

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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31 HADLEIGH CLOSE
AVONLEA
HARARE
ZIMBABWE



Kennel Number: 722932



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.

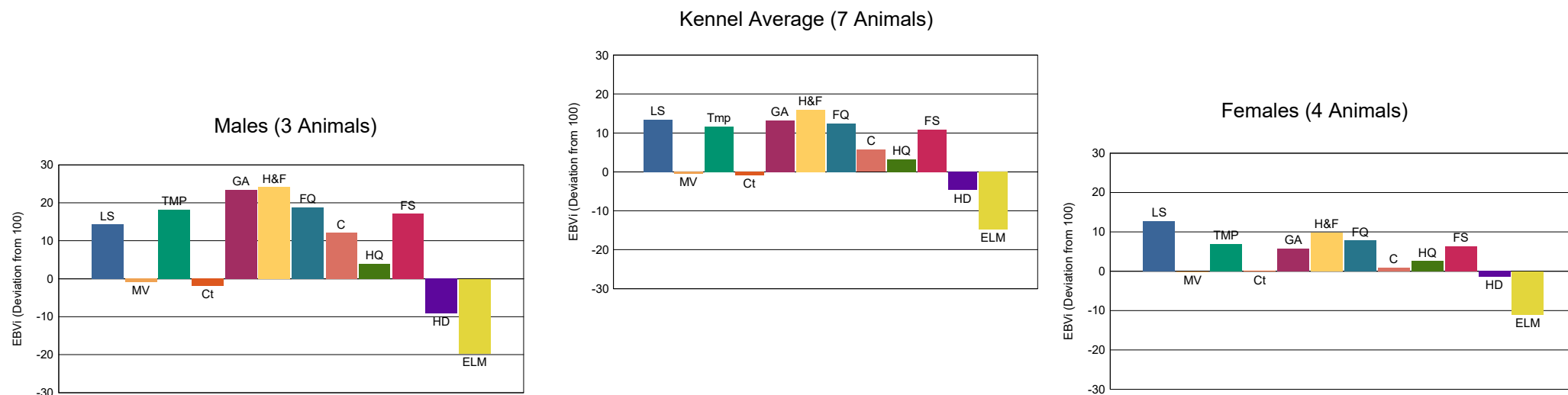
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	113	114	113
Movement (Mv)	100	99	100
Temperament (Tmp)	112	118	107
Coat (Ct)	99	98	100
General Appearance	113	123	106
Head & Face (H&F)	116	124	110
Front Quarter (FQ)	112	119	108
Centre (C)	106	112	101
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	104	103
Final Score (FS)	111	117	106
Hip Health (HH)	95	91	99
Elbow Health (ELM)	85	80	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.

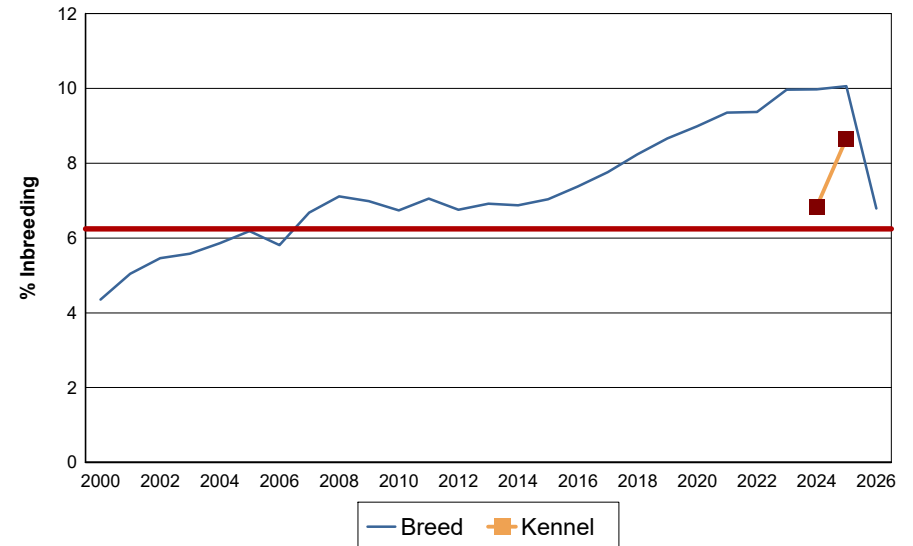
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	3	25141	4	23857	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.35	8.49	8.34	8.46	8.37	8.53	9.60	8.01	8.91	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	3	24990	4	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	7	30600	3	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	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
KARA KINGDOM GENGHIS		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HITCHCOCK	6.70	83	69	117	92	122	90	130	143	126	113	100	123	6	2				
	2023	TERRIBLE TWINS MISTY RAIN		5	5	5	48	13	67	47	66	49	52	55	61						
ROYAL CRESCENT CHANGMIRE		ROYAL CRESCENT TEOWULF	11.47	102	90	106	107	125	105	130	123	127	126	112	125						
	2023	KLEIN WITWAL BBD BUBLES		5	5	5	41	5	61	40	59	42	45	48	54						
MUZZLE PRIDE SYRAX		KARA KINGDOM GENGHIS	6.84	88	81	120	99	107	99	110	106	103	97	101	103						
	2024	KADIMA CHABBY		5	5	5	22	5	38	21	37	23	25	28	33						

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	with litters
LOMBARD SUPERIOR LOTUS		LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	11.58	115	98	99	99	111	99	105	128	124	112	106	118	2	1		
	2023	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON		5	5	21	49	21	65	48	64	50	52	55	60				
KADIMA CHABBY		KADIMA DASCHU-COOL	6.39	93	93	124	106	92	108	90	70	79	82	101	83	4	1		
	2023	AFRIKA DESERT EAGLE		5	5	32	46	18	63	46	62	47	50	52	58				
MUZZLE PRIDE LAYLA		KARA KINGDOM GENGHIS	6.84	88	81	120	99	107	99	110	106	103	97	101	103				
	2024	KADIMA CHABBY		5	5	5	22	5	38	21	37	23	25	28	33				
MUZZLE PRIDE ARYA		KARA KINGDOM GENGHIS	8.66	99	84	108	96	117	94	118	135	125	113	103	121				
	2025	LOMBARD SUPERIOR LOTUS		5	5	5	24	5	39	23	38	25	27	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	
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117	89	94	105	113	99	115	135	128	105	102	120	77 14	20 19	2 2	5 2	
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA		24	43	39	67	42	81	66	80	68	70	72	76					
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HITCHCOCK		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK	14.30	62	48	130	91	117	75	126	123	121	117	100	114	4 2	2 2		1 1	
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN IVANKA		5	5	11	46	5	64	45	63	47	49	52	58					
KADIMA DASCHU-COOL		BOSTU DADDY COOL	5.48	62	93	130	98	85	115	86	65	62	76	99	78	49 10	12 10		4 2	
	2021	KADIMA TAURUS		16	31	36	63	40	77	63	76	64	66	68	73					
ROYAL CRESCENT TEOWULF		KLEIN WITWAL BBD FROSTWOLF	10.38	102	96	101	109	132	120	140	146	149	138	116	142	18 2	3 3		1 1	
	2022	FRANK IRENE CHLOE		5	5	5	45	8	65	44	64	46	49	52	58					
KARA KINGDOM GENGHIS		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HITCHCOCK	6.70	83	69	117	92	122	90	130	143	126	113	100	123	6 2				
	2023	TERRIBLE TWINS MISTY RAIN		5	5	5	48	13	67	47	66	49	52	55	61					

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	
AFRIKA DESERT EAGLE	2020	AFRIKA ZAMBAMAX	8.53	124	93	114	109	108	105	110	107	115	104	108	109	26	6	6		2
		AFRIKA MAYA V		5	18	59	54	28	70	53	69	55	57	59	64			5		1
TERRIBLE TWINS MISTY RAIN	2021	TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO HERO	5.86	104	91		87	110	95	114	128	112	98	90	109	4	2	2		1
		CAVIN REGAL TINA		5	5		51	22	67	50	66	52	54	57	62			2		1
LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON	2021	KADOS TEXAS	10.13	113	107	107	95	116	97	100	119	118	116	109	115	12	2	2		1
		JAMBAL DONNA		5	5	39	57	31	71	56	70	57	59	62	66			2		1
KLEIN WITWAL BBD BUBLES	2022	KLEIN WITWAL BBD UNO	10.95	102	84	111	113	122	99	119	106	109	112	112	113	26	1	2		1
		KLEIN WITWAL BBD LADY		5	5	18	51	22	68	51	67	52	55	57	63			2		1
LOMBARD SUPERIOR LOTUS	2023	LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	11.58	115	98	99	99	111	99	105	128	124	112	106	118	2	1			
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON		5	5	21	49	21	65	48	64	50	52	55	60					
KADIMA CHABBY	2023	KADIMA DASCHU-COOL	6.39	93	93	124	106	92	108	90	70	79	82	101	83	4	1			
		AFRIKA DESERT EAGLE		5	5	32	46	18	63	46	62	47	50	52	58					

