

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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1148 ITIRELENG SECTION

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KGABALATSANE

0208



Kennel Number: 692872



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.

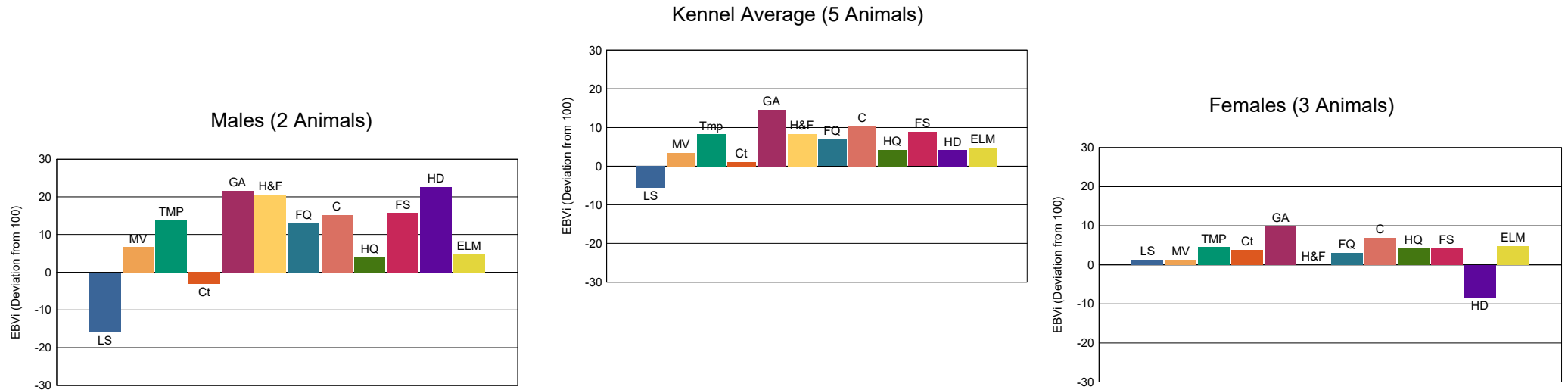
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	94	84	101
Movement (Mv)	103	107	101
Temperament (Tmp)	108	114	105
Coat (Ct)	101	97	104
General Appearance	115	122	110
Head & Face (H&F)	108	121	100
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	113	103
Centre (C)	110	115	107
Hind Quarter (HQ)	104	104	104
Final Score (FS)	109	116	104
Hip Health (HH)	104	123	92
Elbow Health (ELM)	105	105	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.

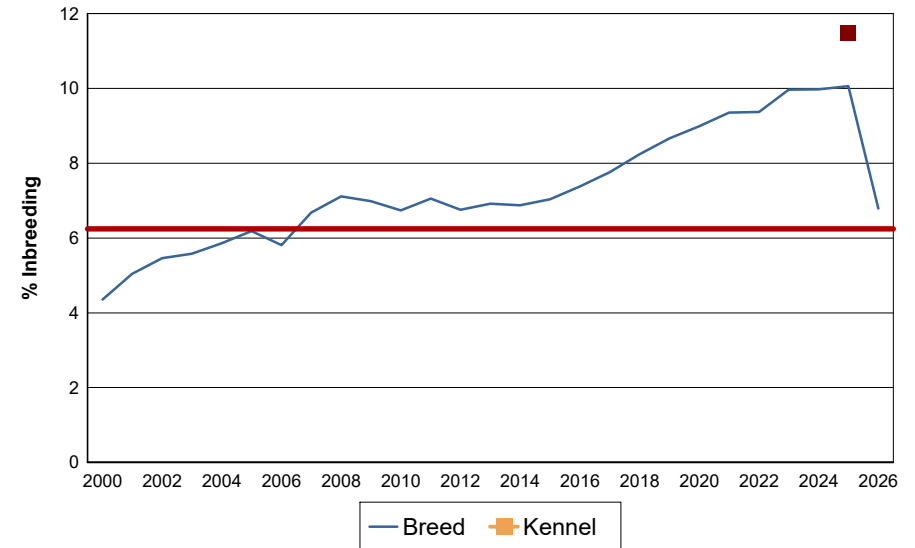
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	49007	2	25141	3	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.65	8.49	7.09	8.46	8.02	8.53	6.62	8.01	10.34	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	2	24990	3	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	2	15537	3	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	
ELEVATION AZZURRI		LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	5.39	131	118	87	106	109	100	117	125	120	119	107	119						
	2021	ELEVATION MANDY		5	28	28	43	21	54	43	53	44	46	47	50						
TERRIBLE TWINS MAGEBA		TERRIBLE TWINS ZUNGU	8.79	114	91	81	107	119	94	127	116	106	111	101	112	12	2				
	2021	TERRIBLE TWINS LWANDLE		5	5	6	46	15	64	45	63	47	50	52	58						

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	
MALAZA GINGER		NTOZIMNANDI JUB JUB	7.35	96	99	103	98	105	123	107	104	106	102	109	108	1	1				
	2021	HEAVY WEIGHTS BOUWER PAULINA		5	5	5	44	5	63	38	62	45	47	50	57						
COLOS BIANCA		COLOS MAXIMUS	8.94	93	115	118	112		115	123	105	109	121	111	115						
	2023	COLOS AZITA		5	5	17	38		51	38	50	39	41	43	47						
RALZUCA BAKKIRA II		VOLSPOED BAKKIES1	7.75	87	101	84	94	97	73	100	91	94	97	93	90						
	2023	JULIA LIRA		5	5	23	51	24	67	50	66	52	54	57	62						

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	
LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3		AFRIKA HAVANNAH	5.56	136	156	91	86	92	80	104	124	116	113	92	107	81 10	31 27	10 10		18
	2017	LINGA LONGA ZALYN		43	57	47	71	45	84	71	83	72	74	76	80					4
VOLSPOED BAKKIES1		CABARET BALBOA	3.68	96	105	95	94	95	58	93	86	83	94	103	87	64 13	17 10			11
	2018	HOREB BELLE		5	5	37	67	42	81	67	80	68	70	73	77					3
TERRIBLE TWINS ZUNGU		ELEVATION PEPSI	6.13	118	97	93	108	111	89	116	107	100	110	95	104	14 3	4 4	1 1		2
	2019	TERRIBLE TWINS AZANIA		26	44	27	55	29	71	54	70	56	58	61	66					1
COLOS MAXIMUS		CDH THUNDER	10.67	96	108	103	105	113	109	123	103	108	121	111	113	103 16	19 12	3 2		10
	2020	SPITSVUUR BBD KIRA		5	5	37	64	36	79	64	79	65	67	70	75					3
NTOZIMNANDI JUB JUB		MARVILLOSO NKUNZI	7.07	95	92	93	90	110	105	113	105	109	104	106	106	47 10	10 8			3
	2020	ROKAFELA MABHEBEZA		5	5	22	51	21	69	50	68	52	55	57	63					1

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	
HEAVY WEIGHTS BOUWER PAULINA	2017	BOUWER CHARLIE BROWN WALKER	19.56	97	105	112	96	97	129	106	106	106	97	96	104	12	3	5			5
		BOUWER SASHA 1		5	5	29	48	5	68	47	67	49	52	56	62			5			2
ELEVATION MANDY	2017	ELEVATION DAX	14.22	126	81	83	126	126	121	129	126	123	125	123	131	12	3	3			1
		QUREDU MAHATMAH		29	48	51	58	38	71	58	70	59	61	63	67			3			1
JULIA LIRA	2017	MES ROUKAN	6.56	78	97	72	85	93	72	92	102	99	92	77	88	31	6	9			5
		ELEVATION LISA		5	19	48	59	33	74	58	73	60	62	64	69			7			1
TERRIBLE TWINS LWANDLE	2019	ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.88	111	86	69	108	120	99	121	114	106	105	111	114	18	5	8			3
		VOEL GERUS KGO THATSO		22	42	42	55	30	71	54	70	56	58	61	66			7	1	1	2
COLOS AZITA	2022	TARGUS BLOK	5.47	89	122	133	119	110	121	123	107	110	122	111	117	24	3	2			
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA		5	5	48	55	29	70	54	69	55	58	60	65			2			

