

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

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Kennel Number: 717275



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.

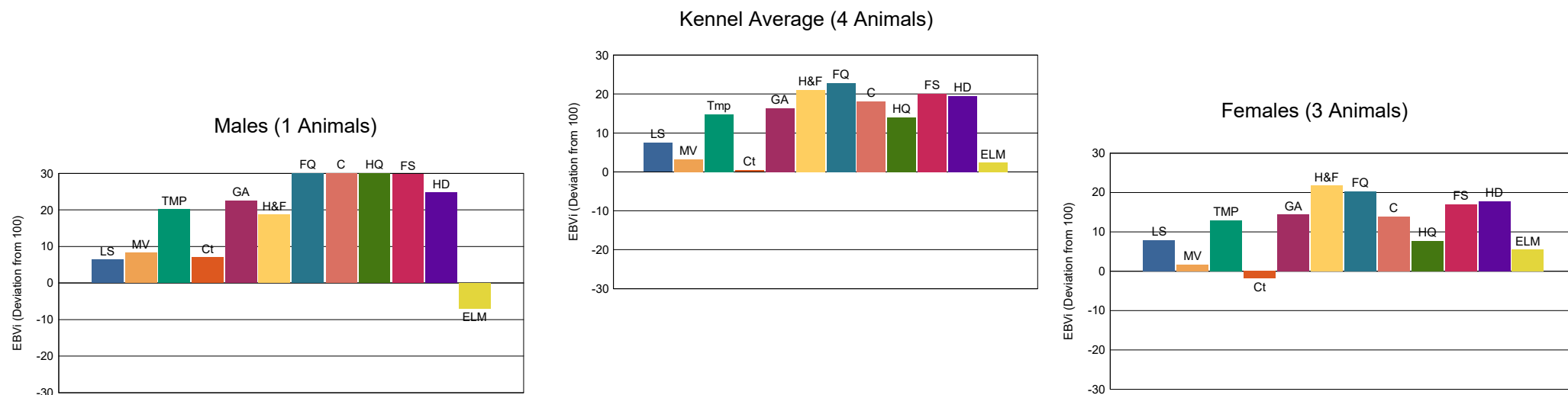
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	106	108
Movement (Mv)	103	108	102
Temperament (Tmp)	115	120	113
Coat (Ct)	100	107	98
General Appearance	116	123	114
Head & Face (H&F)	121	119	122
Front Quarter (FQ)	123	130	120
Centre (C)	118	131	114
Hind Quarter (HQ)	114	133	108
Final Score (FS)	120	130	117
Hip Health (HH)	119	125	118
Elbow Health (ELM)	102	93	105

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.

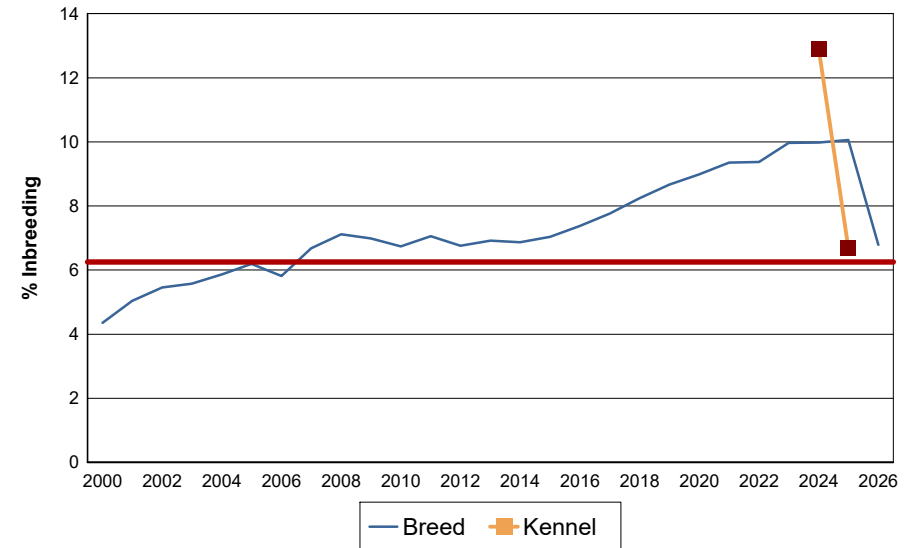
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	4	49007	1	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.83	8.49	12.10	8.46	11.74	8.53	10.20	8.01	12.58	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	3	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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr			Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
BLACK IRON BLAZE		BLACK IRON RIFF	12.10	125	93	106	108	120	107	123	119	130	131	133	130						
	2024	PETERBUILT CONGA		5	5	5	28	5	44	27	43	29	32	34	39						

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	
BLACK IRON BETTY		BLACK IRON KEEPER	15.93	123	107	109	107	115	92	110	104	120	105	101	106	12	2				
	2022	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LEEAH		5	8	28	35	5	46	34	45	35	37	39	42						
DESERT STRONGHOLD HIDDEN GEM		MIDDELPOS BBD ROWDY	12.91	120	109	110	96	118	100	120	133	132	120	108	124						
	2024	BLACK IRON BETTY		5	5	5	28	5	40	27	39	28	30	32	36						
GOLDEN STATE GIA		LINGA LONGA TONNER	6.37	110	101	105	102	106	103	112	128	110	117	115	121						
	2024	RIVERS EDGE MIA		5	5	5	26	5	41	25	40	27	29	31	36						

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
MIDDELPOS BBD ROWDY		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	12.72		110	111	84	121	108	130	162	144	135	115	143	55 7	10 6	5 6	3 3	
	2019	QUREDU MISS MOLLY			44	30	59	34	73	58	72	60	62	64	68					
BLACK IRON KEEPER		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JUDGE	8.42	131	121	102	104	111	77	105	107	121	104	90	101	70 10	18 14	3 4	9 1	
	2020	MIDDELPOS BBD KERRIE			33	52	39	60	36	73	59	73	61	63	65					69
LINGA LONGA TONNER		LINGA LONGA TANKKA	5.71	96	92	100	96	88	92	104	114	80	99	101	102	42 4	7 6			
	2021	SUBIRI ZUNIKA-ZEE			5	5	5	46	14	66	46	65	48	50	53					59
BLACK IRON RIFF		OUTLAW CREED	13.95	128	95	88	110	128	103	116	121	123	136	160	139	71 10	12 6	3 3	1 1	
	2021	BLACK IRON BOSTON			11	39	5	53	8	72	51	71	54	57	60					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 LEEAH	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	14.17	94		114	111	120	107	116	102	119	105	112	111	16	3	4	1	1	3
		MES PERFECT		30		53	53	35	63	53	62	54	55	56	59			4			1
BLACK IRON BETTY	2022	BLACK IRON KEEPER	15.93	123	107	109	107	115	92	110	104	120	105	101	106	12	2				
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LEEAH		5	8	28	35	5	46	34	45	35	37	39	42						
RIVERS EDGE MIA	2022	MIDDELPOS BBD ROWDY	10.04	123	109	111	108	124	113	121	141	140	135	128	140	10	1	1			
		MAEBOERBOEL LADY MELANIA		18	43	5	42	10	58	41	57	42	45	47	53			1			
PETERBUILT CONGA	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JUDGE	10.20	121	92	125	107	113	111	129	116	138	126	106	121	16	1				
		AFRIKA ZIMBIE		5	19	32	51	26	66	50	65	51	54	56	61						

