

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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2 SEDER LAAN
DORINGKLOOF
CENTURION
0157



Kennel Number: 709415



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.

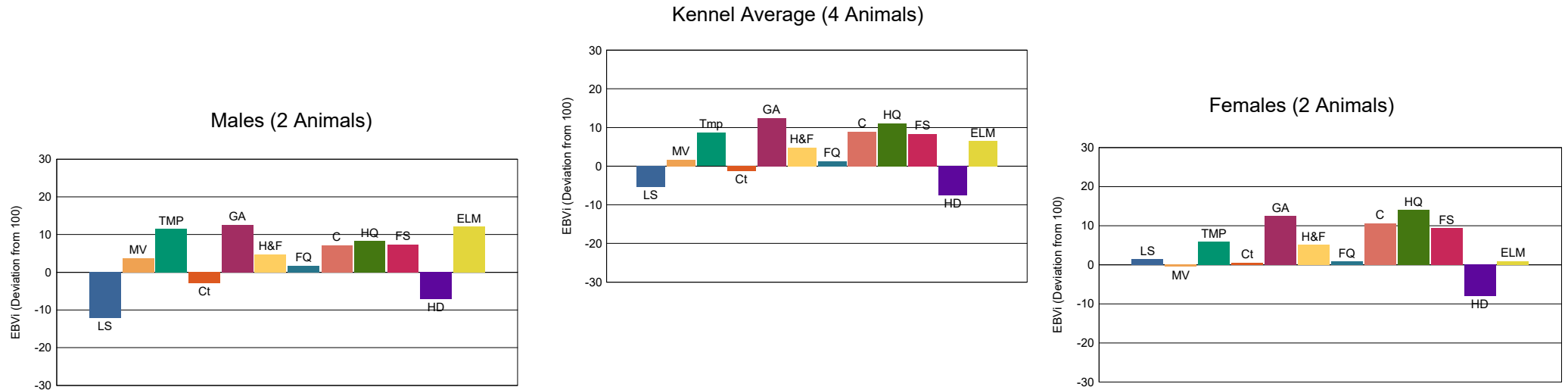
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	95	88	101
Movement (Mv)	102	104	100
Temperament (Tmp)	109	111	106
Coat (Ct)	99	97	101
General Appearance	113	113	112
Head & Face (H&F)	105	105	105
Front Quarter (FQ)	101	102	101
Centre (C)	109	107	111
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	108	114
Final Score (FS)	108	107	109
Hip Health (HH)	93	93	92
Elbow Health (ELM)	106	112	101

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.

Rate of Inbreeding

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%

Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	4	49007	2	25141	2	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	12.51	8.49	12.95	8.46	12.06	8.53	8.57	8.01	11.12	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	2	24990	2	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	3	15537	3	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	
BOSTU COOPER		BOSTU SEKHMET	10.60	105	128	79	91	111	99	121	109	102	114	106	110						
	2021	BOSTU ZUKEA		28	49	26	38	7	51	37	50	39	41	43	47						
BOSTU ZAHUNTI		BOSTU ZAZU	15.31	81	96	97	116	112	95	105	100	101	101	110	105						
	2021	BOSTU ASHANTI		6	32	36	54	32	65	54	65	55	57	58	62						

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	
BOSTU BOCHIRA		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BROC	8.49	89	100	83	87	98	115	109	111	102	108	109	110				
	2020	MES SHAKIRA		6	28	33	50	26	62	49	62	50	52	54	58				
BOSTU KARWATZ KARLEY		KAMMO BBD SAMWELL	15.63	95	102	120	112	114	86	116	99	99	113	119	109				
	2021	KAMMO BBD DOTCOM		5	5	30	44	21	54	44	54	45	47	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
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	with litters	
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	
KAMMO BBD SAMWELL		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.72	100	86	122	124	126	88	119	100	108	118	128	116	89 16	21 19	2 2		15	
	2017	AREA BOERBOELS KARLIEN VAN JAARSVELD		33	46	54	71	52	82	71	81	72	73	75	78					6	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BROC		ZUKANDI BEAU	12.87	112	96	107	100	95	119	110	110	117	112	115	114	49 8	11 9	2 2		8	
	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HOLLYHOCK		36	53	39	65	39	79	64	78	66	68	70	74					2	
BOSTU SEKHMET		CABARET STRAAT-KAT	9.29	107	124	87	79	107	94	118	109	108	113	94	104	29 3	5 5	1 1		2	
	2020	CDH MICCO		20	32	44	61	38	75	60	74	62	64	66	70					2	

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		Sire		Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-r	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	with litters
	BYr	Dam	%	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	ament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
MES SHAKIRA		MES ALDOR	5.96	67	103	59	89	114	109	116	120	99	118	108	116	30	7	15	4	4	11
	2014	MES MISHA		43	54	69	74	53	84	73	83	74	76	78	81			9			1
KAMMO BBD DOTCOM		MES BITE A BULLET	11.03	90	119	118	101	102	84	114	98	91	109	110	102	26	4	6			4
	2017	TARGUS TIMU		23	43	57	60	40	71	59	70	60	62	64	67			6			2
BOSTU ASHANTI		CABARET PAVAROTTI	12.13	87	102	158	115	95	108	80	72	86	77	106	85	33	3	20	1	2	7
	2019	MES ALUSHKA		43	59	59	71	47	83	70	82	72	74	76	79			15			1
BOSTU ZUKEA		BOSTU DADDY COOL	15.35	75	111	70	104	114	105	123	109	97	115	119	115	22	4	3	1	1	1
	2020	AFRIKA BOSTU ZIAH		32	53	53	58	32	73	57	72	59	61	63	68			1			1

