

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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1691 CO RD 372
DUTTON
ALABAMA
35744



Kennel Number: 719311



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.

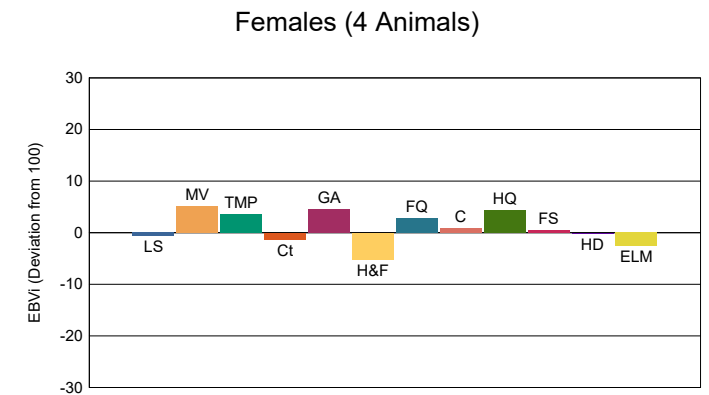
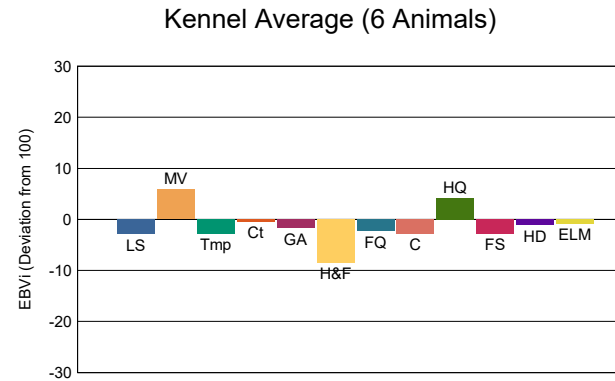
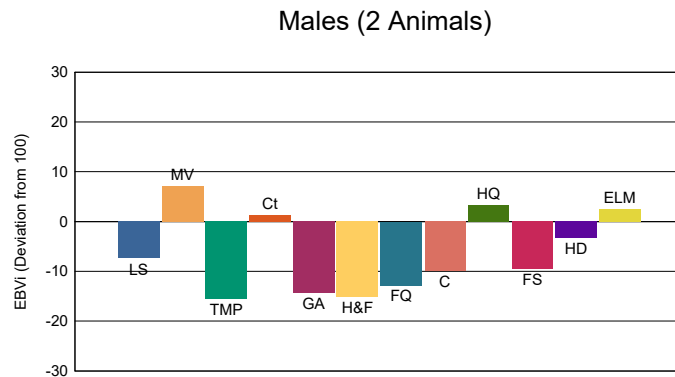
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	97	93	99
Movement (Mv)	106	107	105
Temperament (Tmp)	97	84	104
Coat (Ct)	100	101	99
General Appearance	98	86	105
Head & Face (H&F)	92	85	95
Front Quarter (FQ)	98	87	103
Centre (C)	97	90	101
Hind Quarter (HQ)	104	103	104
Final Score (FS)	97	90	101
Hip Health (HH)	99	97	100
Elbow Health (ELM)	99	103	98

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.

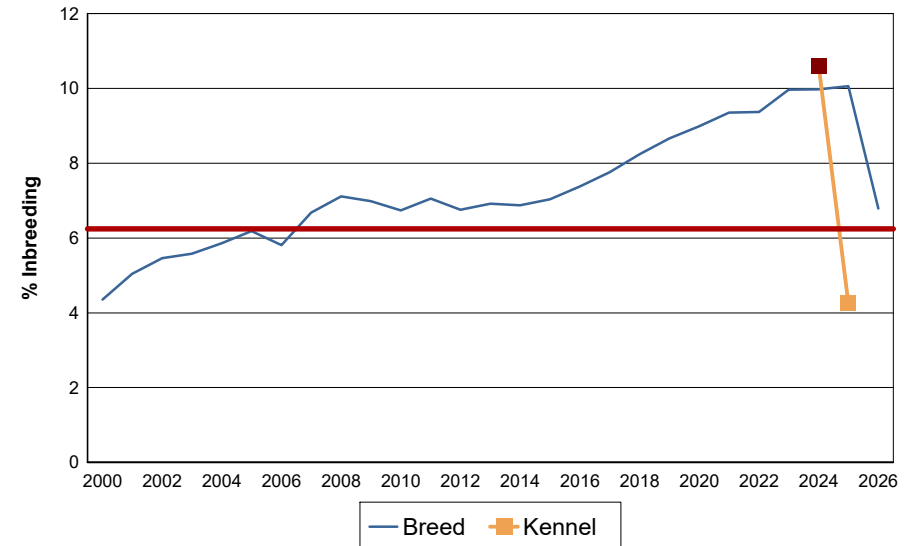
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.85	8.49	4.18	8.46	9.68	8.53	7.75	8.01	11.85	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600		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		%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	with litters
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
XTREME BUTLER LOOKE		BADD N BOUJEE T'CHALLA	4.25	97	102	93	112	86	101	86	80	85	91	104	89						
	2025	XM KADIMA DESERT ECLIPSE		5	5	5	5	5	25	5	24	5	5	12	19						
XM LOOKE TCHALLA		BADD N BOUJEE T'CHALLA	4.12	97	103	92	103	83	102	85	90	90	90	102	92						
	2025	KADIMA DESERT EAGLE		5	5	5	10	5	28	9	27	12	15	18	23						

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
BELL-ROCK KIMBER	2020	CDH AMMO LANDRE BELLA	3.77	93 5	105 5	106 20	105 29	99 5	110 41	99 29	84 40	88 30	90 31	93 33	90 37				
XM KADIMA DESERT ECLIPSE	2022	KADIMA DUKE KADIMA DESERT EAGLE	16.28	100 5	104 5	82 5	103 31	79 5	103 48	88 30	75 47	79 32	85 34	105 37	85 43	7 2			
APOSTLE STELLA	2024	ELEVATION KAROOLS OUTLAW KIARA	9.94	107 5	78 5	95 19	104 40	131 14	103 54	124 39	136 53	137 40	119 42	118 45	131 49				
BARBARIAN ZURI II	2025	BARBARIAN HEX MCGINNIS BRIA	8.73	99 5	103 5	115 5	109 19	105 5	79 38	108 18	85 36	107 20	110 23	102 26	96 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
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	Progeny with litters	
ELEVATION KAROOLS		PIET-ZYN-DRIFT BASTRON I	4.32	102	65	71	123	135	94	118	123	124	117	123	126	28	4	7	3	5	
	2011	HAZENJACHT BBD FIELLA		31	37	53	64	48	72	64	72	65	66	67	70						
KADIMA DUKE		KADIMA DUX	5.59	100	103	85	104	89	95	92	87	87	96	109	94	1	1	1		1	
	2019	BREKER KALASHNIKOV		5	5	20	43	17	54	42	54	43	45	47	51						
CDH AMMO		CDH SNIPER	8.50	100	109	100	118	111	121	108	86	103	99	105	101	23	6	5		4	
	2019	LOURENTIA BOLLA		5	5	35	51	28	64	51	63	52	54	56	60						
BADD N BOUJEE T'CHALLA		BARBARIAN BAGHEERA	13.09	94	100	105	120	93	100	84	86	90	96	104	94	2	2				
	2022	GOTTIXROSS BOUJEE		5	5	5	5	5	32	5	31	6	13	18	26						
BARBARIAN HEX		BARBARIAN THANOS	7.25	92	105	127	112	101	49	106	76	98	104	89	84	4	1				
	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SABLE		5	5	16	45	12	63	44	62	46	48	51	57						

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	
LANDRE BELLA	2017	ALEXANDER BBD THUNDERSTRUCK	2.27	87	101	112	92	88	100	89	82	73	80	82	79	6	2	2			2
		SUMSARE BLACK SOEKIE		5	5	37	37	16	50	36	49	37	39	41	46						1
KADIMA DESERT EAGLE	2019	BREKER FANUS	19.82	100	106	78	86	73	104	86	94	89	83	101	90	2	2	1			1
		BREKER SAIGA		5	5	5	41	5	55	41	54	42	44	47	51						1
OUTLAW KIARA	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JAKE II	13.80	112	90	119	102	122	119	128	118	135	113	112	122	14	2	1			
		OUTLAW GREAT GATSBY		5	5	19	41	5	57	40	56	42	44	47	52						
XM KADIMA DESERT ECLIPSE	2022	KADIMA DUKE	16.28	100	104	82	103	79	103	88	75	79	85	105	85	7	2				
		KADIMA DESERT EAGLE		5	5	5	31	5	48	30	47	32	34	37	43						
MCGINNIS BRIA	2022	BARBARIAN MOSES I	7.07	107	101	102	106	109	109	110	94	116	115	115	109	4	1				
		BLACK IRON RUBY 2		5	5	10	37	5	56	36	55	38	41	44	50						

