

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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1724



Kennel Number: 716022



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.

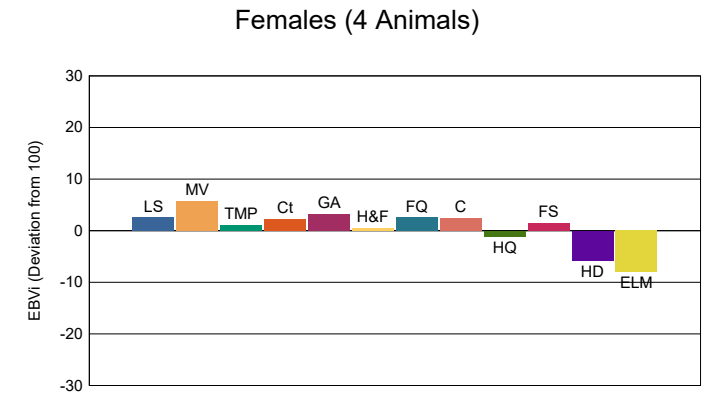
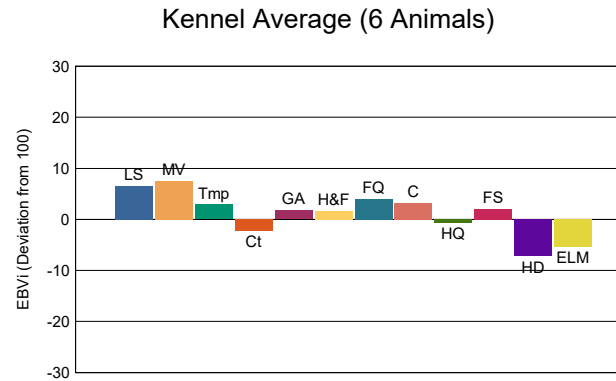
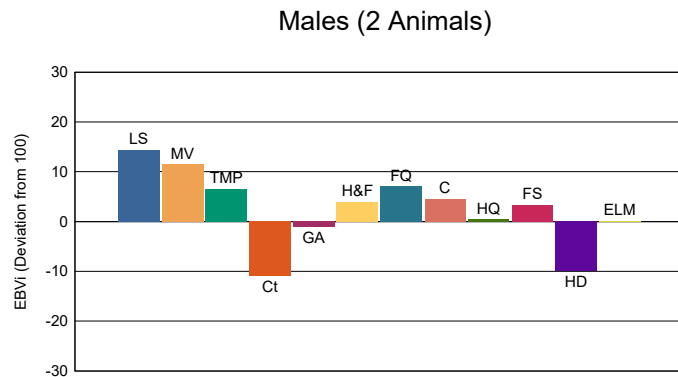
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	107	114	103
Movement (Mv)	108	111	106
Temperament (Tmp)	103	106	101
Coat (Ct)	98	89	102
General Appearance	102	99	103
Head & Face (H&F)	102	104	101
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	107	103
Centre (C)	103	105	102
Hind Quarter (HQ)	99	100	99
Final Score (FS)	102	103	102
Hip Health (HH)	93	90	94
Elbow Health (ELM)	95	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.

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	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.04	8.49	8.18	8.46	10.97	8.53	10.02	8.01	8.59	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	4	15537	5	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	
HASHTAG PABLO		BOUWER JOHNNY COOL	9.03	80	103	123	117	104	84	93	104	105	107	107	105						
	2022	BOUWER GRACE KELLY		5	5	18	50	24	66	50	65	51	53	56	60						
HASHTAG KING KONG		BHOVAMANIA KONG OF HASHTAG	7.33	101	97	106	106		94	105	104	109	102	93	102						
	2023	BOUWER GUCCI 2		5	5	5	43		62	42	61	44	47	50	56						

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
BOUWER CAMILLA	2021	BOUWER PANTHER	15.11	96	96	103	110	99	111	93	93	103	92	99	97	14	1		
		HEAVY WEIGHTS SABRINA		5	5	5	43	5	62	42	61	44	46	50	56				
SOUTHPAW MEDUSA	2023	HASHTAG THANOS	6.46	99	86		95	94	96	111	104	103	99	83	96				
		SOUTHPAW STAR		5	5		46	18	63	45	62	47	49	52	57				
KINGSTON LIELIE	2023	KINGSTON NERO	6.76	95	93	99	103	110	93	112	103	104	120	108	109				
		MIDDELPOS BBD RUBY		5	5	15	44	9	62	44	61	45	48	51	56				
BOUWER LADY ISABELLA	2025	BOUWER JOHNNY COOL	15.56	88	94	111	115	102	109	97	102	101	99	105	104				
		BOUWER CAMILLA		5	5	5	29	5	45	28	44	30	33	35	40				

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		
HASHTAG THANOS		MES ASKAM	12.70	86	97	91	104	96	104	100	104	104	94	78	95	60 13	20 14			5	
	2019	HASHTAG HAVANA		5	5	36	67	44	80	67	80	68	70	72	76					3	
BOUWER PANTHER		ARTIFACTS YSTER	17.06	95	97	105	124	98	103	83	96	104	97	108	101	16 2	8 8			5	
	2019	BODINGTON BOERBOEL GUCCI		5	5	33	61	29	76	60	76	62	64	67	72					2	
KINGSTON NERO		LOU-ANDRE BREKER	3.77	89	110	102	86	86	100	105	94	82	102	94	93	42 10	8 5			1	
	2020	JAMBAL LIELA		5	5	28	52	24	66	51	65	52	55	57	62					1	
BHOVAMANIA KONG OF HASHTAG		HASHTAG THANOS	10.26	95	99	116	113	103	93	91	103	106	101	94	100	12 3	5 4				
	2020	BODINGTON BOERBOEL LEAH		5	5	17	56	28	72	55	71	57	59	62	67						
BOUWER JOHNNY COOL		BOSTU DADDY COOL	6.30	79	92	119	119	105	106	100	111	99	105	111	111	51 5	14 8			4	
	2021	BODINGTON BOERBOEL GUCCI		5	23	39	63	40	75	61	74	63	65	67	71					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	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	
MIDDELPOS BBD RUBY	2018	SA SUPERIOR BOGGOM	5.13	100	77	96	115	120	104	114	96	114	118	102	108	20	4	6		1
		MIDDELPOS BBD ROCKY I		5	5	42	58	30	74	57	73	59	61	64	69			6		1
HEAVY WEIGHTS SABRINA	2019	CRIHATA TROY	6.29	97	94	101	106	109	108	111	98	110	103	100	103	21	3	3		3
		ARTIFACTS MADONNAH		5	5	43	49	21	66	49	65	50	52	55	61			3		1
SOUTHPAW STAR	2020	ROKAFELA BASTRON	8.77	111	75	104	92	103	72	126	118	114	113	92	106	5	1	2		
		AFRIKA DIAMOND		5	5	18	49	19	66	47	65	49	52	55	60			2		
BOUWER GRACE KELLY	2020	TARGUS RAM	8.31	80	115	128	106	99	66	84	92	105	108	104	96	25	2	11		
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL ELECTRA		5	5	44	62	38	76	62	75	63	65	67	71			4		
BOUWER GUCCI 2	2021	BOUWER KOEVOET	7.94	106	95	95	99	110	102	113	104	108	101	99	103	25	4	4		
		HEAVY WEIGHTS SABRINA		5	5	35	51	20	70	50	69	52	55	58	64			4		
BOUWER CAMILLA	2021	BOUWER PANTHER	15.11	96	96	103	110	99	111	93	93	103	92	99	97	14	1			
		HEAVY WEIGHTS SABRINA		5	5	5	43	5	62	42	61	44	46	50	56					

