

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

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MINFFORD COTTAGE
TREGAIAN LLANGEFNI
ANGLESEY
WALES



Kennel Number: 702738



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.

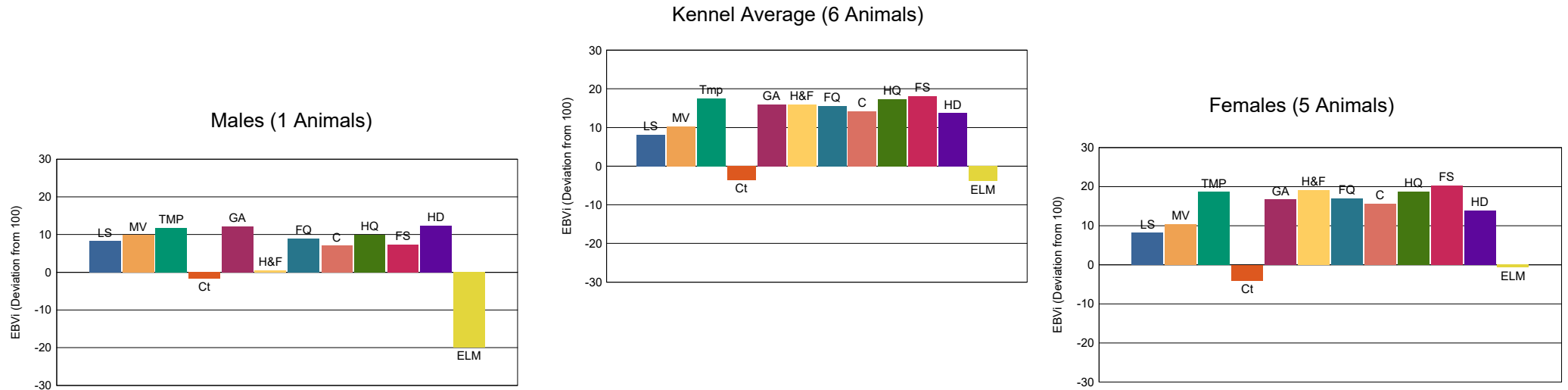
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	108	108	108
Movement (Mv)	110	110	110
Temperament (Tmp)	117	112	119
Coat (Ct)	96	98	96
General Appearance	116	112	117
Head & Face (H&F)	116	101	119
Front Quarter (FQ)	116	109	117
Centre (C)	114	107	116
Hind Quarter (HQ)	117	110	119
Final Score (FS)	118	107	120
Hip Health (HH)	114	112	114
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	80	99

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.

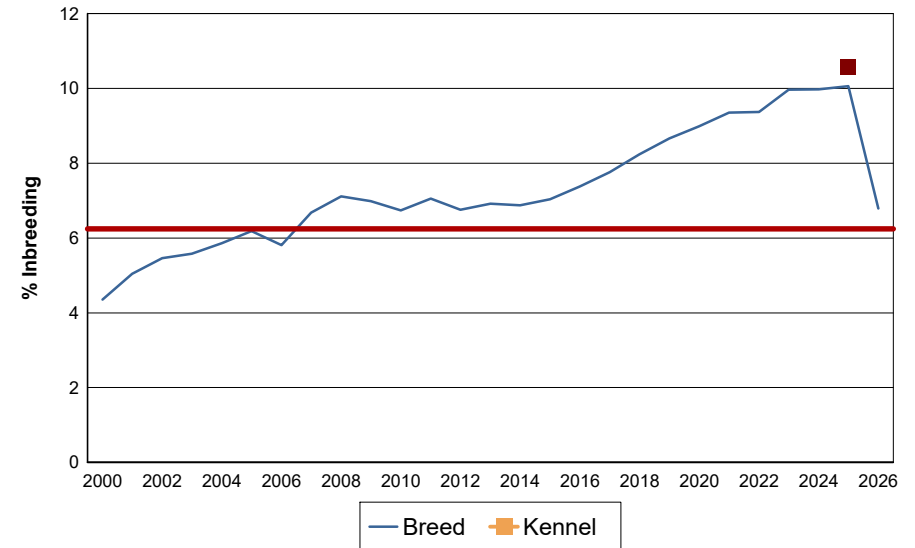
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	3	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.46	8.49	10.65	8.46	10.42	8.53	8.22	8.01	6.89	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	1	24990	5	23728	3	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	1	15537	5	15058	2	15537	1	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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DJANGO 1		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK	10.65	112	80	108	110	112	98	112	101	109	107	110	107	6	1				
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BELLE		5	12	25	45	18	61	44	60	46	48	50	55						

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 Litters	Progeny Progeny	Kennels Kennels	Hips Hips	Elbows Elbows	Progeny Progeny	with with	litters litters
BCN BOUDICA	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER AFRIKA LUNA III	9.82	115 5	112 16	108 31	111 47	123 23	95 61	120 47	132 60	122 48	121 50	125 52	129 56	6	1							
CARATACUS BONVICA	2025	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DJANGO 1 BCN BOUDICA	10.57	114 5	96 5	108 5	110 24	118 5	96 36	116 23	116 35	116 24	114 26	117 28	118 32									
CARATACUS EPONA	2025	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DJANGO 1 BCN BOUDICA	10.57	114 5	96 5	108 5	110 24	118 5	96 36	116 23	116 35	116 24	114 26	117 28	118 32									
CARATACUS SELENA	2025	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DJANGO 1 BCN BOUDICA	10.57	114 5	96 5	108 5	110 24	118 5	96 36	116 23	116 35	116 24	114 26	117 28	118 32									
CARATACUS KUNOS	2025	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DJANGO 1 BCN BOUDICA	10.57	114 5	96 5	108 5	110 24	118 5	96 36	116 23	116 35	116 24	114 26	117 28	118 32									

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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER ZUKANDI BEAU			6.19	124	151	124	116	124	91	136	135	128	131	125	133	119 18	28 25	2 2		24 6
	2017	LOTTER SANA		34	52	55	74	51	85	73	84	75	76	78	82					
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	7.82	91	54	132	112	121	97	123	119	119	120	114	121	84 11	15 13	1 1		10 1
	2018	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PIPER		27	41	44	64	41	78	63	77	65	67	69	73					
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DJANGO 1		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK	10.65	112	80	108	110	112	98	112	101	109	107	110	107	6 1				
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BELLE		5	12	25	45	18	61	44	60	46	48	50	55					

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 BELLE	2015	ELEVATION ADAM	5.23	134	106	85	102	99	109	104	92	101	98	108	100	10	3	1			2
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIKIELIEF		31	41	55	54	31	69	53	68	54	56	59	64			1			1
AFRIKA LUNA III	2018	MES RUBENSTEIN	5.62	106	73	92	106	117	96	94	106	105	99	112	107	19	2	1			2
		VOLSPPOED MEISIEKIND		18	27	49	55	35	68	55	67	56	57	59	63			1			1
BCN BOUDICA	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER	9.82	115	112	108	111	123	95	120	132	122	121	125	129	6	1				
		AFRIKA LUNA III		5	16	31	47	23	61	47	60	48	50	52	56						

