

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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Kennel Number: 699453



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.

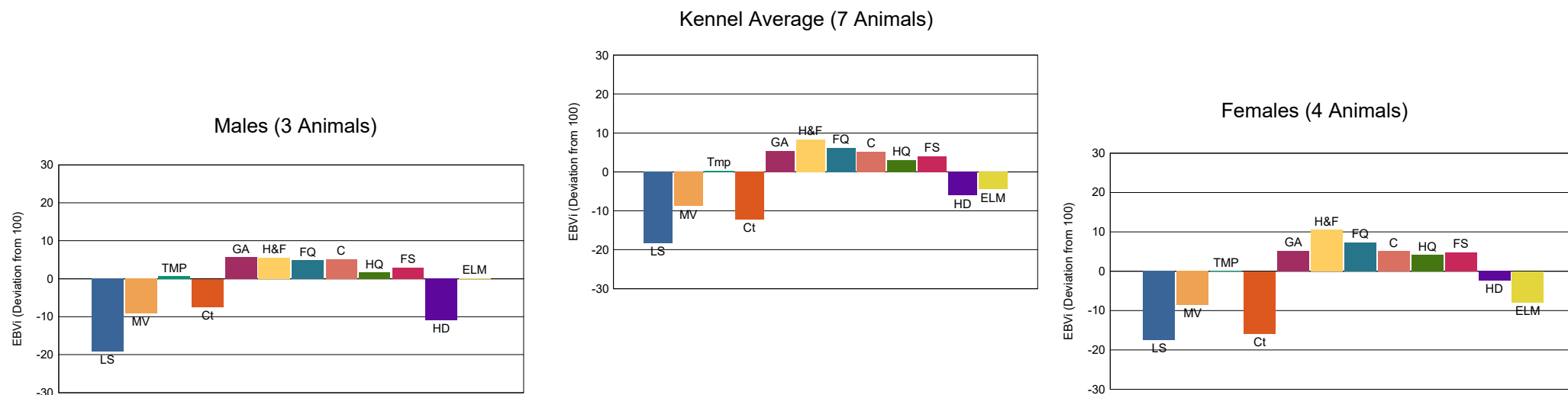
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	82	81	83
Movement (Mv)	91	91	91
Temperament (Tmp)	100	101	100
Coat (Ct)	88	93	84
General Appearance	105	106	105
Head & Face (H&F)	108	106	110
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	105	107
Centre (C)	105	105	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	102	104
Final Score (FS)	104	103	105
Hip Health (HH)	94	89	98
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	100	92

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.

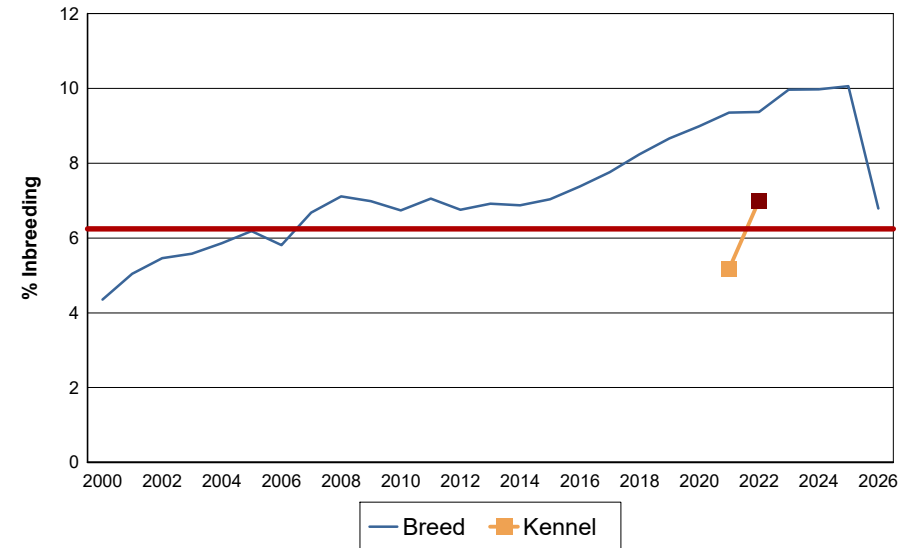
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	3	25141	4	23857	5	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.27	8.49	10.55	8.46	6.56	8.53	11.99	8.01	8.42	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	3	24990	4	23728	5	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	4	15537	2	15058

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	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	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
TARGUS VYF STER		TARGUS BOM BOEL	19.47	80	110	96	96	106	97	102	91	103	109	103	100						
	2018	TOKARA KENDALL		5	5	35	49	26	58	48	57	49	51	52	55						
STONE GATE MAKS		BOSTU ZAZU	5.17	87	91	57	88	98	91	112	119	105	106	103	108						
	2021	KADIMA KANISHA		5	17	31	44	24	52	43	52	44	46	47	50						
STONE GATE OTTO		CDH BITCOIN	7.00	100	100	90	89	98	91	103	106	106	101	98	101						
	2022	KADIMA KANISHA		5	5	15	33	5	45	32	44	34	35	37	41						

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 Progeny Litters	Progeny Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
NJAL HOPE	2019	SUID KAAP BISMARCK	9.90	106	88	107	114	125	57	103	100	112	113	118	107				
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MARTHELLA		5	5	27	47	24	60	46	60	47	49	51	56				
KADIMA KANISHA	2019	BREKER FANUS	4.18	98	91	77	75	79	99	103	117	106	101	97	103	12	2		
		MEGAZONE ALEJANDRA		5	5	38	51	27	63	50	63	51	53	55	59				
STONE GATE MAYA	2021	BOSTU ZAZU	5.17	87	91	57	88	98	91	112	119	105	106	103	108				
		KADIMA KANISHA		5	17	31	44	24	52	43	52	44	46	47	50				
STONE GATE DORA	2022	CDH BITCOIN	7.00	100	100	90	89	98	91	103	106	106	101	98	101				
		KADIMA KANISHA		5	5	15	33	5	45	32	44	34	35	37	41				

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	
BOSTU ZAZU		MES ASKAM	7.38	76	91	37	101	116	83	121	121	105	112	110	114	175 29	52 36	10 11		29
	2016	MES SHAKIRA		47	62	64	80	61	89	80	89	81	82	84	87					5
SUID KAAP BISMARCK		MIDDELPOS BBD OSCAR 1	6.70	111	99	86	115	125	44	100	107	114	114	108	107	25 1	7 7			4
	2016	SUID KAAP LEZA		5	5	31	60	35	75	60	74	61	63	66	70					2
TARGUS BOM BOEL		CABARET SON OF A GUN	24.74	81	114	66	90	114	79	112	94	103	116	107	102	86 14	38 28	3 3		28
	2016	CRIHATA LILLIE		5	5	57	78	57	88	78	87	79	80	82	85					8
BREKER FANUS		BREKER MENEER	15.68	97	107	76	68	71	92	94	111	102	92	104	98	151 21	41 38			27
	2017	BREKER BELLA		5	5	46	75	50	86	75	85	76	78	79	83					7
CDH BITCOIN		CDH BULLET	5.47	102	109	103	103	117	83	103	96	105	101	99	99	58 8	5 3			
	2019	REGAL SUSSA		5	5	31	56	32	71	55	70	57	59	61	66					

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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MARTHELLA	2014	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	5.01	101	77	129	114	117	87	109	97	115	112	124	111	23	2	8			5
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN KISSKA		41	53	59	65	49	77	65	76	66	68	69	73			7			2
TOKARA KENDALL	2015	CABARET GAMBA	11.65	80	106	126	101	97	114	92	89	104	101	99	97	41	7	12			8
		SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DORCAS		5	5	61	65	40	79	65	78	66	68	70	75			12			2
MEGAZONE ALEJANDRA	2017	MES HUNTER	12.83	98	74	76	82	95	88	110	118	105	109	94	105	46	8	13			9
		LA BOELA XEENA		5	10	44	58	32	73	57	72	59	61	63	68			11			1
KADIMA KANISHA	2019	BREKER FANUS	4.18	98	91	77	75	79	99	103	117	106	101	97	103	12	2				
		MEGAZONE ALEJANDRA		5	5	38	51	27	63	50	63	51	53	55	59						

