

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

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Kennel Number: 695981



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.

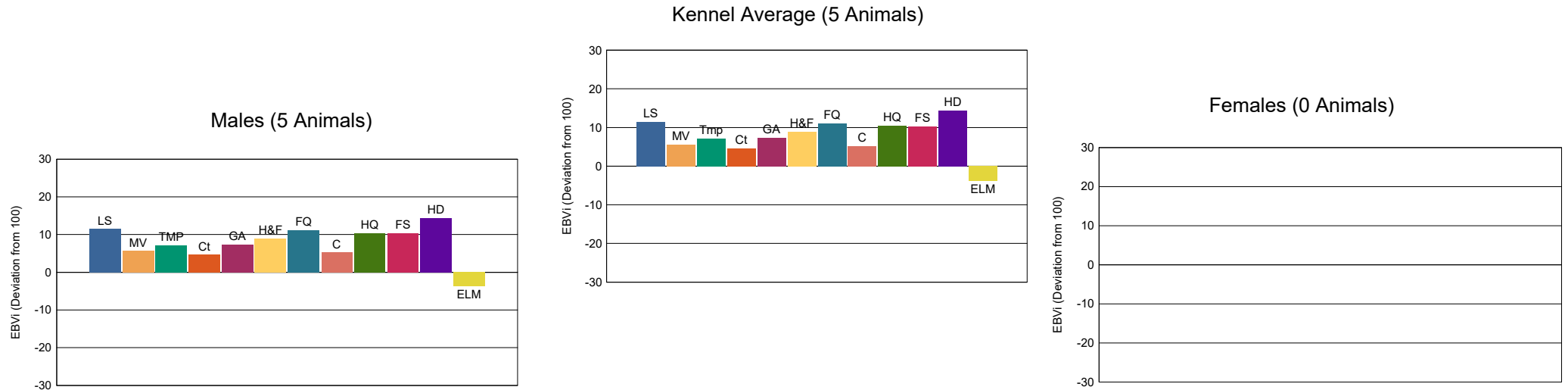
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	111	111	
Movement (Mv)	106	106	
Temperament (Tmp)	107	107	
Coat (Ct)	105	105	
General Appearance	107	107	
Head & Face (H&F)	109	109	
Front Quarter (FQ)	111	111	
Centre (C)	105	105	
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	110	
Final Score (FS)	110	110	
Hip Health (HH)	114	114	
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	96	

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.

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	5	25141	0	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.99	8.49	8.99	8.46		8.53	9.21	8.01	7.89	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	5	24990		23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	4	15537		15058	3	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	
AFRIKA CEAZAR 5		ELEVATION TANKWA	4.24	125	98	99	100	101	104	109	107	100	100	98	103						
	2018	AFRIKA CELESTE		14	30	38	49	26	62	48	61	49	51	53	58						
AFRIKA MANOCHA		AFRIKA SAKABUKA	6.64	118	111	119	103	87	101	95	97	109	102	108	101						
	2020	MES MISHA II		15	29	43	51	33	59	51	59	52	53	54	57						
AFRIKA RAKA HUNTER		MES RUBENSTEIN	14.24	113	71	120	113	124	104	108	117	119	104	114	117						
	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR AFRIKA 4X4		5	20	36	49	31	57	49	57	49	51	52	54						
LA BOELA RAMOS		LA BOELA REMINGTON	10.73	116	106	117	114	116	94	112	117	112	113	128	121						
	2024	LA BOELA RAVEN		5	5	13	30	5	43	29	42	31	33	35	39						
AFRIKA CHAKA III		AFRIKA AKKER	9.11	100	96		98	109	120	113	108	116	108	103	110						
	2024	AFRIKA CAMEA		5	5		31	5	45	30	44	31	34	36	40						

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

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		
AFRIKA SAKABUKA		CABARET BLIKSEM	5.94	126	120	119	99	75	90	100	90	108	98	99	92	226 43	52 39	7 7	37 9		
	2012	AFRIKA LIDA		52	61	69	80	59	89	80	89	81	82	84	87						
ELEVATION TANKWA		ELEVATION PEPSI	12.08	126	94	101	107	113	103	121	103	95	103	96	103	119 19	21 19	2 2	7 2		
	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD STELLA		24	41	43	68	45	81	68	80	69	71	73	77						
MES RUBENSTEIN		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.08	111	59	133	122	134	109	99	101	114	104	128	116	314 52	101 83	21 20	83 11		
	2016	MES LIZE		58	67	73	86	71	92	86	92	87	88	89	90						
LA BOELA REMINGTON		MEGAZONE DEXTER	16.04	122	107	100	112	119	104	120	106	116	118	128	119	31 6	6 6		2 1		
	2020	KAMMO BBD SEIFER		5	5	24	51	21	68	50	67	51	54	57	62						
AFRIKA AKKER		MES ANKER II	7.92	97	96	95	96	108	107	105	98	111	107	107	105	15 2					
	2021	AFRIKA NIKITA IIII		5	24	31	49	22	67	48	66	50	52	55	61						

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	
AFRIKA CELESTE		PINNACLE BBD HAVOC	4.58	124	103	97	96	92	92	101	115	111	101	97	104	43	9	13	3	3	9
	2013	AFRIKA TIEKIE		49	63	73	65	43	78	65	78	66	68	70	74						
MES MISHA II		MES ARNOLD 1	11.46	109	101	120	106	99	113	90	105	111	106	117	110	48	6	17	3	3	12
	2018	MES MAXI		25	42	65	72	53	83	72	82	73	75	76	80						
LA BOELA RAVEN		MES MAC GYVER	6.26	110	104	134	116	113	84	103	127	108	108	128	122	28	4	5			2
	2019	LA BOELA CAPRI		26	44	50	55	34	68	54	67	55	57	59	63						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR AFRIKA 4X4		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14		83	106	104	113	99	118	133	123	104	100	118	19	3	3			2
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA			28	49	59	35	73	58	72	59	61	64	68						
AFRIKA CAMEA		AFRIKA GHUNTER	6.00	102	95	111	101	109	133	121	117	120	108	100	116	6	1				
	2021	AFRIKA RALIE 1		5	20	32	53	30	68	53	67	54	56	59	63						

