	118	116
Hip Health (HH)	116	120	116
Elbow Health (ELM)	108	111	107

Inbreeding

Notes

Inbreeding primarily leads to decreased fertility, low survivability of pups and low disease resistance.

Inbreeding coefficients are calculated for all animals of the breed and indicates the probability that two genes of a pair are the same due to a common ancestor in the pedigree of the animal.

The adverse effects of inbreeding can be observed from 6.25% onwards.

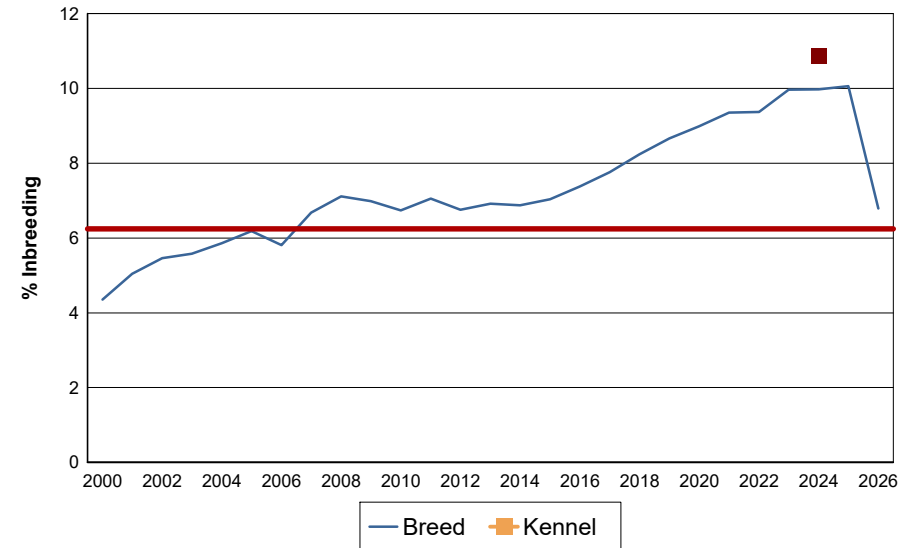
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients are therefore conservative indicators of the level of inbreeding.

Incomplete or incorrect pedigree information can be reported to SA Stud Book via the Breed Society.

Inbreeding Levels for Specific Matings

Progeny with Parents :	25%
Full Brother x Full Sister :	25%
Half Brother x Half Sister :	12.5%
One Common Grandparent :	6.25%
One Common Great-Grandparent :	3.125%

Rate of Inbreeding

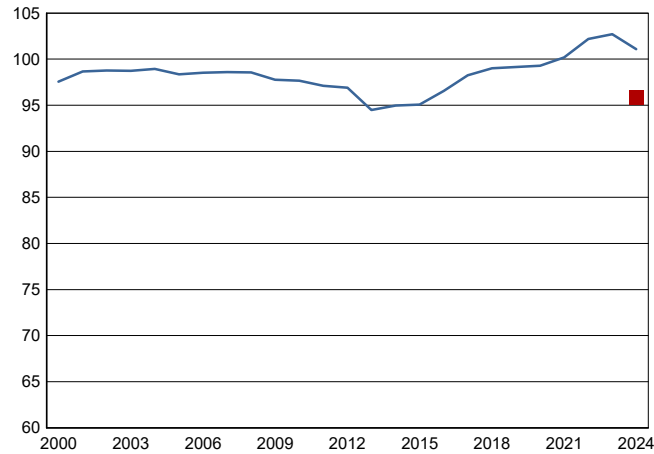


Inbreeding Levels

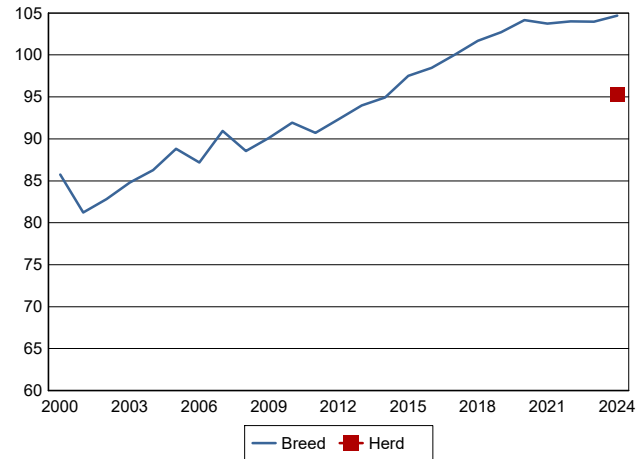
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	1	25141	5	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.82	8.49	10.87	8.46	9.61	8.53	12.84	8.01	9.23	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	1	24990	5	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	1	15537	4	15058	3	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

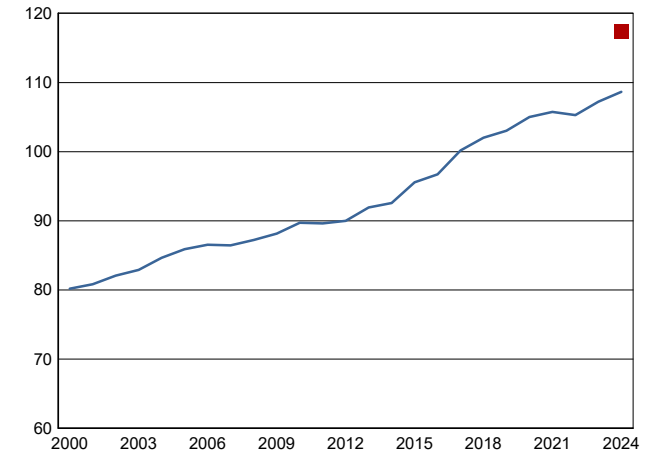
Litter Size



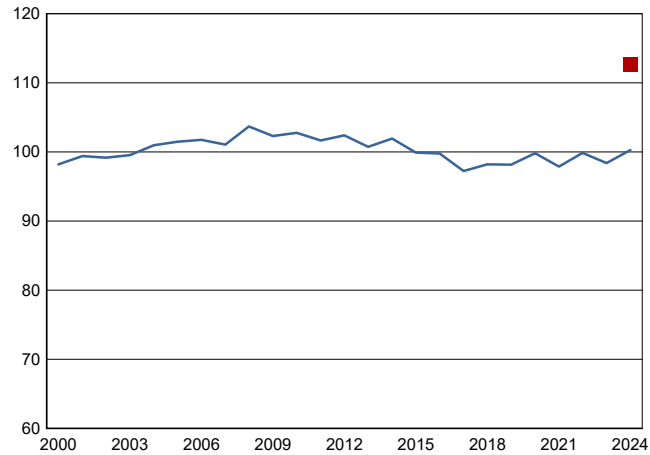
Movement



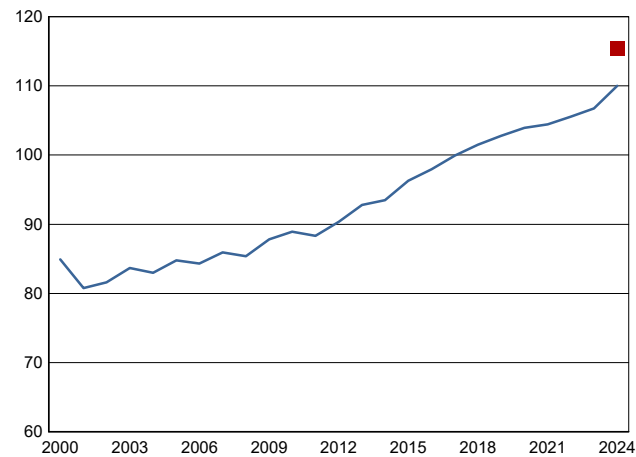
Temperament



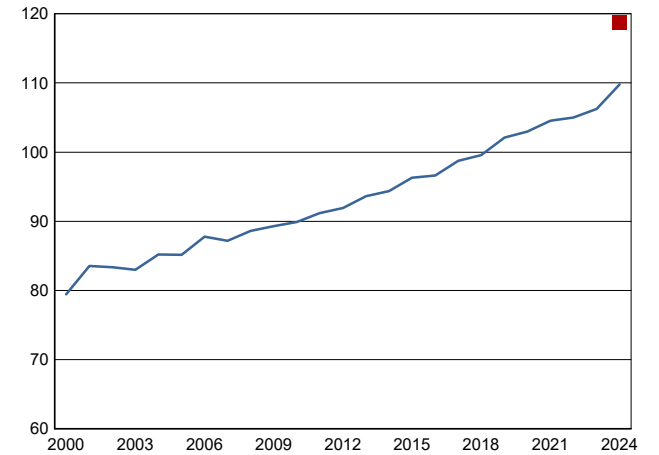
Coat



General Appearance

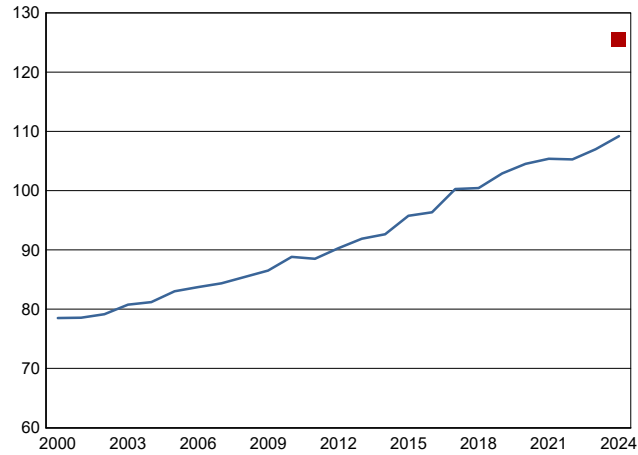


Head & Face

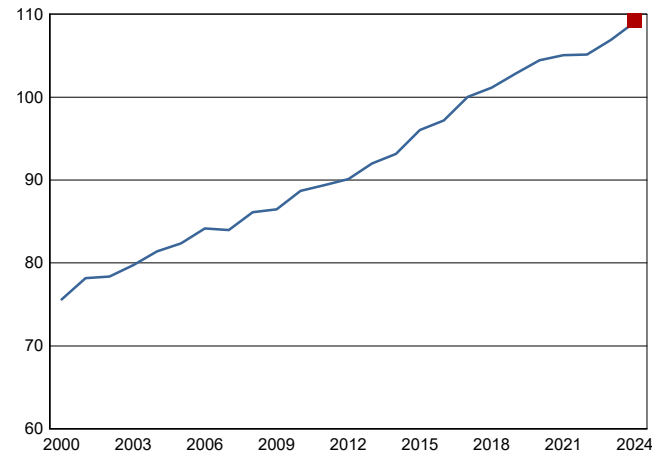


Genetic Trends

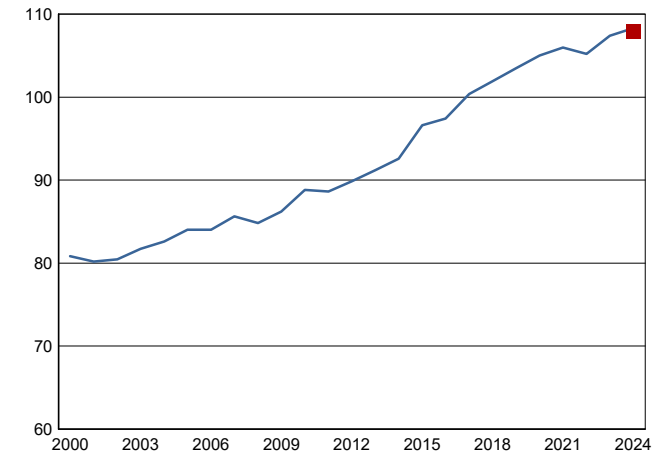
Front Quarter



Centre



Hind Quarter

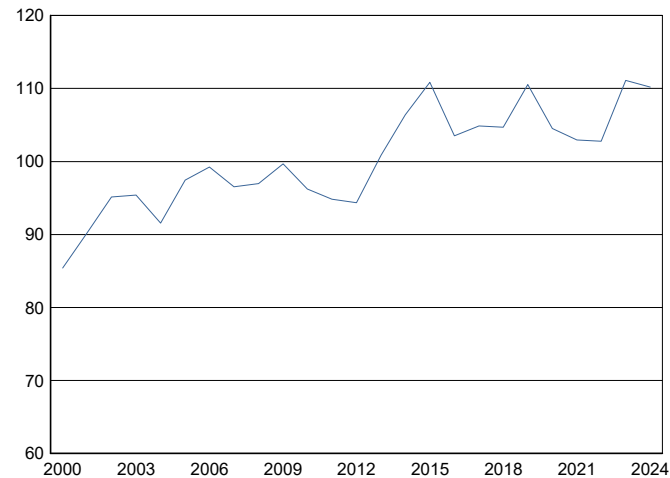


Final Score & Health Traits

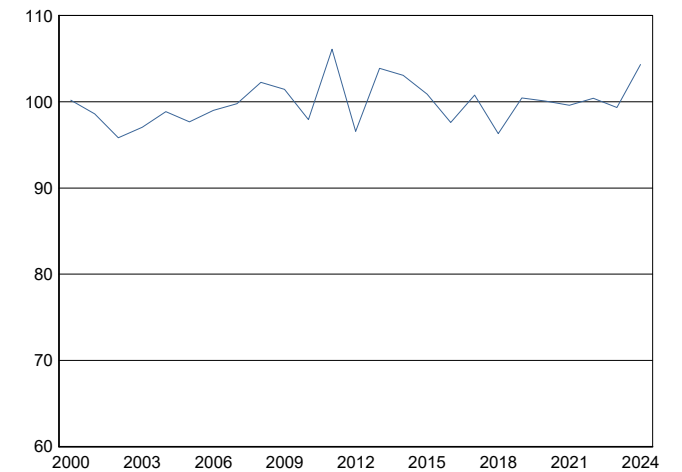
Final Score



Hip Health



Elbow Health



Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Males

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :	Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	with
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score	Litters	Kennels			litters
JKS IMPACT ROCKY		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	10.87	120	111	96	89	116	106	114	124	125	111	110	118					
	2024	PINNACLE BBD ATHENA		5	5	25	44	22	54	42	53	45	46	48	51					

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Females

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information

Inbreed

Health

Fertility

General

Appearance

Progeny :

Appraisal

Health

Progeny with litters

Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
ELEVATION JEMMA	2020	LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	5.39	131	114	85	105	107	100	111	111	112	113	104	110				
		ELEVATION MIAMI		11	31	29	54	30	67	53	67	54	56	59	63				
MIDDELPOS BBD SARAH	2022	ELEVATION MIGHTY ZEUS	10.54	108	117	83	100	115	61	105	124	118	114	112	114				
		MIDDELPOS BBD FRUMMELS		5	5	20	46	18	61	45	60	46	49	51	56				
PINNACLE BBD ATHENA	2022	KADOS TROMPIE	10.35	101	83	92	100	116	122	122	115	118	112	113	119	7	1	1	
		AFRIKA KATRYN		5	5	33	51	26	67	49	66	52	54	57	61				
JKS IMPACT MIELA	2024	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	10.87	120	111	96	89	116	106	114	124	125	111	110	118				
		PINNACLE BBD ATHENA		5	5	25	44	22	54	42	53	45	46	48	51				
JKS IMPACT SKYE	2024	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	10.87	120	111	96	89	116	106	114	124	125	111	110	118				
		PINNACLE BBD ATHENA		5	5	25	44	22	54	42	53	45	46	48	51				

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Sires

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Sire Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :	Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3		AFRIKA HAVANNAH	5.56	136	156	91	86	92	80	104	124	116	113	92	107	81 10	31 27	10 10		18 4
	2017	LINGA LONGA ZALYN		43	57	47	71	45	84	71	83	72	74	76	80					
MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA		AFRIKA LEO 5	18.20	138	139	100	78	117	89	106	133	133	109	106	118	137 29	57 42	5 6		38 9
	2017	MIDDELPOS BBD DIXIE		34	50	56	81	60	89	80	89	81	83	84	87					
ELEVATION MIGHTY ZEUS		ELEVATION OTTO	19.16	89	103	75	110	122	91	124	121	116	119	115	120	38 5	12 8			4 3
	2018	ELEVATION ST CLAIRE		5	27	35	61	37	74	60	73	61	63	65	70					
KADOS TROMPIE		TARGUS BOM BOEL	8.44	101	105	95	90	114	104	115	112	115	120	120	117	70 16	12 7			3 2
	2020	MES LULU V		5	5	40	66	43	78	64	78	66	68	70	74					

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Dams

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move- ment	Tempe-r ament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
ELEVATION MIAMI		ELEVATION DAX	14.22	125	73	79	130	126	99	121	117	114	124	121	124	20	3	9	2	2	7
	2017	QUREDU MIA		33	52	52	65	44	78	64	77	66	68	70	74			9			3
AFRIKA KATRYN		MES RUBENSTEIN	5.48	101	60	100	113	116	114	113	111	116	99	105	112	4	2	4			2
	2017	AFRIKA SURAIJA		25	32	56	61	42	74	60	73	62	64	65	69			2			1
MIDDELPOS BBD FRUMMELS		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	6.87	126	130	92	90	106	90	100	120	116	109	106	111	16	3	7			1
	2019	DELATRO X'SASKIA		5	17	45	60	37	74	59	73	61	63	65	69			6			1
PINNACLE BBD ATHENA		KADOS TROMPIE	10.35	101	83	92	100	116	122	122	115	118	112	113	119	7	1	1			
	2022	AFRIKA KATRYN		5	5	33	51	26	67	49	66	52	54	57	61			1			

