

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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Kennel Number: 725146



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.

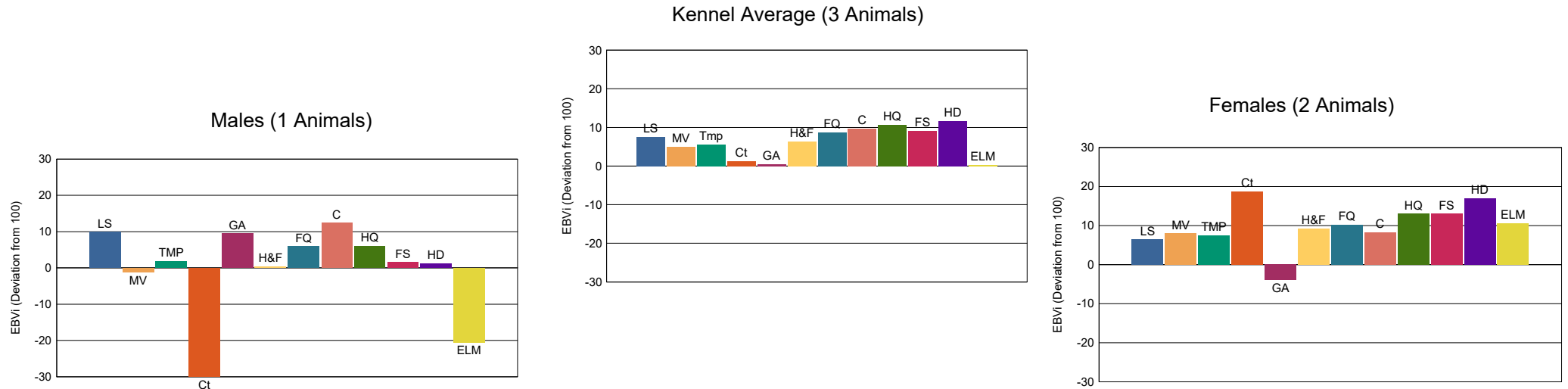
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	108	110	106
Movement (Mv)	105	99	108
Temperament (Tmp)	106	102	107
Coat (Ct)	101	66	119
General Appearance	101	110	96
Head & Face (H&F)	106	100	109
Front Quarter (FQ)	109	106	110
Centre (C)	110	112	108
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	106	113
Final Score (FS)	109	102	113
Hip Health (HH)	112	101	117
Elbow Health (ELM)	100	80	111

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 as possible. 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	3	49007	1	25141	2	23857	2	3371	2	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.37	8.49	5.55	8.46	9.78	8.53	11.08	8.01	5.13	8.00
Number inbred	3	48727	1	24990	2	23728	2	24990	2	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	2	30600		15537	2	15058	2	15537		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			
KENNELAJEEB POCHI		LOMBARD SUPERIOR RETIEF	5.55	101	80	110	99	102	66	110	100	106	112	106	102						
	2024	KENNELAJEEB CLEO		5	5	16	41	14	57	31	56	42	44	46	51						

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		
UWAKS SKYE		ANIA CASPIAN NAMIBIA	9.78	117	111	106	98	102	116	94	113	105	104	110	110						
	2024	TEMISWIFT DIVA		5	5	5	31	5	49	24	48	32	35	37	43						
UWAKS PIPER		ANIA CASPIAN NAMIBIA	9.78	117	111	106	118	113	122	98	106	115	113	116	116						
	2024	TEMISWIFT DIVA		5	5	5	31	5	49	24	48	32	35	37	43						

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 RETIEF		MES RUBENSTEIN	11.16	110	67	113	107	114	92	107	111	113	116	116	114	80 18	13	1	1	4	
	2019	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ALASKA		25	41	39	63	42	76	60	75	64	66	68	72						12
ANIA CASPIAN NAMIBIA		MIDDELPOS BBD APOLLO III	11.01	124	113	99	107	110	123	100	118	118	116	116	120	14 2	3				
	2021	GIANTS OF AFRICA ZENA		5	5	19	36	9	47	33	46	36	38	40	43						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-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	litters
BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	ament		Appear.	Face	Quarter	Centre	Quarter	Score		Kennels			
KENNELAJEEB CLEO	SKYVISION GEORGIA	4.82	92	92	107	103	93	89	105	96	101	107	102	99	15	2	8	1	1
	KENNELAJEEB PEE-PEE		5	5	30	46	17	63	44	62	47	49	52	57			8		
TEMISWIFT DIVA	GIANTS OF AFRICA OMEGA	5.44	110	108	114	103	104	90	95	98	101	101	107	101	35	3	9		5
	STEGO MUNA		5	5	33	44	19	58	42	57	45	47	49	54			8		

