

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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9 SMARAG STREET
HILLSHAVEN
WESTONIA
1779



Kennel Number: 728606



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.

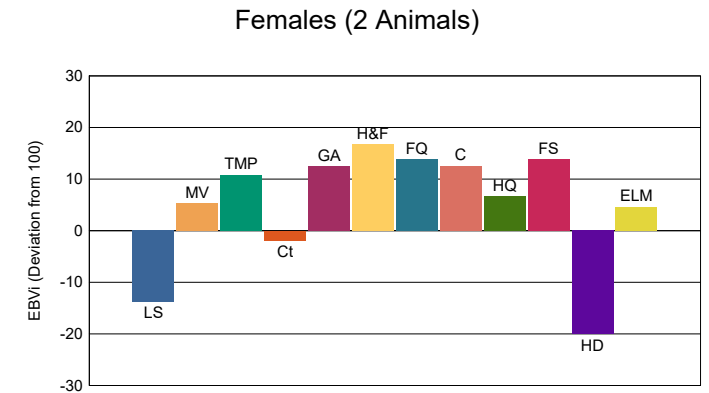
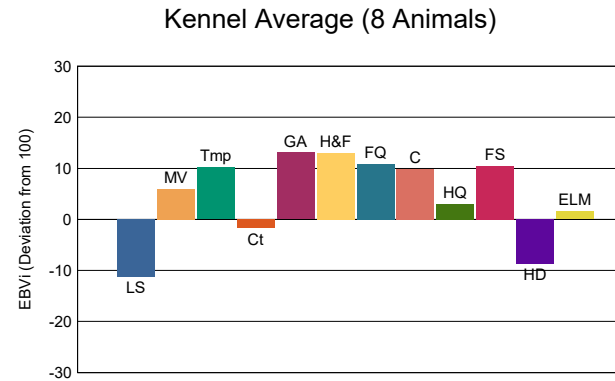
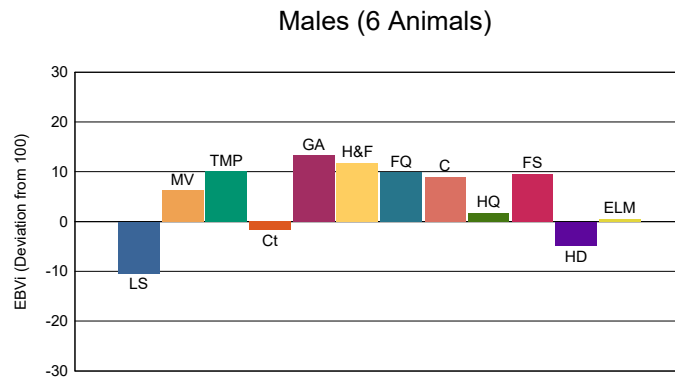
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	89	90	86
Movement (Mv)	106	106	105
Temperament (Tmp)	110	110	111
Coat (Ct)	98	98	98
General Appearance	113	113	112
Head & Face (H&F)	113	112	117
Front Quarter (FQ)	111	110	114
Centre (C)	110	109	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	102	107
Final Score (FS)	111	109	114
Hip Health (HH)	91	95	80
Elbow Health (ELM)	102	101	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.

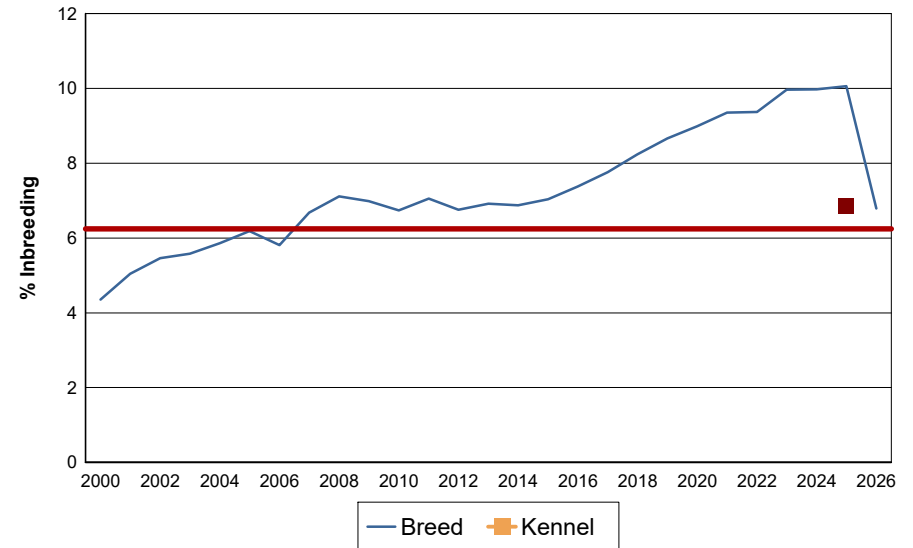
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	8	49007	6	25141	2	23857	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.51	8.49	11.91	8.46	6.31	8.53	11.23	8.01	13.18	8.00
Number inbred	8	48727	6	24990	2	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	7	30600	6	15537	1	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	
BOSTU DRAMIKO		ELEVATION DJ	11.62	99	105	78	109	112	84	126	119	112	110	91	109	22	4	1			
	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR RAMIKA		5	8	21	47	21	62	49	61	48	50	52	57						
HENOSIS MELVON		BASJAN BISMARCK	11.64	105	90	106	123		117	102	97	104	99	110	107	4	1				
	2024	MES RIANA		5	5	5	42		60	39	58	43	45	48	54						
BINDAAS ACE		BOSTU DRAMIKO	12.89	100	96	94	112	118	98	118	119	113	113	107	116						
	2025	BINDAAS NOX		5	5	5	25	5	40	24	39	26	28	31	36						
LEAVING STONE JOHN		JOSMOT JUNIOR	21.56	94	104	93	81	97	105	100	101	103	108	100	101						
	2025	JOSMOT DOLLAR I		5	5	5	11	5	37	7	36	13	18	23	30						
MERCY BONGO		BOSTU DRAMIKO	6.87	86	105	84	107	111	93			113	112								
	2025	BOSTU LUNA IIII		5	5	5	23	5	36		36	24	26	28	32						
MERCY BUFFALO		BOSTU DRAMIKO	6.87	86	105	84	107	111	93			113	112								
	2025	BOSTU LUNA IIII		5	5	5	23	5	36		36	24	26	28	32						

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	
BOSTU LUNA IIII		JAZ BROCK	5.74	74	105	89	104	110	103	108	116	114	114	112	116	6	1				
	2024	BOSTU ZHARINA		5	5	28	45	13	62	35	61	46	48	51	56						
MERCY STEECY		BOSTU DRAMIKO	6.87	86	105	84	107	111	93		117	113	112	101	112						
	2025	BOSTU LUNA IIII		5	5	5	23	5	36		36	24	26	28	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 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		
JAZ BROCK		FONT BOERBOELS BEN-HUR	5.51	69	117	128	111	108	98	109	114	126	106	95	109	42 8	11 3	2 2	5 1		
	2015	EGOLI BBD BELLA 2		12	27	31	56	29	72	54	71	57	59	62	67						
ELEVATION DJ		ELEVATION PEPSI	14.35	123	96	63	123	121	92	130	121	110	118	107	118	70 15	21 20	4 4	14 4		
	2018	ELEVATION IVY		37	56	45	67	44	78	66	78	67	69	71	75						
BASJAN BISMARCK		AFRIKA GHUNTER	8.02	109	82	119	123	127	120	128	118	124	122	116	126	6 1	1 1		1 1		
	2021	AFRIKA OUNOOI		5	5	32	55	32	70	54	69	56	58	60	65						
BOSTU DRAMIKO		ELEVATION DJ	11.62	99	105	78	109	112	84	126	119	112	110	91	109	22 4	1 1				
	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR RAMIKA		5	8	21	47	21	62	49	61	48	50	52	57						
JOSMOT JUNIOR		JOSMOT VANDAM	16.63	101	99	96	90	105	107	102	112	111	118	112	113	21 4					
	2023	TREBLA EMMA		5	5	5	45	5	63	44	62	46	49	52	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-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
LOMBARD SUPERIOR RAMIKA	2020	TARGUS RAM	6.14	75	114	94	101	105	105	117	114	113	106	91	107	13	1	4			2
		ELEVATION DEKOTA		5	12	43	56	36	68	56	67	57	58	60	64			4			1
BOSTU ZHARINA	2021	BOSTU ZAZU	17.00	78	92	52	103	108	84	99	109	93	110	117	109	15	3	7			3
		BOSTU XHENA		5	5	50	59	30	75	58	74	60	63	65	70			5			1
MES RIANA	2022	MES BARONNE	18.28	101	97	93	111	96	109	91	89	95	83	101	93	6	1	1			1
		MES ROXETTE		5	5	21	52	21	68	51	67	53	55	57	62			1			1
BINDAAS NOX	2023	ICONIC BRUNO	12.40	101	87	109	114	125	112	111	119	114	117	123	124	12	2				
		TERRIBLE TWINS MBALI		5	5	5	42	5	61	42	59	43	46	48	54						
JOSMOT DOLLAR I	2023	JOSMOT JACK II	19.52	87	109	89	72	89	103	97	91	95	99	87	89	6					
		JOSMOT ABBY		5	5	5	42	5	62	41	61	43	46	49	55						
BOSTU LUNA IIII	2024	JAZ BROCK	5.74	74	105	89	104	110	103	108	116	114	114	112	116	6	1				
		BOSTU ZHARINA		5	5	28	45	13	62	35	61	46	48	51	56						

