

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

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Kennel Number: 673019



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.

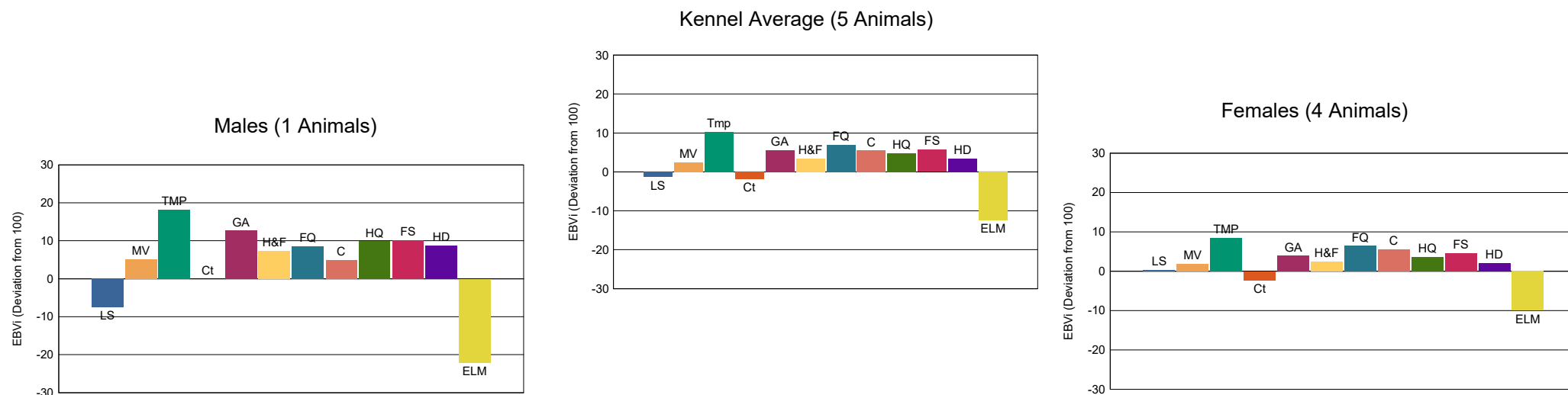
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	92	100
Movement (Mv)	103	105	102
Temperament (Tmp)	110	118	108
Coat (Ct)	98	100	98
General Appearance	106	113	104
Head & Face (H&F)	103	107	103
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	109	106
Centre (C)	105	105	106
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	110	104
Final Score (FS)	106	110	105
Hip Health (HH)	103	109	102
Elbow Health (ELM)	88	78	90

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.

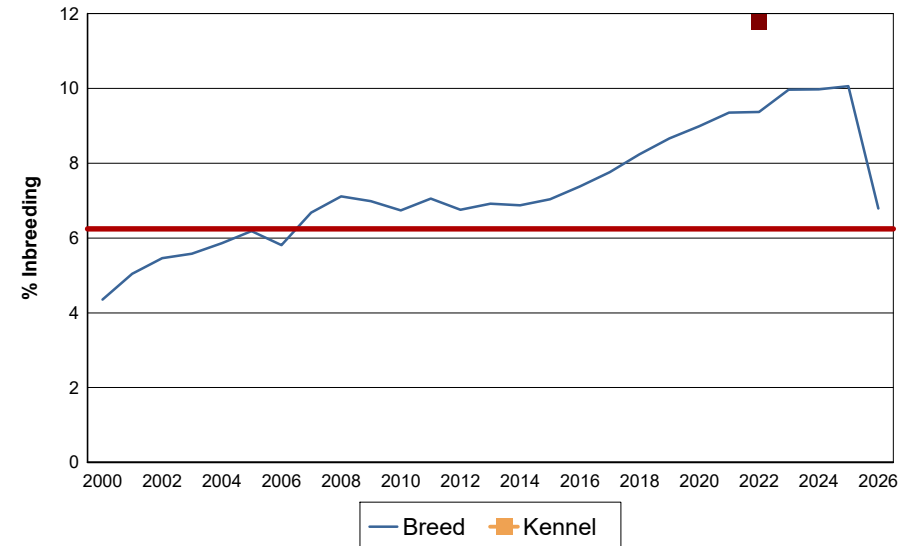
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	49007	1	25141	4	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.77	8.49	11.79	8.46	10.51	8.53	7.09	8.01	10.02	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600	1	15537	2	15058	2	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	
LOS DOS SOLES JAGGER		AFRIKA TARZAN	11.79	109	78	92	105	118	100	113	107	109	105	110	110						
	2022	ELEVATION KATINKA		5	5	24	39	15	51	39	50	40	42	44	47						

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	
VEILIGPLEK KALINDI		MARKHUS BALU	5.27	107	107	98	93	104	110	95	109	103	99	96	103				
	2017	VEILIGPLEK HASTA		5	5	8	29	5	42	28	41	30	32	34	38				
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MADISON		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	17.77	99	52	86	120	112	111	113	100	118	111	117	113				
	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HOLLYHOCK		5	10	19	50	19	66	49	65	51	53	56	60				
TOPGUARD KENNELS SHADOW		SABA NERO	4.57	104	108	103	85	98	78	87	91	89	95	86	87				
	2021	TOPGUARD KENNELS CHARLIE		24	39	13	21	5	35	21	34	22	24	27	31				
COLOSSUS CHERRY PIE		NOXTERRA PATRON	14.45	98	94	114	110	119	92		110	116	117	116	116				
	2022	COLOSSUS APPLE OF MY EYE		5	5	5	6	5	30		29	9	14	18	25				

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	
SABA NERO	2007	LIONHEART'S WOLFMAN JACK	4.19	96	110	110	74	93	79	83	88	82	95	80	82	26	4	9	5	5	6
		MARVELL SABA		32	34	38	44	19	59	43	58	45	47	49	54			9			4
MARKHUS BALU	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD ALPHA	6.24	131	113	105	108	109	104	98	111	111	106	106	110	18	1	2			2
		MAFRELI MARKHUS INDIRA		22	32	37	54	36	67	53	66	54	56	58	62			2			1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BENGAL	10.50	81	21	76	131	117	86	105	95	107	104	110	105	53	8	17			11
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SAGE		29	45	38	66	38	80	65	79	67	69	71	76			16			4
AFRIKA TARZAN	2018	MES RUBENSTEIN	5.62	112	75	94	109	120	101	99	99	105	99	112	106	73	8	14	2	2	4
		VOLSPOED MEISIEKIND		23	32	42	61	40	75	61	74	62	64	66	70			13			2
NOXTERRA PATRON	2020	NOXTERRA LENNOX	8.92	93	105	108	114	118	93	117	99	111	119	121	113	9	1	3			
		NOXTERRA PASHA		5	5	5	28	5	43	27	42	29	31	33	38			3			

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	
VEILIGPLEK HASTA	2015	QUINTA DE RAMALHOA HERO EL ROI	6.92	84	100	90	78	100	117	92	108	94	92	85	97	14	1	1			2
		BLITZKRIEG BONNIE		5	5	16	41	6	60	41	59	42	45	48	53						1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HOLLYHOCK	2016	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	7.01	117	83	96	107	111	111	121	107	132	122	121	120	13	3	8	1	1	5
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN ASARA		40	52	56	66	47	78	66	77	67	69	70	74						2
TOPGUARD KENNELS CHARLIE	2016	BESKERMER TURNER	4.90	105	100	96	96	103	76	92	94	96	95	93	91	7			6	6	4
		TOPGUARD KENNELS HIPPO		5	5	5	21	5	37	20	36	22	25	27	32						1
ELEVATION KATINKA	2017	ELEVATION DAX	17.49	105	81	91	101	116	99	127	115	113	111	107	114	15	3	7			3
		ELEVATION BOEBOE		5	21	50	62	41	75	62	74	63	65	67	71						1
COLOSSUS APPLE OF MY EYE	2020	QUOVADIS PARTNER IN CRIME	13.77	104	82	121	106	121	91	125	121	121	115	110	118	21	2	3			
		MEGAZONE TESSA		5	5	18	43	14	58	42	57	44	46	48	53						

