

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

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MILE ONE LIMBE, UNITY QUARTERS
CHEMFOR BUILDING
BAKOKO
CAMEROON



Kennel Number: 707233



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.

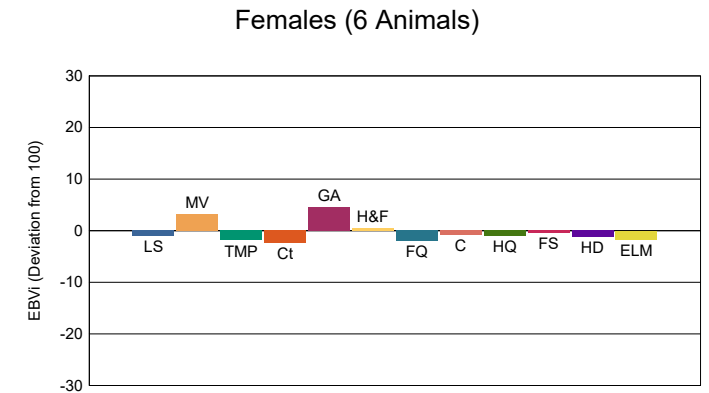
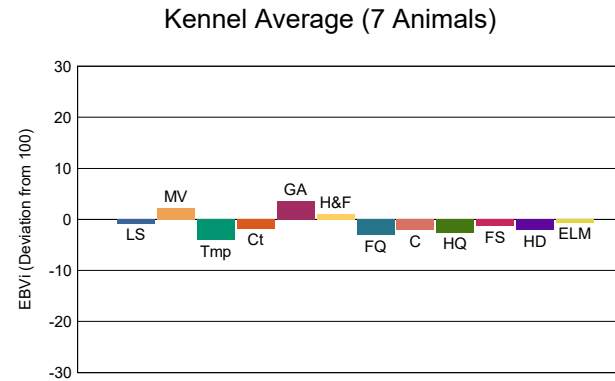
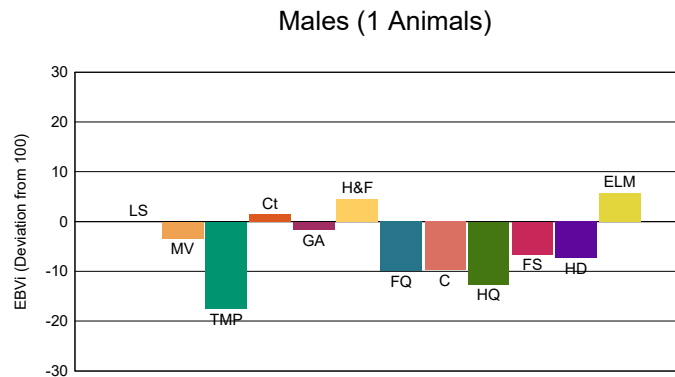
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	100	99
Movement (Mv)	102	97	103
Temperament (Tmp)	96	83	98
Coat (Ct)	98	101	98
General Appearance	104	98	105
Head & Face (H&F)	101	105	101
Front Quarter (FQ)	97	90	98
Centre (C)	98	90	99
Hind Quarter (HQ)	97	87	99
Final Score (FS)	99	93	100
Hip Health (HH)	98	93	99
Elbow Health (ELM)	99	106	98

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.

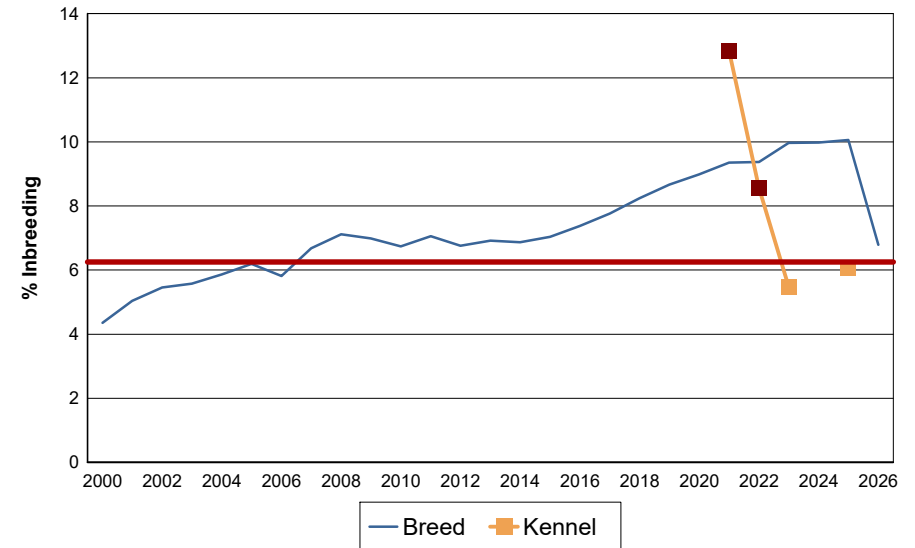
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	1	25141	6	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.27	8.49	6.07	8.46	7.47	8.53	12.16	8.01	8.34	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	1	24990	6	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600		15537	4	15058	5	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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Movement	Temperament	Coat	General	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
BYr				Acc.	Acc.	Acc.				Appear.		Quarter		Quarter							
VINCERE SONICK	JULIA PATRON		6.07	93	106	100	97	83	101	98	105	90	90	87	93						
	2025	REYDALL NJ		5	5	5	24	5	38	23	38	25	27	29	34						

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	Progeny with litters
REYDALL NJ	2021	KAMMO BBD REUB 166 HEINEMAN ROXY	7.20	92 5	108 5	110 34	94 34	73 5	101 46	97 33	95 46	83 34	97 36	90 38	90 42	9 2				
VINCERE DAISY II	2022	CAVIN REGAL RAMBA CAVIN REGAL AQUA	8.56	108 5	91 5	90 8	104 22	106 5	107 33	113 21	97 33	102 23	103 25	105 26	103 30					
VINCERE HANNAH	2023	JULIA PATRON CAVIN REGAL AQUA	5.22	99 5	105 5	87 5	98 25	95 5	103 39	102 24	101 38	97 26	88 28	92 30	95 34					
TOPBRED MANY	2024	LOMBARD SUPERIOR RETIEF TOPBRED RHAENYRA	9.89	109 5	78 5	100 5	116 33	113 5	100 46	99 30	98 46	105 34	108 36	114 38	107 42					
HOUSE OF TITANS MAXINE	2025	HOUSE OF TITANS OTEGA MOHICAN ELEVATION MAGGIE II	7.91	92 5	102 5	106 5	111 14	120 5	75 32	118 13	107 31	111 15	109 18	106 21	108 27					
VINCERE AMY	2025	JULIA PATRON REYDALL NJ	6.07	93 5	106 5	100 5	97 24	83 5	101 38	98 23	105 38	90 25	90 27	87 29	93 34					

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	
KAMMO BBD REUB 166	2019	SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DRIFTER	8.24	83	104	110	97	86	103	106	101	90	104	96	98	17	3	3		1
		KAMMO BBD ZASTAVA		8	18	41	56	35	69	56	69	57	58	61	65		3			1
CAVIN REGAL RAMBA	2019	ELEVATION ZAMBA	15.90	111	76	96	111	114	110	122	107	106	114	111	113	5	2			
		LA BOELA OPAL		5	19	31	45	22	55	44	54	45	47	48	52					
LOMBARD SUPERIOR RETIEF	2019	MES RUBENSTEIN	11.16	110	67	113	107	114	92	107	111	113	116	116	114	80	18	13	1	4
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ALASKA		25	41	39	63	42	76	60	75	64	66	68	72		12		1	2
JULIA PATRON	2020	JULIA BUSTRAIN	6.72	94	104	90	99	92	102	100	115	97	84	85	97	39	7	7		1
		ATKINS SASHA		5	5	5	50	17	69	50	67	51	54	57	63		5			1
HOUSE OF TITANS OTEGA MOHICANIWINOSA CHYKOMALI	2022		18.78	87	87	93	92	113	35	114	93	102	101	100	92	4				
		ZADER IWINOSA ROZY		5	5	5	21	5	47	20	46	23	27	31	39					

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	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
HEINEMAN ROXY	2017	AFRIKA MOJO	5.58	101	112	119	92	61	98	87	88	76	90	85	82	41	5	6			6
		HEINEMAN ZHARA		5	5	48	52	25	69	51	68	53	56	58	64			6			1
CAVIN REGAL AQUA	2020	CAVIN REGAL MACBETH	4.58	105	107	84	97	98	103	104	88	97	92	100	94	7	2				
		CDH WHISKEY		5	5	37	36	6	49	35	48	37	39	41	45						
REYDALL NJ	2021	KAMMO BBD REUB 166	7.20	92	108	110	94	73	101	97	95	83	97	90	90	9	2				
		HEINEMAN ROXY		5	5	34	34	5	46	33	46	34	36	38	42						
TOPBRED RHAENYRA	2022	TOPBRED GHOST	11.00	108	88	88	124	113	108	92	85	97	99	111	101	7	2	1			
		TOPBRED KAYLAR		5	5	5	40	5	61	37	60	41	44	47	54			1			
ELEVATION MAGGIE II	2023	ELEVATION TOLBOS	13.34	97	118	120	131	126	115	123	122	121	117	111	124	4	1				
		ELEVATION MAGGIE		5	21	21	44	17	58	44	57	45	47	49	53						

