

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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2154



Kennel Number: 728144



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.

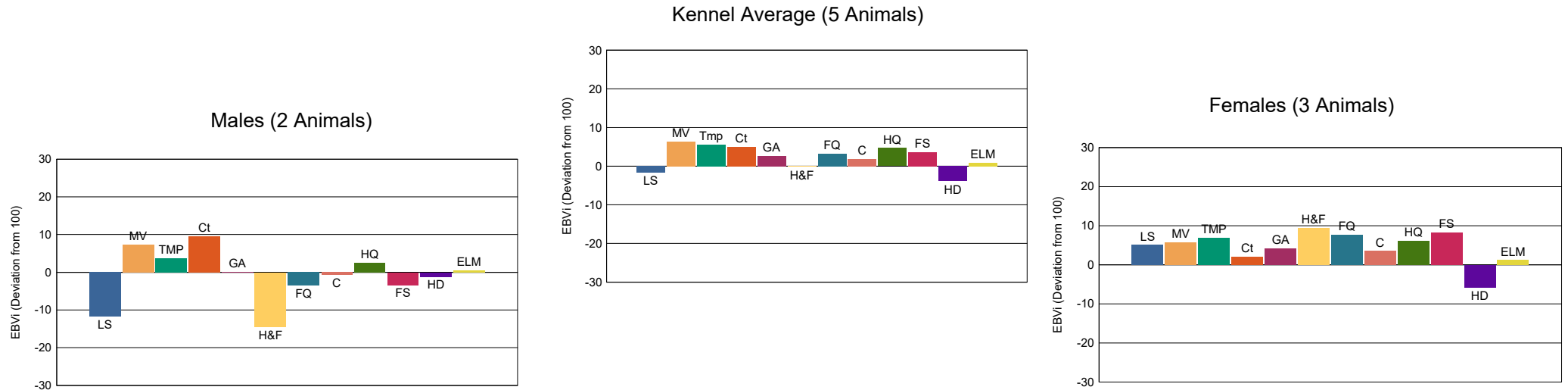
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	98	88	105
Movement (Mv)	106	107	106
Temperament (Tmp)	106	104	107
Coat (Ct)	105	110	102
General Appearance	103	100	104
Head & Face (H&F)	100	86	109
Front Quarter (FQ)	103	97	108
Centre (C)	102	99	104
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	102	106
Final Score (FS)	104	97	108
Hip Health (HH)	96	99	94
Elbow Health (ELM)	101	101	101

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	5	49007	2	25141	3	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.40	8.49	13.14	8.46	10.24	8.53	10.16	8.01	9.76	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	2	24990	3	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600	1	15537	2	15058	4	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	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	
RALZUCA BISMARK II		RALZUCA RAMOS	5.82	93	96	91	89	94	101	88	68	86	92	95	82						
	2023	WOR MAJINGILANE SALSA		5	5	5	39	5	57	35	56	40	42	45	51						
WOEKER BBD ALFA		WOEKER BBD KLEIN SEUN	20.46	105	106	86	126	114	118			107	106								
	2025	WOEKER BBD BRENDA		5	5	5	27	5	43		42	28	31	33	38						

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	
KADIMA NYLA		BREKER FANUS	4.36	91	103	104	88	85	100	82	90	93	88	105	91	3	1				
	2019	LINJO SPARKLE		5	5	37	53	29	65	55	65	53	55	57	61						
RALZUCA LUNA II		BRIEL THE GHOST	7.83	93	103	97	101	108	106	118	129	117	113	92	116						
	2024	RALZUCA LILO		5	5	12	45	14	62	41	61	46	48	51	56						
WOEKER BBD XENE		WOEKER BBD HILUX	18.54	100	98	115	129	128	100		109	113	109	122	118						
	2025	WOEKER BBD TIEKIE		5	5	5	20	5	41		39	22	25	29	35						

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	
BREKER FANUS	2017	BREKER MENEER	15.68	97	107	76	68	71	92	94	111	102	92	104	98	151 21	41 38			27
		BREKER BELLA		5	5	46	75	50	86	75	85	76	78	79	83					7
BRIEL THE GHOST	2020	WIESENHOF MENEER	4.99	91	107	114	103	96	129	107	107	104	108	96	107	93 16	21 13			14
		ALESSANDRO BELLA		5	5	26	65	36	80	63	79	66	68	71	76					4
RALZUCA RAMOS	2020	VOLSPOED BAKKIES1	7.75	87	101	84	84	96	54	91	90	90	93	88	84	5 1	1 1			
		JULIA LIRA		5	5	23	52	24	68	50	67	52	55	57	62					
WOEKER BBD HILUX	2022	AFRIKA BOETA-BEN	10.73	92	104	90	137	130	115	119	113	115	117	129	126	17 4				
		WOEKER BBD ELCAH		5	5	11	47	12	65	47	64	48	51	54	59					
WOEKER BBD KLEIN SEUN	2022	AFRIKA BOETA-BEN	11.63	95	108	100	119	116	119	113	104	111	106	105	110	18 4				
		WOEKER BBD PIPPIE		5	5	20	50	22	66	49	65	50	53	55	60					

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	
LINJO SPARKLE	2014	LINJO ICE	8.44	84	99	151	98	94	111	71	68	82	84	98	81	45	6	13	1	1	14
		NIEMANDSLAND PATAT		5	5	58	56	27	72	56	71	57	60	62	67						
RALZUCA LILO	2020	HEINEMAN BISMARCK 1	5.20	94	99	79	90	108	94	110	116	112	102	87	104	5	2	2			1
		JULIA LIRA		5	5	39	50	26	67	49	66	51	53	56	61						
WOR MAJINGILANE SALSA	2020	SA SUPERIOR GRIZZLY	7.17	98	90	98	112	111	134	104	83	104	108	110	104	10	3	1			
		CDH PHILA		5	5	12	41	6	54	40	54	42	44	46	50						
WOEKER BBD BRENDA	2020	WOEKER BBD WOEKER	13.17	116	103	72	133	111	118	110	102	102	106	116	112	12	2				
		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		5	5	42	55	31	69	54	68	56	58	60	64						
WOEKER BBD TIEKIE	2023	WOEKER BBD MATEKWA	14.82	107	92	139	121	125	85	106	106	111	101	115	110	6	1				
		WOEKER BBD BELLA 5		5	5	20	47	15	64	47	63	48	51	53	59						

