

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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61 DAMOROSA CRESCENT

0

CHATSWORTH

4092



Kennel Number: 709200



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.

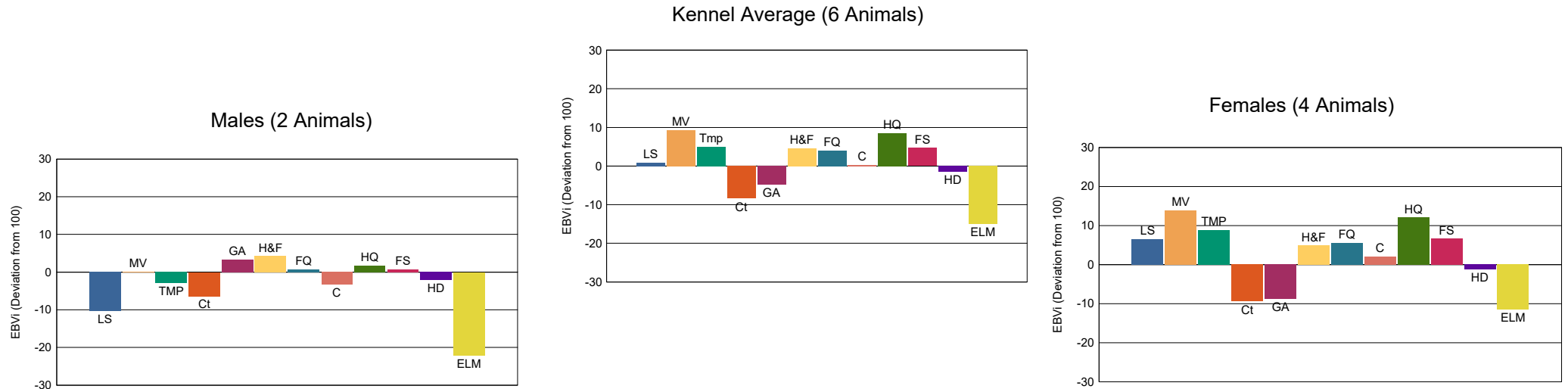
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	101	90	107
Movement (Mv)	109	100	114
Temperament (Tmp)	105	97	109
Coat (Ct)	92	94	91
General Appearance	95	103	91
Head & Face (H&F)	105	104	105
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	101	106
Centre (C)	100	97	102
Hind Quarter (HQ)	109	102	112
Final Score (FS)	105	101	107
Hip Health (HH)	99	98	99
Elbow Health (ELM)	85	78	89

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.

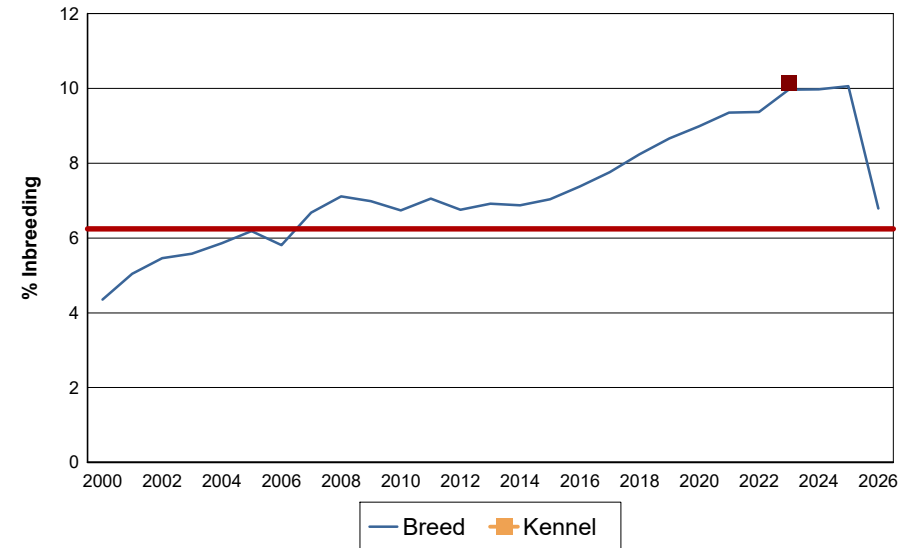
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	2	25141	4	23857	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.77	8.49	10.19	8.46	12.56	8.53	6.68	8.01	10.35	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	2	15537	4	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	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
KADIMA SARGE		KADIMA DAMASCUS	12.12	100	97	79	82	80	101	100	105	95	90	97	96						
	2020	BREKER SAIGA		5	5	5	45	5	63	44	61	46	48	51	57						
MES BASTRON		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	8.26	96	59	100	118	114	86	106	103	106	104	106	106	9	3	1			
	2021	ELEVATION PRETTY BELINDA		5	16	26	49	22	64	48	63	50	52	54	59			1			

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	
MES AMORE		RIEKS MES DUKE	7.25	107	105	103	111	103	85	82	120	107	97	109	109	1	1				
	2020	MES MILEY II		5	5	31	47	23	62	46	61	47	49	52	57						
NSIZWA CHLOE		NSIZWA JOE SLOVO	22.67	93	92	114	113	111	99	91	91	104	106	119	105	1	1				
	2021	NSIZWA NAHA		5	5	13	42	5	62	41	61	43	46	49	55						
BRAWNY XENA		MES BASTRON	9.44	94	75	107	116	113	93	99	97	105	105	113	105						
	2023	NSIZWA CHLOE		5	5	5	23	5	39	23	38	24	27	29	34						
BRAWNY ISABELLA		MES BASTRON	10.87	101	82	102	115	109	86	94	112	107	100	107	107						
	2023	MES AMORE		5	5	5	25	5	39	24	38	26	28	30	34						

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 FINN	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BENGAL	10.50	81	21	76	131	117	86	105	95	107	104	110	105	53	8	17		11
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SAGE		29	45	38	66	38	80	65	79	67	69	71	76			16		4
NSIZWA JOE SLOVO	2018	ELEVATION OTTO	5.09	91	101	108	109	108	102	89	95	104	105	116	105	27	4	6		5
		LINJO NANDI		5	17	39	59	35	74	58	73	60	62	64	69			6		2
RIEKS MES DUKE	2018	MES MAC GYVER	5.39	98	108	90	117	108	80	85	116	101	98	110	108	8	1	3		3
		BOSTU ZOELY		5	15	38	52	32	63	51	62	52	54	56	59			3		1
KADIMA DAMASCUS	2019	BREKER FANUS	4.18	98	91	78	76	86	72	106	113	104	102	100	100	68	10	7		4
		MEGAZONE ALEJANDRA		5	5	28	59	33	74	57	73	59	62	64	69			7		2
MES BASTRON	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	8.26	96	59	100	118	114	86	106	103	106	104	106	106	9	3	1		
		ELEVATION PRETTY BELINDA		5	16	26	49	22	64	48	63	50	52	54	59			1		

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	
BREKER SAIGA	2017	MAKULU LAANIE ROEPER	9.99	102	104	81	95	77	111	79	92	84	79	97	88	16	1	4			3
		BREKER NAOMI 2		5	5	27	53	22	70	52	69	54	56	59	64			4			1
MES MILEY II	2017	MES ARNOLD 1	11.46	116	102	113	101	100	105	90	108	109	96	110	106	7	1	3			3
		MES MAXI		5	25	49	64	46	75	64	74	65	66	68	71			3			1
NSIZWA NAHA	2019	ELEVATION DAX	5.09		84	120	107	110	104	103	104	108	99	105	106	35	6	6			3
		LINJO NANDI			22	54	61	39	75	60	74	62	63	66	70			5			2
ELEVATION PRETTY BELINDA	2019	MES MAC GYVER	5.65	111	97	124	113	113	82	99	115	107	109	116	113	18	2	5			4
		ELEVATION KATE		21	36	52	61	40	75	61	74	62	64	66	70			5			1
MES AMORE	2020	RIEKS MES DUKE	7.25	107	105	103	111	103	85	82	120	107	97	109	109	1	1				
		MES MILEY II		5	5	31	47	23	62	46	61	47	49	52	57						
NSIZWA CHLOE	2021	NSIZWA JOE SLOVO	22.67	93	92	114	113	111	99	91	91	104	106	119	105	1	1				
		NSIZWA NAHA		5	5	13	42	5	62	41	61	43	46	49	55						

